

A Dictionary of Scientific Terms

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A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

PRONUNCIATION, DERIVATION, AND DEFINITION OF
TERMS IN BIOLOGY, BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, ANATOMY,
CYTOLOGY, EMBRYOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY

BY

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PREFACE

THIS compilation was undertaken as it was thought desirable that there should be available to students and scientists, an up-to-date work somewhat on the lines of Stormonth's *Manual of Scientific Terms* (1879, republished 1903). It contains definitions of about ten thousand terms, including several hundred lately coined expressions, many of which have not hitherto appeared in a dictionary. The work is expected to supply a want felt by many students and other readers of the Biological Sciences, as the usual handy-sized dictionary contains comparatively few purely scientific terms. The subjects selected for treatment are Biology and its allies, Anatomy, Botany, Zoology, Embryology, Cytology, Physiology; and some terms in Bacteriology and Palaeontology are included.

In a first edition of a book of this kind, errors of omission are inevitable, as few people have convenient access to each text-book and treatise, even in one subject, as it makes its appearance. Suggestions for additions will be welcomed and noted for future use, and should be accompanied by the name of the work in which the original definition is to be found; derivation offers no difficulty as a rule, but pronunciation might be indicated by coiners of entirely new terms.

In the etymological section, Greek words have been transliterated, as science and medical students are seldom acquainted with that language, and on the advice of an authority on Greek, the transliteration of certain combinations of letters represents the sound rather than the exact letters of the original; hence the frequent occurrence of such words as *brangchia*, *hydor*, etc.

This work was begun by Mr J. H. Kenneth, who compiled most of the primary lists from which the whole has been elaborated. Mr Kenneth had completed upwards of three

hundred terms when ill-health prevented his continuing the work, and it was handed over to the present authors.

We have to acknowledge our indebtedness to Professor J. H. Ashworth of Edinburgh University, who has very kindly read over the manuscript and given us some suggestions for additions.

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NOTE AS TO PRONUNCIATION

It has seemed expedient in many cases to give alternatives, as different centres of learning have different types of pronunciation; again, as it is usage which determines correct pronunciation, and the terms are not everyday words, it will be long before a term which lends itself equally well to two methods will be fixed down to one.

As to many anatomical and other purely Latin terms, students will probably follow the type of pronunciation, English or Continental, learned at school; in the latter case, the second alternative or some modification of it will be employed. Those who can readily pronounce *ch* as in *loch*, and who have so learned to pronounce the combination in Greek, will naturally introduce that sound into such words as *branchial*, *brachygnemic*; although the *k* sound has been adopted in this as in other dictionaries, the other is not to be regarded as incorrect.

The sound-symbols have been made as simple as possible, only the broader differences of vowel-sounds having been included. A general indication of pronunciation, rather than a critically exact reproduction, is what is wanted for the average reader of scientific works.

In the case of words which have not previously appeared in a dictionary, and whose pronunciation is not clearly indicated by etymological or other rules, it remains for the coiner to indicate his preference.

SOUND-SYMBOLS USED IN PRONUNCIATION

<i>ā</i>	<i>as in</i>	fate.	<i>ö</i>	<i>as in</i>	not.
<i>ă</i>	"	fat.	<i>ô</i>	"	form.
<i>â</i>	"	far.	<i>ö</i>	"	anatomy.
<i>ch</i>	"	church.	<i>oi</i>	"	toy.
<i>ē</i>	"	he.	<i>oo</i>	"	good.
<i>ě</i>	"	hen.	<i>ow</i>	"	cow.
<i>ē</i>	"	her.	<i>s</i>	"	so.
<i>g</i>	"	go.	<i>sh</i>	"	lash.
<i>gw</i>	"	guano.	<i>th</i>	"	thin.
<i>ī</i>	"	pine.	<i>ū</i>	"	pure.
<i>ī</i>	"	pin.	<i>ü</i>	"	nut.
<i>j</i>	"	gem.	<i>ü</i>	"	French u.
<i>k</i>	"	cat.	<i>y</i>	"	yard.
<i>kw</i>	"	queen.	<i>z</i>	"	is.
<i>ng</i>	"	sing.	<i>zh</i>	"	vision
<i>ō</i>	"	no.			

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>a.</i>	.	.	adjective.	<i>n.</i>	.	noun.
<i>adv.</i>	.	.	adverb.	<i>opp.</i>	.	{ opposite,
<i>appl.</i>	.	.	applied to.			{ opposed to.
<i>cf.</i>	.	.	compare.	<i>pert.</i>	.	pertaining to.
<i>dim.</i>	.	.	diminutive.	<i>plu.</i>	.	plural.
<i>e.g.</i>	.	.	for example.	<i>sing.</i>	.	singular.
<i>i.e.</i>	.	.	that is.	<i>v.</i>	.	verb.

<i>anat.</i>	.	.	anatomy.	<i>emb.</i>	.	embryology.
<i>bact.</i>	.	.	bacteriology.	<i>pal.</i>	.	palaeontology.
<i>biol.</i>	.	.	biology.	<i>phys.</i>	.	physiology.
<i>bot.</i>	.	.	botany.	<i>zool.</i>	.	zoology.
<i>cyt.</i>	.	.	cytology.			

<i>Ar.</i>	.	.	Arabic.	<i>L.</i>	.	Latin.
<i>A.S.</i>	.	.	Anglo-Saxon.	<i>L.L.</i>	.	Late Latin.
<i>Dut.</i>	.	.	Dutch.	<i>Mal.</i>	.	Malaysian.
<i>F.</i>	.	.	French.	<i>M.E.</i>	.	Middle English.
<i>Ger.</i>	.	.	German.	<i>O.F.</i>	.	Old French.
<i>Gk.</i>	.	.	Greek.	<i>O.H.G.</i>	.	Old High German.
<i>Icel.</i>	.	.	Icelandic.	<i>Sp.</i>	.	Spanish.
<i>It.</i>	.	.	Italian.	<i>Swed.</i>	.	Swedish.

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

ABA-

abactinal (ăbăk'tinăl, ăbăkti'năl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; Gk. *aktis*, ray.] *Appl.* the area of an echinoderm body without tube-feet and in which the madreporite is usually included; abambulacral; antambulacral; *opp.* actinal (*zool.*).

abambulacral (ăb'ămbulă'krăl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *ambulare*, to walk.] *Appl.* the area of an echinoderm body remote from that on which the tube-feet are found (*zool.*).

abaxial (ăbăk'siăl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *axis*, axle.] *Pert.* that surface of any structure which is remote or turned away from the axis (*biol.*).

abaxile (ăbăk'siăl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *axis*, axle.] *Appl.* an embryo in which the axis has not the same direction as the axis of the seed (*bot.*).

abbreviated (ăbrė'viătėd) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *brevis*, short.] Shortened; curtailed.

abdomen (ăbdō'měn, ăb'dōměn) *n.* [L. *abdomen*, belly.] The belly; in vertebrates, the part of the body containing the digestive organs; in Arthropods and certain Polychaets, the posterior part of the body; in Synascidians, part of the zooid below the thorax (*zool.*, *anat.*).

abdominal (ăbdōm'inăl) *a.* [L. *abdomen*, belly.] *Pert.* abdomen; *appl.* structures, organs, or parts of organs situated in, on, or closely related to, the abdomen.

abdominal pores,—single or paired openings leading from the coelom to the exterior, in Cyclostomes and certain other fishes (*zool.*).

abdominal reflex,—contraction of abdominal wall muscles when the skin over the side of the abdomen is stimulated (*phys.*).

abdominal regions,—nine areas into which the abdomen is divided by

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two horizontal and two vertical imaginary lines, viz., hypochondriac (2), lumbar (2), inguinal (2), epigastric, umbilical, hypogastric (*anat.*).

abdominal ribs,—ossifications occurring in the fibrous tissue between skin and muscles of certain reptiles (*zool.*).

abdominal ring,—one of two openings in the fasciae of the abdominal muscles through which passes the spermatic cord in the male, and the round ligament in the female; inguinal ring (*anat.*).

abducens (ăbdū'senz) *n.* [L. *abducere*, to lead away.] The sixth cranial nerve supplying the rectus externus which turns the eyeball outwards (*anat.*).

abduct (ăbdŭkt') *v.* [L. *abducere*, to lead away.] To draw away from the median axis (*phys.*).

abductor (ăbdŭk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *abducere*, to lead away.] A muscle that draws a limb or part outwards (*anat.*).

aberrant (ăbėr'ănt) *a.* [L. *aberare*, to wander away.] *Appl.* species with characteristics not strictly in accordance with the type (*bot.*, *zool.*).

abiogenesis (ăbiŏjėn'ėsis) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *bios*, life; *genesis*, birth.] The production of living from non-living matter; archegony; autogony; spontaneous generation (*biol.*).

abiology (ăbiŏl'ŏji) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The study of non-living things; anorganology.

abomasum (ăbŏmă'zŭm, ăbŏm'ăzŭm) *n.* [L. *ab*, from; *omasum*, paunch.] The read or fourth chamber of the stomach of ruminants (*zool.*).

aboral (ăbŏ'răl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *os*, *oris*, mouth.] Away from, or opposite to, the mouth.

abort (ăbŏrt') *v.* [L. *abortus*, pre-

- mature birth.] To be arrested in development; to be born prematurely (*biol.*)
- abortion** (äbôr'shün) *n.* [L. *abortus*, premature birth.] Premature birth; arrest of development of an organ (*biol.*).
- abranchiate** (äbräng'kiät) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *branchia*, gills.] Without gills (*zool.*).
- abrupt** (äbrüpt') *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *rumper*, to break.] Appearing as if broken, or cut off, at the extremity.
- abruptly-acuminate**,—having a broad extremity, as a leaf, from which a point arises (*bot.*).
- abruptly-pinnate**,—having the main axis of the epipodium not winged, but bearing a number of secondary axes which are winged (*bot.*).
- absciss** (äb'sis) *a.* [L. *abscindere*, to cut off.] *Appl.* layer of cells just outside the cork-layer, to whose disorganization the fall of the leaf is due (*bot.*).
- abscission** (äbsish'ün) *n.* [L. *abscindere*, to cut off.] The separation of parts (*bot.*).
- absorption** (äbsôrp'shün) *n.* [L. *absorbere*, to suck in.] The intussusception of fluid by living cells or tissues; the passage of nutritive material through living cells (*biol.*, *phys.*).
- abstriction** (äbstrik'shün) *n.* [L. *abstringere*, to cut off.] The process of detaching spores (conidia) by the rounding off of the tips of the sporophores, as in mildews (*bot.*).
- abterminal** (äbtër'minäl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *terminus*, end.] Going from the end inwards (*phys.*).
- abyssmal** (äbiz'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos*, bottomless.] *Pert.* depths of the ocean.
- abyssal** (äbis'äl) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos*, bottomless.] *Pert.* depths of the ocean; *appl.* organisms or material usually found there (*biol.*).
- acanaceous** (äkänä'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *akanos*, thorn.] Bearing thorns or prickles, as leaves (*bot.*).
- acantha** (äkän'thä) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Prickle (*bot.*); spinous process (*zool.*).
- acanthaceous** (äkänthä'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Bearing prickles.
- acanthin** (äkän'thün) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] A substance like chitin, strontium sulphate, forming the skeleton of the Radiolarians (*phys.*).
- acanthion** (äkän'thiön) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] The most prominent point on the nasal spine (*anat.*).
- acanthocarpous** (äkän'thökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *karpós*, fruit.] Having the fruit covered with spines or prickles.
- acanthocephalous** (äkän'thökëf'älüs, -sëf-) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *kephale*, head.] With a hooked proboscis (*zool.*).
- acanthoclados** (äkän'thökläd'üs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *klados*, branch.] Having spiny branches.
- acanthocyst** (äkän'thösis't) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *kystis*, bladder.] A sac containing lateral or reserve stylets in Nemerteans (*zool.*).
- acanthophore** (äkän'thöföör) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *pherein*, to bear.] A conical mass, the basis of the median stylet in Nemerteans (*zool.*).
- acanthosphenote** (äkän'thösfë'nöt) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *sphen*, wedge.] *Appl.* an echinoid spine made up of solid wedges separated by porous tissue (*zool.*).
- acanthozoid** (äkän'thözö'oid) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *zoon*, animal; *eidós*, form.] The tail part of the prosclex of Cestodes as distinguished from the body or cystozoid (*zool.*).
- acapnia** (äkap'nä) *n.* [Gk. *akapnos*, without smoke.] Diminution or want of carbon dioxide (*phys.*).
- acaulescent** (äkölës'ënt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kaulos*, stalk.] Having a shortened stem (*bot.*).
- accelerator** (äksël'ërätör) *n.* [L. *accelerare*, to hasten.] *Appl.* muscle or nerve which increases the rate of action (*phys.*).
- acceptor** (äksëp'tör) *n.* [L. *accipere*, to accept.] A body or substance which receives and unites with another substance or gas introduced (*phys.*).
- accessorius** (äksësö'rriüs) *n.* [L. *accedere*, to go to.] A muscle aiding in the action of another; the spinal accessory or eleventh cranial nerve (*anat.*).
- accessory** (äksës'örri) *a.* [L. *accedere*,

to go to.] Additional or accompanying.

accessory bud,—an additional axillary bud (*bot.*).

accessory chromosome,—a chromosome found in the sex-cells of various animals which by its peculiar behaviour and the stage it appears at, is considered by some authorities to be the factor that determines sex.

accessory nerve,—the eleventh cranial nerve (*anat.*).

accessory pancreatic duct,—Santorini's duct (*anat.*).

accommodation (ākōmōdā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *commodus*, fitting.] The adjustment of the eye for receiving clear images of objects at different distances (*phys.*).

acrescent (ākrēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *acrescere*, to increase.] *Appl.* plants that continue to grow after flowering, or calyx continuing to grow after pollination (*bot.*).

accretion (ākrē'shūn) *n.* [L. *acrescere*, to increase.] Growth by the external addition of new matter; in protozoology, agglomeration (*biol.*).

accumbent (ākūm'bēnt) *a.* [L. *accumbere*, to lie on.] *Appl.* embryo having cotyledons with their edges turned towards the radicle, as in Cruciferae (*bot.*).

acentrous (āsēn'trūs) *a.* [L. *a*, without; *centrum*, centre.] With no vertebral centra and with persistent notochord, as in certain fishes (*zool.*).

acephalous (ākēf'ālūs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *kephale*, head.] Having no structure comparable to the head, as in some molluscs (*zool.*).

acerate (ās'ērāt) *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp.] Needle-shaped; pointed at one end, *appl.* monaxon or oxeote spicules (*zool.*).

acerose (ās'ērōs) *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp.] Narrow and slender, with a sharp point; as a pine-leaf (*bot.*).

acervuline (āsēr'vūlīn) *a.* [L. *acervus*, heap.] Irregularly heaped together, *appl.* foraminiferal tests (*zool.*).

acervulus (āsēr'vūlūs) *n.* [LL. *dim.* of *acervus*, heap.] A small heap or cluster; especially of sporogenous mycelium (*bot.*).

acervulus cerebri,—minute grains of a calcareous nature in the pineal gland, etc., of the brain (*anat.*).

acetabulum (āsētāb'ulūm) *n.* [L. *acetabulum*, vinegar-cup.] The socket for the head of the femur, situated at the junction of the ilium, ischium, and pubis, all of which may or may not take part in its formation (*anat.*); in insects, the cavity of the thorax formed by the epimeron, sternum, and occasionally epigastrium, in which the legs are inserted; the large posterior sucker in leeches; one of the cotyledons of the ruminant placenta; the sucker on the arms of a Cephalopod (*zool.*).

acheilary (āki'lāri) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *cheilos*, lip.] Having the labellum undeveloped, as in some orchids (*bot.*).

achene (ākēn') *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *chainein*, to gape.] A monospermal seed-vessel which does not open or crack (*bot.*).

Achillis tendo (ākil'is tēn'dō) *n.* [*Achilles*, hero of the Iliad, who had a vulnerable heel; L. *tendo*, tendon.] The hamstring; the united strong tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles (*anat.*).

achlamydeous (āk'lāmīd'ēūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having neither calyx nor corolla (*bot.*).

achromatin (ākrō'mātīn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chroma*, colour.] The non-staining ground substance and linin of the nucleus (*cyt.*).

achromatinic (ākrō'mātīn'īk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chroma*, colour.] *Pert.* achromatin, or resembling achromatin in its properties (*cyt.*).

acicular (āsīk'ulār) *a.* [L. *acicula*, small needle.] Like a needle in shape; sharp-pointed (*bot.*).

aciculum (āsīk'ulūm) *n.* [L. *acicula*, small needle.] One of the stiff basal setae in the parapodium of a worm (*zool.*).

acinaciform (āsīnās'īfōrm) *a.* [L. *acinaces*, short sword; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a sabre or scimitar; *appl.* leaf (*bot.*).

acinarious (āsīnā'riūs) *a.* [L. *acinus*, berry.] Having globose vesicles, as some Algae (*bot.*).

acinus (äs'inūs) *n.* [L. *acinus*, berry.]

One of the pulpy drupes composing the fruit of bramble or raspberry (*bot.*); the sac-like termination of a branched gland (*anat.*).

acoelomate (äse'lömāt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *koilos*, hollow.] *Appl.* animals not having a true body cavity.

acoelomatus, acoelous,—acoelomate.

acontia (äkön'tiä, äkön'shiä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *akontion*, small javelin.]

Threadlike processes of the mesenteric filaments armed with stinging cells, in Actinians (*zool.*).

acotyledon (ákötülē'dōn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kotyledon*, a cup-shaped hollow.] A plant without a cotyledon (*bot.*).

acquired character,—a modification or mutilation, due to disease or to use or disuse of a special organ or organs, which has actually made its appearance during the lifetime of the individual (*biol.*).

acraspedote (äkräs'pēdōt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kraspedon*, an edge or border.] Having no velum (*zool.*).

acrobryous (äk'rōbrī'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *bryein*, to swell.] Growing at the tip only (*bot.*).

acrocarpous (äk'rōkār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *karpos*, fruit.] Having the fructification terminating the axis (*bot.*).

acrocoracid (äk'rōkōr'ākoid) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *korax*, crow; *eidōs*, shape.] A process at the dorsal end of the coracid in birds (*zool.*).

acrocyst (äk'rōsist) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *kystis*, bladder.] The spherical gelatinous cyst formed by the gonophore, when it projects after migration on the blastostyle beyond the mouth of the gonotheca, for the completion of the maturation of the generative cells (*zool.*).

acrodont (äk'rōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* teeth which are ankylosed by their base to the summit of a parapet of bone (*anat.*).

acrodrome (äk'rōdrōm), **acrodromous** (äk'rōdrōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *dromein*, to run.] *Appl.* leaf with nerves converging at its point (*bot.*).

acrogenous (äk'rōj'enūs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*,

tip; *genos*, offspring.] Increasing in growth at the summit or growing point (*bot.*).

acromial (äkrō'miäl) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] *Pert.* the acromion, *appl.* artery, process, ligament, etc. (*anat.*).

acromio-clavicular (äkrō'miō-klāvīk'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *akromion*, shoulder-summit; L. *claviculus*, *dim.* of *clavis*, key.] *Appl.* ligaments covering the joint between the acromion and the clavicle (*anat.*).

acromion (äkrō'miōn) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] The ventral prolongation of the spina scapulae (*anat.*).

acropetal (äk'röpēt'äl) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; L. *pētere*, to seek.] *Appl.* leaves or flowers developing from an axis so that the youngest arise nearest the apex (*bot.*).

acrorhagus (äkrōrā'gūs) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *rhax*, grape.] A tubercle on the margin of certain Actinians, containing nematocysts (*zool.*).

acrosarc (äk'rōsārk) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *sarx*, flesh.] A pulpy berry resulting from the union of ovary and calyx (*bot.*).

acrosome (äk'rōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *soma*, body.] Body at the apex of a spermatozoon, the apical body (*zool.*).

acrospire (äk'rōspīr) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *speira*, something twisted.] The first shoot or sprout, being spiral, at the end of a germinating seed (*bot.*).

acros pore (äk'rōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *sporos*, seed.] The spore at the end of a sporophore (*bot.*).

actinal (äk'tinäl, äkti'näl) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] *Appl.* area of an echinoderm body in which the tube-feet are situated; *appl.* the oral area with tentacles in Actinaria (*zool.*).

actine (äk'tin) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] A star-shaped spicule (*zool.*).

actinenchyma (äk'tinēng'kimä) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *en*, in; *chein*, to pour.] Cellular tissue having a stellate appearance (*bot.*).

actinoblast (äkti'n'ōbläst) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *blastos*, bud.] The mother-cell from which a spicule is developed (*zool.*).

actinocarpous (ăk'tinôkăr'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *karpos*, fruit.] *Appl.* plants with flowers and fruit radially arranged (*bot.*).

actinodrome (ăktin'ôdrôm) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *dromos*, a running.] Veined palmately (*bot.*).

actinogonidial (ăk'tinôgônîd'îăl) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *gonos*, offspring.] Having radiately arranged genital organs as in Stelleroids (*zool.*).

actinoid (ăk'tinoid) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *eidos*, shape.] Rayed, star-shaped.

actinomere (ăktin'ômēr) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *meros*, part.] A radial segment (*zool.*).

actinomorphic (ăk'tinômôr'fik), **actinomorphicous** (ăk'tinômôr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *morphe*, shape.] *Appl.* flowers which can be divided into like halves by a vertical section through the centre; radiosymmetrical.

actinost (ăk'tinöst) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *osteon*, bone.] Basal bone of the fin-rays in Teleosteans (*zool.*).

actinostome (ăktin'östôm) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *stoma*, mouth.] The five-rayed oral aperture of the starfish (*zool.*).

actinotrichium (ăk'tinôtrîk'îŭm) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *thrix*, hair.] A delicate unjointed horny fibre of mesoblastic origin found at the edge of all the fins in adult Teleostomes, probably homologous with the ceratotrichia of Elasmobranchs (*zool.*).

actinotrocha (ăk'tinôtrô'kă) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *trochos*, wheel.] Free-swimming larval form of Phoronis (*zool.*).

actinula (ăktin'ulă) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] A larval stage in some Hydro-medusae, in which a coelenteron, mouth, and tentacles are formed, and cell-differentiation has taken place before the larva is set free from the parent form (*zool.*).

aculeate (ăkū'lēāt) *a.* [L. *aculeus*, prickles, thorn.] Having prickles or sharp points (*bot.*).

aculeiform (ăkūlē'ifôrm) *a.* [L. *aculeus*, prickles; *forma*, shape.] Formed like a prickles or thorn (*bot.*).

aculeus (ăkū'lēūs) *n.* [L. *aculeus*,

prickles.] A prickles growing from the bark, as in the rose (*bot.*); a sting (*zool.*).

acuminate (ăkū'mināt) *a.* [L. *acumen*, point.] Drawn out into a long point; tapering (*bot.*); pointed (*zool.*).

acuminiferous (ăkūmin'îf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *acumen*, point; *ferre*, to carry.] Having pointed tubercles (*zool.*).

acuminulate (ăk'ūmin'ulāt) *a.* [L. *acuminulus*, *dim.* of *acumen*, point.] Having a very sharp tapering point.

acute (ăkūt') *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharpened.] Ending in a sharp point.

acyclie (ăsik'lik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kyklos*, circle.] *Appl.* flowers in which the series of floral leaves are arranged in a spiral; *opp.* cyclic (*bot.*).

adamantoblast (ădămăn'tôblăst) *n.* [L. *adamas*, diamond; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A cell of the internal epithelial layer of the mammalian enamel organ, columnar in shape; the enamel cell; in many of the lower forms the enamel organ consists only of such cells (*zool.*).

adambulacral (ăd'ămbulă'krăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *ambulare*, to walk.] *Appl.* ossicles or structure adjacent to the ambulacral areas in Echinoderms (*zool.*).

adaptation (ădăptă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *aptare*, to fit.] The process by which an organism becomes fitted to its environment; a structure or habit fitted for some special environment; the fitting of cutaneous and other sensations to a point when discomfort ceases, as the physiological zero in the case of adaptation to temperature (*phys.*).

adduction (ădŭk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *ducere*, to lead.] The movement towards the median axis (*phys.*).

adductor (ădŭk'tôr) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *ducere*, to lead.] Any muscle which brings one part towards another (*anat.*).

adeciduate (ădēsîd'ŭāt) *a.* [L. *a*, away from; *de*, from; *cadere*, to fall.] Not falling, or coming away, *appl.* evergreens (*bot.*); *appl.* placenta (*zool.*).

adelocodonic (ăd'êlôkôdôn'îk, ădê-lôkôdôn'îk) *a.* [Gk. *adelos*, con-

- cealed; *kodon*, bell.] *Appl.* the undetached medusome of certain Gymnoblastera, which degenerates after discharging ripe sexual cells, as *opp.* the free or phanerocononic gonophore or medusome (*zool.*).
- adelomorphie** (äd'elömör'fik, ädē'lömör'fik) *a.* [Gk. *adelos*, concealed; *morphe*, shape.] Indefinite in form; *appl.* central cells of peptic glands (*anat.*).
- adelphous** (ädēl'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *adelphos*, brother.] Joined together in bundles (*bot.*); used in compounds monadelphous and diadelphous, which see.
- adenocheiri** (äd'ēnōki'rī, -rē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *cheir*, hand.] Elaborate accessory copulatory organs, outgrowths of the atrial walls in the turbellarian genus *Artioposthia* (*zool.*).
- adenodactyli** (äd'ēnōdāk'tīlī, -lē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *daktylos*, finger.] Adenocheiri, which see (*zool.*).
- adenoid** (äd'ēnoid) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* or resembling a gland; *pert.* or resembling lymphoid tissue.
- adenophore** (äd'ēnōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *pherein*, to carry.] The stalk of a nectar gland (*bot.*).
- adenophyllous** (äd'ēnōfīl'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing glands on the leaves (*bot.*).
- adenopodous** (ädēnōp'ōdūs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *pous*, foot.] Bearing glands on the peduncles (*bot.*).
- adenostemonous** (äd'ēnōstēm'ōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *stemon*, a spun thread.] Having glands on the stamens (*bot.*).
- adesmy** (ädēs'mī) *n.* [Gk. *adesmos*, unfettered.] A break or division in an organ usually entire (*bot.*).
- adetopneusic** (äd'ētōpnū'sik) *a.* [Gk. *adetos*, free; *pnein*, to breathe.] Having papulae or dermal branchiae occurring beyond the abactinal surface, as in certain of the Stelleroids (*zool.*).
- adherent** (ädhēr'ēt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *haerere*, to stick.] *Pert.* union of parts which are normally separate, as calyx and ovary; *adnate* (*bot.*).
- adhesion** (ädhē'zhūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to;
- haerere*, to stick.] Condition of being united to, or separate from, one another, *appl.* elements of a whorl (*bot.*).
- adhesive cells**,—Glandular or specialized cells found in various animals; on the tentacles of Ctenophores, on the epidermis of certain Turbellarians, on the pedal disc of Hydra, etc.
- adipose** (äd'ipōs) *a.* [L. *adeps*, fat.] *Pert.* or designating animal fat; fatty (*phys.*).
- adipose tissue**,—the special animal tissue for the formation and storage of fat (*phys.*).
- adminicula** (äd'mīnik'ulā) *n. plu.* [L. *adminiculum*, support.] Spines of certain pupae, assisting in wriggling motion (*zool.*).
- adnate** (äd'nāt') *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *gnatus*, born.] *Pert.* or designating the condition of being closely attached to the side of the petiole or stalk, as in the case of stipules or leaves; designating the condition of the anther when its back is attached throughout its whole length to the filament, or to its continuation the connective (*bot.*).
- adnexa** (äd'nēk'sā) *n. plu.* [L. *ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind.] Certain structures or parts of structures closely related to any organ (*anat.*).
- adnexed** (äd'nēkst') *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind.] Reaching to the stem only (*bot.*).
- adoral** (ädō'rāl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *os*, mouth.] Near the mouth, or *pert.* the mouth (*zool.*).
- ad-radius** (äd'rā'diūs) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *radius*, radius.] The radius in Coelenterates midway between the perradius and the interradius, a radius of the third order (*zool.*).
- adrectal** (äd'rēk'tāl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *rectum*, rectum.] Near to or closely connected with rectum (*zool.*).
- adrenal** (äd'rē'nāl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys.] Suprarenal.
- adrenalin** (äd'rē'nālīn), **adrenaline** (äd'rē'nālīn, äd'rē'nālēn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys.] A crystalline substance obtained from suprarenal extract (*phys.*).
- adrostral** (äd'rōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to;

rostrum, beak.] Near to or closely connected with the beak or rostrum (*zool.*).

adsorption (ădsôrp'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *sorbere*, to suck in.] The concentration of a substance in solution in a liquid on a surface in contact with the surface of another phase; the adhesion of molecules to solid bodies (*phys.*).

aduncate (ădŭng'kât) *a.* [L. *aduncus*, hooked.] Crooked; bent in the form of a hook.

advent (ăd'vehĕnt) *a.* [L. *advehere*, to carry to.] *Appl.* veins, same as afferent (*anat.*).

adventitious (ădvĕntish'ŭs) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *venire*, to come.] Accidental; *appl.* organs arising in abnormal positions (*bot.*).

acidiospores (ĕsĭd'ĭôspôrz', ăs-) *n. plu.* [L. *aecidium*, cup; Gk. *sporos*, seed.] The spores contained in an aecidium or clustercup (*bot.*).

aecidium (ĕsĭd'ĭŭm, ăs-) *n.* [L. *aecidium*, cup.] A cup-shaped structure containing simple sporophores, bearing rows of spores (*bot.*).

aegithognathous (ĕj'ithôg'năthŭs, ă-gĭthôgnăthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aegithos*, hedge-sparrow; *gnathos*, jaw.] With maxillo-palatines separate, vomers forming a wedge in front and diverging behind; *appl.* a type of palate found in the Carinatae (*zool.*).

aerial (ăĕ'riăl) *a.* [L. *aer*, air.] Inhabiting the air; *appl.* roots growing above ground, *e.g.* from stems of ivy, for purposes of climbing; also to small bulbs appearing in the axils of the leaves of certain plants (*bot.*).

aerobe (ăĕ'rôb) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] An organism which grows only in the presence of oxygen; *appl.* bacteria.

aerobic (ăĕ'rôb'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] Thriving only in abundance of oxygen (*bact.*).

aerocyst (ăĕ'rôsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *kystis*, bladder.] An air vesicle of Algae (*bot.*).

aerophyte (ăĕ'rôfĭt) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *phyton*, plant.] A land-plant growing attached to another plant; an epiphyte.

aerostat (ăĕ'röstăt) *n.* [L. *aer*, air; *stare*, to stand.] An air-sac in insect body or in bird-bone (*zool.*).

aerostatic (ăĕ'röstăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *aer*, air; *stare*, to stand.] Pneumatic; containing air-spaces (*zool.*).

aerotaxis (ăĕ'rôtăk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *taxis*, arrangement.] The movement of bacteria and other micro-organisms towards or away from oxygen (*phys.*).

aerotropism (ăĕ'rôt'rôpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *trepein*, to turn.] The reaction of plants to gases (*bot.*).

aesthacyte (ĕs'thăsit) *n.* [Gk. *aisthesis*, sensation; *kytos*, hollow.]

A sensory cell of primitive animals, **aesthesia** (ĕsthĕ'ziă) *n.* [Gk. *aisthesis*, sensation.] Sensibility.

aestival (ĕs'tĭvăl, ĕstĭ'văl) *a.* [L. *aestas*, summer.] Produced in, or *pert.* summer.

aestivation (ĕs'tĭvă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *aestivus*, *pert.* summer.] The mode in which the different parts of the flower are disposed in the flower-bud; praefloration; torpor during summer as in the case of some animals.

aethalium (ĕthă'liŭm, ăth-) *n.* [Gk. *aithalos*, soot.] An aggregation of plasmodia to form a compound fruit in Mycetozoa.

aetiology (ĕtiôl'ôji) *n.* [Gk. *aitia*, cause; *logos*, discourse.] A branch of biology dealing with causes.

afferent (ăf'ĕrĕnt) *a.* [L. *afferre*, to bring.] *Appl.* nerves carrying impulses to the nervous centres; *appl.* blood-vessels carrying blood to any particular organ or set of organs (*anat.*).

affinity (ăfin'ĭti) *n.* [L. *affinis*, related to.] Relationship; similarity in all essential organs (*biol.*).

flagellar (ăflăjĕl'ăr) *a.* [Gr. *a*, without; L. *flagellum*, a whip.] Without a flagellum, a whip-like appendage in certain unicellular organisms; *appl.* the end of a trypanosome not furnished with a flagellum (*zool.*).

afterbirth (ăf'tĕrbĕrth) *n.* [A.S. *aefter*, behind; *beran*, to bring forth.] Placenta and foetal membranes expelled after the young is born (*anat.*).

- aftershaft** (äf'tērshäft) *n.* [A.S. *aefter*, behind; shaft.] A small tuft of down in the neighbourhood of the superior umbilicus in the feathers of most birds; in certain birds (*e.g.* moas, emu, cassowary) a second vane, which, usually shorter, but sometimes of equal length to the vane proper, arises near the superior umbilicus (*zool.*).
- agametes** (äg'ämēts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage.] Amoebulae which develop directly into adults without syngamy (*zool.*).
- agamic** (ägäm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage.] Asexual; *appl.* to a parthenogenic race (*biol.*); cryptogamic (*bot.*).
- agamobium** (äg'amō'bīum) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *bios*, life.] The asexual stage in metagenesis (*zool.*); the sporophyte (*bot.*).
- agamogenesis** (äg'ämōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *genesis*, generation.] Parthenogenesis.
- agamogenetic** (äg'ämōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *genesis*, birth.] *Appl.* asexual reproduction.
- agamogony** (äg'amōg'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *gonos*, offspring.] Schizogony, or reproduction without sexual process (*biol.*).
- agamont** (äg'ämönt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *on*, being.] A schizont, or that stage which gives rise to agametes (*biol.*).
- agamous** (äg'ämüs) *a.* See **agamic**.
- agglomerate** (äglōm'ērāt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *glomus*, ball.] Clustered, as a head of flowers.
- agglutination** (äglōotīnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *glutinare*, to glue.] The forming of clumps or floccules by bacteria distributed in a medium, and their simultaneous loss of mobility (*back*).
- agglutinin** (äglōot'inin) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *glutinare*, to glue.] A substance which is supposed to cause agglutination (*phys.*).
- aggregate** (äg'rēgāt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *gregare*, to collect into a flock.] Formed in a cluster (*bot., zool.*).
- aggregate fruit**,—a fruit formed from the apocarpous gynoecium of a single flower, as the raspberry.
- aggregation** (ägrēgā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *gregare*, to collect.] The peculiar movement of the protoplasm in the cells of the tentacles or tendrils of sensitive plants, which being due to previous contact, causes the tentacle or tendril to bend towards the point where the stimulus was applied (*phys.*).
- aggressin** (ägrēs'in) *n.* [L. *aggressus*, attacked.] A toxic substance produced by pathogenic organisms inhibiting the defensive reactions of the host (*phys.*).
- aglossate** (äglōs'-āt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *glossa*, tongue.] Having no tongue (*zool.*).
- agnathostomatous** (ägnāth'östōm'-ätūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gnathos*, jaw; *stoma*, mouth.] Having the mouth unfurnished with jaws, as in the lamprey (*zool.*).
- agnathous** (ägnāth'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having no jaw (*zool.*).
- agrostology** (äg'rōstōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *agrostis*, grass; *logos*, discourse.] That part of botany dealing with the systematic treatment of grasses (*bot.*).
- air-bladder** (ār-blād'ēr) *n.* [L. *aer*, air; A.S. *blædre*, bladder.] The swim-bladder, an air-sac formed by an outgrowth from the alimentary canal in many fishes (*zool.*).
- air-cells**,—thin-walled cavities in the ethmoidal labyrinth; numerous cavities in the mastoid (*anat.*).
- air-sacs**,—spaces filled with air and connected with the lungs, which increase the respiratory coefficient, and probably lessen the specific gravity in birds.
- akaryote** (ākār'iōt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *karyon*, nut, nucleus.] A cell in which the nucleoplasm has not collected together to form a nucleus; a non-nucleated cell (*cyt.*).
- akinete** (āk'kinēt', äk'inēt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *kinēin*, to move.] A resting cell in certain green Algae, which will later reproduce (*bot.*).
- ala** (äl'lä) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Any winglike projection, *e.g.* of vomer

(*anat.*); the lateral petal of a papilionaceous flower; the membranous expansion on some seeds or fruits (*bot.*).

alar (ā'lār) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Wing-like; *pert.* alae; axillary (*bot.*); *appl.* ligaments, cartilages, etc. (*anat.*).

alary (ā'lārī) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Wing-like.

alate (ā'lāt) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Broad-lipped, *appl.* shells; *appl.* a spicular system in Calcareia which is sagittal because of inequality of angles (*zool.*).

albescent (ālbēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *albescere*, to grow white.] Growing whitish.

albicant (āl'bikānt) *a.* [L. *albicare*, to grow white.] Becoming white.

albinism (āl'binizm) *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] The absence of pigmentation (*zool.*); state of having colourless chromatophores.

albino (ālbī'nō, ālbē'nō) *n.* [Sp. *albino*, white, from L. *albus*.] A person with congenital deficiency of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes (*anat.*); any animal with a similar deficiency on its body (*zool.*); a plant with colourless chromatophores, due to absent chloroplasts or undeveloped chromoplasts (*bot.*).

albumen (ālbū'mēn) *n.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] The white of egg (*zool.*); nutritive material stored in the embryo (*bot.*).

albumin (ālbū'mīn) *n.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] A protein occurring in blood serum, milk, and many animal and vegetable tissues (*phys.*).

albuminous (ālbū'mīnūs) *a.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] *Pert.* having, or of the nature of, albumen or albumin.

alburnum (ālbūr'nūm) *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] Sapwood or splintwood, the soft white substance between inner bark (cambium) and true wood (duramen); the outer young wood of a dicotyledonous stem (*bot.*).

alecithal (ālēs'īthāl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, with out; *lekithos*, yolk.] *Appl.* ova with little or no yolk (*zool.*).

aleurone (ālūr'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *aleuron*, flour.] *Appl.* proteid grains found

in general protoplasm and used as reserve food-materials (*bot.*).

alexin (ālēk'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *alexein*, to ward off.] A substance in the blood which destroys bacteria (*phys.*).

algin (āl'jin) *n.* [L. *alga*, seaweed.] A substance of a gelatin character obtained from certain Algae (*phys.*).

algoid (āl'goid) *a.* [L. *alga*, plant; Gk. *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* resembling or of the nature of an Alga (*bot.*).

algology (ālgōl'ōjī) *n.* [L. *alga*, seaweed; Gk. *logos*, discourse.] The study of seaweeds or Algae (*bot.*).

alima (āl'imā) *n.* [Gk. *halimos*, *pert.* sea.] A larval stage of certain Crustacea, e.g. Squilla (*zool.*).

alimentary (āl'imēn'tārī) *a.* [L. *alere*, to nourish.] *Pert.* the nutritive functions; *appl.* canal, tract, system, etc.

alisphenoid (āl'isfē'noid) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing; Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] The wing-like portion of the sphenoid forming part of the cranium.

alitrunk (āl'ītrūngk) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing; *truncus*, trunk.] The thorax of an insect when fused with the first segment of the abdomen.

allantois (ālān'tōis) *n.* [Gk. *allas*, sausage.] An embryonic organ, a membranous bag arising from the posterior part of the alimentary canal in the higher vertebrates, and acting as an organ of respiration or nutrition or both, and usually uniting with the chorion (*emb.*).

allassotonic (ālās'ōtōn'īk) *a.* [Gk. *allassein*, to change; *tonos*, strain.] Induced by stimulus, *appl.* movements of grown plants.

allelomorph (ālē'lōmōrf) *n.* [Gk. *allelon*, one another; *morphe*, form.] In Mendelian inheritance one of any pair of alternative characters (*biol.*).

allaceous (ālā'shūs) *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.] *Pert.* the allium or garlic family; having a smell or taste like garlic (*bot.*).

alogamy (ālōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *gamos*, marriage.] Cross-fertilization, as *opp.* autogamy (*biol.*).

alloiogenesis (ăl'oiöjën'ěsis) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, different; *genesis*, descent.] The alternation in a life-history of a sexual and a non-sexual form; alternation of generations (*biol.*).

allopelagic (ăl'öpělāj'ík) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *pelagos*, sea.] *Pert.* organisms found at any depth of the sea uninfluenced by heat or cold (*biol.*).

alloplasmatic (ăl'öpläsmät'ík) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *plasma*, something moulded.] *Appl.* the differentiated portion of cell protoplasm (*cyt.*).

alloplast (ăl'öpläst) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *plastos*, formed.] A morphological cell-unit of more than one kind of tissue (*cyt.*).

alluvial (älü'vial, äloo-) *a.* [L. *alluere*, to wash to.] *Pert.* or found in deposits laid down by running water (*pal.*).

alsinaceous (älsinä'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *alsine*, chickweed.] *Appl.* a polypetalous corolla where intervals occur between the petals, as in the chickweed (*bot.*).

alteration theory, — explains the electromotive forces of nerve and muscle by alterations in the chemical composition of the tissue at the cross-section (*phys.*).

alternate (ältërnät, öltërnät) *a.* [L. *alternus*, one after another.] *Appl.* leaves or branches occurring at different levels on opposite sides of the stem (*bot.*).

alternation of generations, — the occurrence in one life-history of two or more different forms differently produced, as in the polypoid and medusoid stages of Hydroids (*biol.*).

alternation of parts, — it is the general rule that leaves of the different whorls alternate in position with each other, sepals with petals, stamens with petals (*bot.*).

alternipinnate (ältërnipin'ät, öl-) *a.* [L. *alternus*, one after another; *pinna*, wing.] *Appl.* leaflets or pinnae arising alternately on each side of the mid-rib (*bot.*).

altrices (ältri'sëz, ältri'sëz) *n. plu.* [L. *altrix*, nourisher.] *Appl.* birds whose young are hatched in a very immature condition (*zool.*).

alula (äl'ulä) *n.* [L. *alula*, *dim.* of

ala, wing.] A small lobe separated off from the wing-base on its posterior edge in certain insects; false wing of birds (*zool.*).

alveola (älvě'ölä) *n.* [L. *alveolus*, a small cavity.] A pit on the surface of an organ (*bot.*).

alveolar (älvě'ölär) *a.* [L. *alveolus*, a small pit.] *Pert.* a tooth socket or alveolus; *appl.* artery, nerve, process, canal, in connection with the jaw-bone (*anat.*); *appl.* a particular stage in protoplasm; and to small cavities in the lungs (*zool.*); alveolar point—see *prosthion*.

alveolate (älvě'ölät) *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, pitted.] Deeply pitted or honey-combed.

alveolus (älvě'ölüs) *n.* [L. *alveolus*, a small pit.] A tooth socket or small pit or depression (*anat.*); the pyramidal ossicle supporting a tooth in the sea-urchin (*zool.*).

alveus (äl'věüs) *n.* [L. *alveus*, cavity.] A thin white layer on the ventricular surface of the hippocampus (*anat.*).

amacrine (äm'äkřin) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *makros*, long; *is*, fibre.] *Appl.* cells occurring in the inner nuclear layer of the retina (*anat.*).

ambidextrous (äm'bidek'strüs) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both; *dexter*, right.] Able to use both hands with equal ease.

ambiens (äm'biënz) *n.* [L. *ambire*, to go round.] A thigh muscle in certain birds, the action of which causes the toes to grasp the perch (*zool.*).

ambiparous (ämbip'ärüs) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both; *parere*, to beget.] *Appl.* buds as they contain the beginnings of both flowers and leaves (*bot.*).

ambisporangiate (äm'bispörän'jiät) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both; Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, box.] *Appl.* plants with sporophylls bearing both megasporangia and microsporangia (*bot.*).

ambital (äm'bital) *a.* [L. *ambire*, to go round.] *Appl.* interambulacral and antambulacral plates of Asteroids; the outer skeleton of arm of Ophiuroids (*zool.*).

ambitus (äm'bütüs) *n.* [L. *ambire*, to go around.] The outer edge or margin of a thing; the outline of an echinoid shell viewed from the apical pole (*zool.*).

amboceptor (äm'bösöp'tör) *n.* [L. *ambo*, both; *capere*, to take.] An antibody or specific immune body necessary for the ferment-like action of the complement on a toxin or a red blood corpuscle (*phys.*).

ambulacra (äm'bülä'krä) *n. plu.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Locomotor tube-feet of Echinoderms (*zool.*).

ambulacrallia (äm'bülä'krä'lîä) *n. plu.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Ambulacral plates, *i.e.* plates through which the tube-feet protrude (*zool.*).

ambulacriform (ämbüläk'rîförm) *a.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk; *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of ambulacra (*zool.*).

amelification (ämë'l'ifikä'shün) *n.* [M.E. *amell*, enamel; L. *facere*, to make.] Formation of tooth-enamel (*anat.*).

ameloblast (ämë'l'öbläst) *n.* [M.E. *amell*, enamel; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A columnar or hexagonal cell about five times as long as it is broad, an enamel-forming cell; a cell of the internal epithelium of the enamel organ (*anat.*).

amentaceous (ämëntä'shüs) *a.* [L. *amentum*, a thong.] *Appl.* plants bearing aments or catkins (*bot.*).

amentiferous (ämëntif'ërüs) *a.* [L. *amentum*, a thong; *ferre*, to carry.] Amentaceous.

amentum (ämën'tüm) *n.* [L. *amentum*, a thong.] A catkin, consisting of a bracted axis bearing unisexual flowers as in the poplar and willow (*bot.*).

ametabolic (ämët'äböl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *metabole*, change.] *Appl.* insects that do not pass through any marked metamorphosis (*zool.*).

amicon (ämik'rön) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *mikros*, small.] An element so small that even the ultramicroscope can only indicate it as a diffuse illumination in the track of the beam; *cf.* submicron (*phys.*).

amiconucleate (ämik'rönü'kléät) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *mikros*, small; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Appl.* fragments of certain Protozoa in which there is no micronucleus (*zool.*).

amitosis (ämító'sis) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *mitos*, thread.] Cell-division and cleavage of the nucleus with-

out the thread-like formation of the nuclear material (*cyt.*).

ammonitiferous (äm'önitif'ërüs) *a.* [Gk. *Ammon*, Jupiter; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Containing the fossil remains of Ammonites (*pal.*).

amoeba (ämë'bä) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe*, exchange.] A protozoon in which the shape is subject to constant alterations due to the formation and retraction of pseudopodia (*zool.*).

amoebiform (ämë'biförm) *a.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change; L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like or resembling an amoeba (*biol.*).

amoebocyte (ämë'bösit) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change; *kytos*, hollow.] Any cell having the shape or properties of an amoeba, especially certain cells in the coelom of Echinoderms; a leucocyte (*zool.*).

amoeboid (ämë'boid) *a.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change; *eidos*, shape.] Resembling an amoeba in shape or in properties (*zool.*).

amoebula (ämë'bülä) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change.] The swarm-spore of a protozoon when furnished with pseudopodia (*zool.*).

amorphous (ämör'füs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *morphe*, shape.] Indeterminate, or of irregular form.

amphiarthrosis (äm'fiärthrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *arthron*, joint.] A slightly movable articulation, as a symphysis or syndesmosis (*anat.*).

amphiaster (äm'fiäs'tër) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *aster*, star.] The two asters connected by the achromatic spindle formed in mitotic cell division (*cyt.*).

amphibious (ämfib'îüs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *bios*, life.] Adapted for life either on land or in water (*biol.*).

amphiblastic (äm'fibläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *blastos*, bud.] Having unequal segmentation, *appl.* telolecithal ova with complete segmentation (*biol.*).

amphiblastula (äm'fibläs'tülä) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *blastos*, bud.] Stage in the development of certain sponges, in which the posterior end of the embryo is composed of granular archaeocytes, and the anterior end of flagellate cells (*zool.*).

amphibolic (äm'fiböl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *ballein*, to throw.] Capable of turning backwards or forwards, as the outer toe of certain birds (*zool.*).

amphicarpous (äm'fikâr'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *karpos*, fruit.] Producing fruit of two kinds (*bot.*).

amphicoelous (äm'fisē'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *koilos*, hollow.] Concave on both surfaces; *appl.* vertebrae with the anterior and posterior surfaces of the centra hollow (*zool.*).

amphicondylous (äm'fikōn'dilūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *kondylos*, knob.] Having two occipital condyles (*zool.*).

amphidisc (äm'fidisk) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *diskos*, round plate.] Grapel-shaped spicules protecting the gemmules of some freshwater sponges (*zool.*).

amphigastria (äm'figäs'triä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *gaster*, stomach.] Ventral rudimentary leaves of foliose liverworts (*bot.*).

amphigony (äm'fig'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *gonos*, offspring.] Sporogony or reproduction involving two individuals; *cf.* monogony (*zool.*).

amphikaryon (äm'fikâr'ion) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *karyon*, nut.] An amphinucleus, a type of nucleus characterized by a large karyosome, in reference to the supposed encapsuling of the kinetic nucleus by the trophic nucleus (*cyt.*).

amphimixis (äm'fimik'sis) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *mixis*, mingling.] The mingling of paternal and maternal characteristics by the union of the male and female pronucleus in fertilization (*biol.*).

amphiodont (äm'fiōdōnt) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* an intermediate state of mandible development in stag-beetles (*zool.*).

amphiont (äm'fiōnt) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *on*, being.] A zygote or sporont formed by the coming together of two individuals (*zool.*).

amphiplatyan (äm'fiplät'ian) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *platys*, flat.] Flat on both ends; *appl.* centra of vertebrae (*zool.*).

amphipneustous (äm'fipnūs'tūs) *a.*

[Gk. *amphi*, both; *pnein*, to breathe.] Having both gills and lungs throughout the life-history; also *appl.* the condition in most dipterous larvae of an open anterior and posterior pair of spiracles with the intermediate pairs closed (*zool.*).

amphipodous (äm'fip'ōdūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *pous*, foot.] From Amphipoda, an order of Crustacea, of which the anterior three pairs of abdominal appendages are more strongly developed for swimming, the remaining three pairs being adapted for jumping, hence,—having feet both for walking and for swimming (*zool.*).

amphipyrenin (äm'fipirē'nin) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *pyren*, stone of a fruit.] The substance of which the nuclear membrane in a cell is composed (*biol.*).

amphirhinal (äm'firināl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *rhis*, nose.] Having two nostrils (*zool.*).

amphisarca (äm'fisâr'kä) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *sarx*, flesh.] A superior indehiscent many-seeded fruit with pulpy interior and woody exterior (*bot.*).

amphispermous (äm'fispēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *sperma*, seed.] Having the seed closely surrounded by the pericarp (*bot.*).

amphisporē (äm'fispōr) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *sporos*, seed.] A reproductive spore which functions as a resting spore in certain Algae (*bot.*).

amphisternous (äm'fistēr'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *sternon*, the breast.] *Appl.* a type of sternum structure in the Atelostomata (*zool.*).

amphistomatic (äm'fistōmät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *stoma*, mouth.] Having stomata on both surfaces, *appl.* certain types of leaves (*bot.*).

amphistomous (äm'fis'tōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a sucker at each end of the body, as in certain worms (*zool.*).

amphistylic (äm'fistil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *stylos*, pillar.] Having the lower jaw connected with the skull by both hyoid and quadrate, or by both hyoid and palatoquadrate (*zool.*).

amphithecium (ämfit'hē'shiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *thekion*, box.] The peripheral layer of cells in the sporangia of mosses (*bot.*).

amphitoky (ämfit'öki) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *tokos*, birth.] Parthenogenetic reproduction of both males and females (*zool.*).

amphitriaene (äm'fitri'ën) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *triaina*, trident.] A doubletrident-shaped spicule (*zool.*).

amphitrocha (ämfit'rökä) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *trochos*, wheel.] A free-swimming annelid larva with two rings of cilia (*zool.*).

amphitropal (ämfit'röpäl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *trope*, turning.] Having the ovule inverted, with the hilum in the middle of one side (*bot.*).

amplectant (ämplëk'tänt) *a.* [L. *amplecti*, to embrace.] Clasping or winding tightly round some support, as tendrils in certain plants (*bot.*).

amplexicaul (ämplëk'siköl) *a.* [L. *amplecti*, to embrace; *caulis*, stem.] Clasping or surrounding the stem, as the base of a leaf (*bot.*).

ampliate (äm'pliät) *a.* [L. *ampliatu*s, made wider.] Having the outer edge of the wing prominent, as in certain insects (*zool.*).

ampulla (ämpool'ä, -pül'-) *n.* [L. *ampulla*, flask with narrow neck and globular body.] A membranous vesicle; part of the dilated tubule in the mammary gland; the dilated portion at one end of each of the semi-circular canals of the ear (*anat.*); the internal reservoirs on the ring canal of the water-vascular system in Echinoderms; the terminal vesicle of sensory canals of Elasmobranchs (*zool.*); the submerged bladder of Utricularia (*bot.*).

ampullaceal (ämpulä'sëäl) *a.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] Flask-shaped, *appl.* arachnid spinning glands which furnish silk for foundations, lines, and radii (*zool.*).

ampullaceous (ämpulä'shüs) *a.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] Flask-shaped.

ampullary (ämpool'äri, -pül'-) *a.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] *Pert.* or resembling an ampulla (*anat.*).

amyelinic (ämiëlin'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *myelos*, marrow.] *Appl.* non-medullated nerve-fibres (*anat.*).

amygdala (ämig'dälä) *n.* [L. from Gk. *amygdale*, almond.] One of the palatal tonsils; a rounded lobe at the side of the vallecula of the cerebellum (*anat.*).

amyloplast (äm'ilöpläst') *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch; Gk. *plastos*, formed.] A leucoplast or colourless starch-forming granule in plants (*bot.*).

amyloplastid,—amyloplast.

amylum (äm'ilŭm) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch.] Starch.

anabiosis (än'äbiö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *bios*, life.] Resuscitation after apparent death; power of revivification as seen in certain Tardigrada (*zool.*).

anabolism (änäb'ölizm) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *ballein*, to throw.] The constructive chemical processes going on in living organisms whereby food-material is transformed into protoplasm (*phys.*).

anacrogynous (änäkröj'inüs) *a.* [Gk. *an*, not; *akros*, apex; *gyne*, female.] *Appl.* certain liverworts in which the archegonia or female reproductive bodies do not arise at or near the apex of a shoot (*bot.*).

anacromyoidian (änäk'römioid'ian) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *akros*, apex; *mys*, muscle.] With the syringeal muscles attached at the dorsal ends of the bronchial semi-rings (*zool.*).

anaerobe (änä'ëröb) *n.* [Gk. *an*, without; *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] An organism capable of living in the absence of free-oxygen; *appl.* bacteria.

anaesthesia (änësthë'ziä) *n.* [Gk. *an*, without; *aisthesis*, feeling.] Insensibility (*phys.*).

anagenesis (än'äjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, again; *genesis*, birth.] Regeneration of tissues (*phys.*).

anal (ä'näl) *a.* [L. *anus*, anus.] *Pert.* or situated at or near the anus; *appl.* posterior median unpaired ventral fin of fishes, margin and nerve of insect wing, posterior ventral scute of reptiles (*zool.*).

analogues (än'älögz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *analogia*, proportion.] Organs of

different plants or animals with similar function but of dissimilar origin (*biol.*).

anamorphosis (än'ämôrfösís) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, again; *morphe*, form.] The evolution from one type to another through a long series of gradual changes (*biol.*).

anangian (änän'jăn) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *angeion*, vessel.] *Appl.* worms without a vascular system. (*zool.*).

anaphase (än'áfáz) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *phasis*, appearance.] A stage in mitosis during the divergence of the daughter-chromosomes (*biol.*).

anaphylaxis (än'afilák'sís) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *phylax*, guard.] Condition of being hypersensitive to a serum, caused by the first or sensitizing dose (*phys.*).

anapophysis (än'ápöfísís) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] A small dorsal projection rising near the transverse processes in lumbar vertebrae (*anat.*).

anarthrous (änâr'thrüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *arthron*, joint.] Having no distinct joints (*zool.*).

anastates (än'ástäts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *stanein*, to make to stand.] The various materials that arise owing to metabolism in a cell, in the formation of complex from simple substances (*biol.*).

anastomosis (änäs'tömō'sís) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *stoma*, mouth.] Union of ramifications of the leaf-veins (*bot.*); union of blood-vessels arising from a common trunk; union of nerves; formation of a network or mesh-work (*anat.*).

anatomy (änät'ömī) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *tome*, cutting.] The science that treats of the structure of plants and of animals; the structure of a plant or of an animal.

anatriaeae (än'ätří'en) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *triaina*, a trident.] A triaene with backwardly directed cladi or branches (*zool.*).

anatropal (änät'röpäl), **anatropous** (änät'röpüs) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *trepein*, to turn.] Inverted, *appl.* ovules with the hilum and micropyle close together and the chalaza at the other end (*bot.*).

anaxial (änäk'siäl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *axis*, axis.] Having no distinct axis (*biol.*).

anchor (äng'kör) *n.* [L. *ancora*, anchor.] The anchor-shaped spicule found in the skin of Holothurians (*zool.*).

ankylosis (äng'kilō'sís) *n.* [Gk. *angkylosis*, stiffness.] The union of two or more bones or hard parts to form one part, *e.g.* of bone to bone, or to tooth to bone (*zool.*).

anconeal (ängkō'nēäl) *a.* [L. *ancon*, elbow.] *Pert.* the elbow (*anat.*).

anconeus (äng'kōnē'üs) *n.* [L. *ancon*, elbow.] Small extensor muscle situated over the elbow (*anat.*).

androconia (än'drökō'nä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aner*, man; *konía*, dust.] Modified wing-scales producing a sexually attractive scent in certain butterflies (*zool.*).

androdioecious (än'drōdiē'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *aner*, man; *dis*, two; *oikos*, house.] Having perfect male flowers on different plants (*bot.*).

androecium (ändrē'shiüm) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, man; *oikos*, house.] The male reproducing organs of a plant; the stamens taken collectively (*bot.*).

androgonidia (än'drögōnīd'já) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aner*, man; *gonos*, offspring.] Male sexual elements formed after repeated divisions of parthenogonidia of volvox (*zool.*).

androgynal (ändrōj'ínäl), *a.* [Gk. *aner*, man; *gyne*, woman.] Hermaphrodite; bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same bunch (*bot.*).

androgynary (ändrōj'ínärī) *a.* Having flowers with stamens and pistils developed into petals (*bot.*).

androgynism (ändrōj'ínizm) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, man; *gyne*, woman.] The condition of bearing both stamens and pistils; hermaphroditism (*bot.*).

androgynous (ändrōj'ínüs), — androgynal.

androphore (än'dröför) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, man; *pherein*, to carry.] Stalk supporting the stamens (*bot.*); the stalk carrying the male gonophores in the Siphonophora (*zool.*).

androphyll (än'dröfil) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, man; *phyllon*, leaf.] The leaf

bearing the microspores; the microsporophyll (*bot.*).

androsporangium (än'dröspörän'jüm) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, man; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, box.] A sporangium containing the androspores (*bot.*).

androspore (än'dröspör') *n.* [Gk. *aner*, man; *sporos*, seed.] An asexual zoospore which gives rise to a small male dwarf plant (*bot.*).

anemophily (än'ëmöf'ili) *n.* [Gk. *anemos*, wind; *philein*, to love.] Plant-fertilization by the agency of wind (*bot.*).

anemotropism (än'ëmötröpizm) *n.* [Gk. *anemos*, wind; *trepein*, to turn.] Orientation of the body with regard to wind (*zool.*).

anenterous (än'ën'tërüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *enteron*, gut.] Having no alimentary tract (*zool.*).

anfractuose (änfräkt'uös) *a.* [L. *anfractus*, a bending.] Wavy, sinuous (*bot.*).

anglenchyma (än'jiëng'kimä) *n.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel; *engchein*, to pour.] Vascular tissue (*bot.*).

angioblast (än'jiöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel; *blastos*, bud.] One of the cells from which the lining of the blood-vessels is derived (*emb.*).

angiocarpous (än'jiökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel; *karpós*, fruit.] Having the fruit enclosed in a cavity (*bot.*).

angiology (än'jiöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel; *logos*, discourse.] The anatomy of the circulatory and lymphatic systems (*anat.*).

angiospermous (än'jiöspërmüs) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel; *sperma*, seed.] Having seeds in a closed case, the ovary (*bot.*).

angiosporous (än'jiöspörüs) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel; *sporos*, seed.] Having spores contained in a theca or spore capsule (*bot.*).

anglostomatous (än'jiöstöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel; *stoma*, mouth.] Narrow-mouthed, *appl.* a certain order of Molluscs, and to a sub-order of snakes with non-distensible mouths (*zool.*).

angular (äng'gülar) *n.* [L. *angulus*, corner.] One of the membrane

bones of the lower jaw in most vertebrates (*zool.*).

angulo-splénial (äng'gülösplē'näl) *n.* [L. *angulus*, corner; *splénium*, a patch.] The bone in Amphibia forming most of the lower and inner part of the mandible (*zool.*).

angustifoliate (änggüs'tifö'liät) *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.] With narrow leaves (*bot.*).

angustirostrate (änggüs'tirös'trät) *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow; *rostrum*, a beak.] With narrow beaks or snouts (*zool.*).

animal pole,—in many ova the yolk is more or less aggregated at one pole, and as a result the segmentation at that pole is retarded; at the other pole, which is called the animal pole, the segmentation is more rapid and usually results in some form of overgrowth on the lower, retarded, or vegetable pole (*emb.*).

anion (än'ion) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *ion*, going.] A negatively-charged particle or ion which moves up towards the anode or positive pole (*phys.*).

anisocarpous (än'isökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *karpós*, fruit.] Having the number of carpels less than that of the other floral whorls (*bot.*).

anisocercal (än'isösër'käl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *kerkos*, tail.] With lobes of the tail-fin unequal (*zool.*).

anisocheila (än'isökē'lä) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *chele*, claw.] A chela with the two parts unequally developed (*zool.*).

anisodactylous (än'isödäk'tilüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *daktylos*, finger.] Having unequal toes, three toes forward, one backward; refers to an old classification of birds (*zool.*).

anisogamous (än'isög'amüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *gamos*, marriage.] *Appl.* a conjugation in which the gametes or conjugating bodies are differentiated in some manner (*biol.*).

anisogamy,—conjugation between sharply differentiated gametes.

anisognathous (än'isögnä'thüs, än'isög'näthüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*,

equal; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having the teeth in the upper and lower jaws unlike (*zool.*).

anisomerous (änisöm'ērüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *meros*, part.] Having unequal numbers of parts in the floral whorls (*bot.*).

anisopleural (änisöplööräl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *pleura*, side.] Unsymmetrical bilaterally.

anisopogonous (änisöpög'önüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *pogon*, beard.] Unequally webbed with reference to feathers (*zool.*).

anisopterous (änisöp'tērüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *pteron*, wing.] Unequally winged; *appl.* seeds (*bot.*).

anisospore (änisöspör') *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *sporos*, seed.] A dimorphic spore, the sexes differing in size (*bot.*).

anisostemonous (änisöstēm'önüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *stemon*, a spun thread.] Having the number of stamens unequal to the number of parts in the other floral whorls (*bot.*).

anisotropic (änisötöröp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *trepein*, to turn.] *Appl.* eggs with predetermined axis or axes (*emb.*).

ankylosis,—see *anchylosis*.

anlage (änlág'e) *n.* [Ger. *anliegen*, to lie on.] The first accumulation of cells in a developing embryo recognizable as the commencement of a structure, organ, or part (*emb.*).

annectent (änëk'tënt) *a.* [L. *annectere*, to bind together.] Linking, *appl.* intermediate species or genera (*biol.*).

annellid (än'ëlid) *a.* [L. *annulus*, ring; Gk. *eidos*, resemblance.] Constructed of ring-like segments, as one of the ringed worms (*zool.*).

annotinus (ännöt'inüs) *n.* [L. *annus*, year.] A year old (*bot.*, *zool.*).

annual (än'üäl) *a. n.* [L. *annus*, year.] *Appl.* structures or features that are marked off or completed yearly; living for a year only (*bot.*).

annual ring,—one of the rings seen in sections of dicotyledons indicating the secondary growth of a year (*bot.*).

annular (än'ülär) *a.* [L. *annulus*,

ring.] *Appl.* certain fibrous bands or fascia in connection with the wrist and ankle, etc. (*anat.*); *appl.* certain vessels in xylem owing to the ring-like thickenings in their interior (*bot.*).

annulate (än'ülät) *a.* [L. *annulus*, ring.] Composed of ring-like segments; having the colour arranged in ring-like bands or annuli, as in earthworm or leech (*zool.*).

annuli (än'ülī) *plu.* of *annulus*.

annulus (än'ülüs) *n.* [L. *annulus*, ring.] Any of the ring-like structures (*anat.*); the special ring in the fern sporangium, by the action of which the sporangium bursts; the remains of the veil in mushrooms; the ring of cells in the moss capsule whose rupture causes the opening of the capsule (*bot.*); a ring of an Annelid (*zool.*).

anoestrum (änë'strüm) *n.* [Gk. *an*, not; *oistros*, gad-fly.] The non-breeding period; the period of absence of sexual desire (*biol.*).

anomaly (änöm'älī) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *homalos*, even.] Any departure from the type characteristics (*biol.*).

anomophyllous (än'ömöf'ilüs) *a.* [Gk. *anomalos*, uneven; *phyllon*, leaf.] With irregularly placed leaves (*bot.*).

anorganology (än'örgänöl'ojī) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *organon*, instrument; *logos*, discourse.] The study of non-living things (*biol.*).

anosmatic (änösmät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *osme*, smell.] Having no sense of smell (*phys.*).

antambulacral (än'tämbülä'kräl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Not situated on the ambulacral area (*zool.*).

antebrachium (än'tëbrä'kiüm) *n.* [L. *ante*, before; *brachium*, arm.] The fore-arm, or corresponding portion of the fore-limb (*zool.*).

antecubital (än'tëkü'bitäl) *a.* [L. *ante*, before; *cubitus*, elbow.] Anterior to the elbow (*zool.*).

antedorsal (än'tëdör'säl) *a.* [L. *ante*, before; *dorsum*, back.] Situated in front of the dorsal fin in fishes (*zool.*).

antemarginal (än'tëmâr'jinäl) *a.* [L. *ante*, before; *margo*, an edge.]

Appl. sori of ferns when they lie within the margin of the frond (*bot.*).

antenna (äntěn'ä) *n.* [L. *antenna*, a sail-yard.] A jointed feeler on the head of an insect or crustacean (*zool.*).

antennary (äntěn'ärì) *a.* [L. *antenna*, a sail-yard.] Like or *pert.* or situated near an antenna (*zool.*).

antennule (äntěn'ül) *n.* [L. *dim.* from *antenna*.] A small antenna or feeler, specifically the first pair of antennae in Crustacea (*zool.*).

anteponition (än'tépözish'un) *n.* [L. *ante*, before; *ponere*, to place.] Superposition of whorls in a flower typically alternating (*bot.*).

anterior (äntě'riör) *a.* [L. *anterior*, former.] Nearer the head end (*zool.*, *anat.*); ventral in human anatomy; facing outwards from the axis (*bot.*).

anthela (änthē'lä) *n.* [Gk. *anthein*, to bloom.] The cymose inflorescence of the rush-family (*bot.*).

anther (än'thēr) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower.] The part of the stamen which contains the pollen (*bot.*).

antheridiophore (änthērid'iöför) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *idion*, *dim.*; *pherein*, to bear.] A gametophore bearing antheridia (*bot.*).

antheridium (änthērid'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *idion*, *dim.*] An organ or receptacle in which male sexual cells are produced (*bot.*).

antherozooids (än'thērözō'idz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *zoon*, animal.] Male sexual cells in antheridia (*bot.*).

antherozooids (än'thērözō'oidz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] Antherozooids.

anthocarpous (än'thökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *karpós*, fruit.] *Appl.* multiple fruits such as the strawberry (*bot.*).

anthocaulis (än'thökól'is) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; L. *caulis*, stem.] The pedicle of a late trophozooid stage of Madrepore development (*zool.*).

anthocodia (än'thökō'diä) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *kōdeia*, head.] The distal portion of an alcyonarian zooid bearing mouth and tentacles (*zool.*).

anthocyanin (än'thösì'änin) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *kyanos*, dark blue.] Blue or violet colouring matter in flowers (*bot.*).

anthocyathus (än'thösì'äthüs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *kyathos*, cup.] The discoid crown of the trophozooid stage in Madrepore development (*zool.*).

anthodium (änthō'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *eidos*, resemblance.] The capitulum or head of flowers of a composite plant (*bot.*).

anthogenesis (än'thōjēn'ēsís) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *gignesthai*, to produce.] In certain aphids the production of both males and females by asexual forms (*zool.*).

anthophilous (änthōf'ilüs) *a.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *philein*, to love.] Fond of flowers; *appl.* certain insects either living among or feeding on flowers (*zool.*).

anthophore (än'thōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *pherein*, to bear.] Elongation of the thalamus between calyx and corolla (*bot.*).

anthotaxis (än'thōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *taxis*, arrangement.] The arrangement of flowers on an axis (*bot.*).

anthoxanthine (än'thōzän'thīn) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow colouring pigment of flowers (*bot.*).

anthropogenesis (än'thröpōjēn'ēsís) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *genesis*, descent, origin.] Theory of the descent of man.

anthropoid (än'thröpoid) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling man; *appl.* Simian apes (*zool.*).

anthropology (än'thröpöl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of man.

anthropomorphous (än'thröpömōr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *morphe*, shape.] Resembling man.

antiae (än'tiē, än'tiä) *n. plu.* [L. *antiae*, forelock.] Feathers at the base of the bill-ridge of some birds (*zool.*).

antibody (än'tibōd'i) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; A.S. *bodig*, body.] A substance formed in the blood which antagonizes toxins (*phys.*).

antibrachial (ăn'tibră'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *brachium*, arm.] *Pert.* forearm; *appl.* fascia, muscles, nerves (*anat.*).

antibrachium (ăntibră'kiŭm),—ante-brachium.

anticlinal (ăn'tiklī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *klinein*, to bend.] *Appl.* line of division of cells at right angles to the apex (*bot.*); in quadrupeds, *appl.* one of the lower thoracic vertebrae with upright spine towards which those on either side incline (*zool.*).

anticoagulin (ăn'tiköög'ulīn) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *cogere*, to drive together.] A substance which prevents the coagulation of drawn blood, as hirudin (*phys.*).

anticubital,—antecubital.

antidromy (ăntid'römi) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *dromos*, running.] Condition of spiral phyllotaxy with genetic spiral changing direction after each cycle (*bot.*).

antigen (ăn'tijēn) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* substances which, when injected into an animal, cause a series of physiologico-chemical changes resulting in the formation of antibodies in the blood (*phys.*).

antihelix (ăn'tihē'liks) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *helix*, a convolution.] The curved prominence in front of the helix of the ear (*anat.*).

antimeres (ăn'timērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *meros*, part.] A series of equal radial parts of the body of a radially symmetrical animal (*zool.*).

antipetalous (ăn'tipēt'ălūs) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against, opposite; *petalon*, petal.] With stamens in front of petals (*bot.*).

antipodal (ăn'tip'ödāl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *pous*, foot.] *Appl.* group of three cells at chalazal end of embryo sac (*bot.*); *appl.* cone of astral rays opposite spindle fibres (*cyt.*).

antiseptic (ăn'tisēp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *sepsis*, putrefaction.] A substance which destroys harmful micro-organisms, one of the functions of gastric juice (*phys.*).

antispadix (ăn'tispā'diks) *n.* [Gk.

anti, against; *spadix*, a palm branch.] A group of four modified tentacles in internal lateral lobes of Nautilus (*zool.*).

antisquama (ăn'tiskwā'mă) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *squama*, scale.] A basal lobe next the squama of insect wing; the squama alaris or antitegula (*zool.*).

antitegula (ăn'titēg'ulă) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *tegula*, tile.] Smaller lobe, nearer the base of wing, than alula (*zool.*).

antithrombin (ăn'tithröm'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *thrombos*, clot.] A substance formed in the liver which prevents clotting of the blood (*phys.*).

antitoxin (ăn'titök'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *toxikon*, poison for arrows.] A substance which develops as a result of, and subsequently neutralizes, the injection of a specific poison introduced into the animal body (*phys.*).

antitragus (ăn'titrag'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *tragos*, he-goat.] A prominence opposite the tragus of the ear (*anat.*).

antitrochanter (ăn'titrökän'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *trochanter*, a runner.] An articular surface on the ilium in birds against which the trochanter of the femur plays (*zool.*).

antitropal (ăntit'röpāl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *trepein*, to turn.] Inverted; *appl.* embryos with radicle directed away from the hilum (*bot.*).

antitropous,—antitropal.

antlia (ăn'tliă) *n.* [L. *antlia*, pump.] The spiral suctorial proboscis of the Lepidoptera (*zool.*).

antorbital (ăntôr'bitāl) *n.* [L. *ante*, before; *orbs*, circle.] Situated in front of the orbit (*zool.*).

antrum (ăn'trŭm) *n.* [L. *antrum*, cavity.] A cavity or sinus; *appl.* maxillary sinus, and cavity of the pylorus (*anat.*).

anurous (ăn'ūrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *oura*, tail.] Tailless.

anus (ă'nŭs) *n.* [L. *anus*, anus.] The posterior opening of the alimentary canal (*anat.*).

aorta (ăôr'tă) *n.* [Gk. *aorte*, the great artery.] The great trunk artery

- which carries pure blood from the heart for distribution to various parts of the body through arteries and their branches (*anat.*).
- aortic** (āôr'tik) *a.* [Gk. *aorte*, the great artery.] *Pert.* the aorta; *appl.* arch, hiatus, isthmus, septum, etc. (*anat.*), regurgitation (*phys.*).
- apatetic** (ăp'ătēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *apatetikos*, fallacious.] *Appl.* misleading coloration (*zool.*).
- aperispermic** (ăpēr'ispēr'mik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *peri*, around; *sperma*, seed.] *Appl.* seeds without nutritive tissue (*bot.*).
- apetalous** (ăpēt'ălūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *petalon*, petal.] Having no petals (*bot.*).
- apex** (ăp'ēks) *n.* [L. *apex*, summit.] The tip or summit, as of lungs, heart, etc. (*anat.*).
- aphanipterous** (ăf'ănip'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *aphanes*, unseen; *pteron*, wing.] Apparently without wings (*zool.*).
- apheliotropism** (ăf'ēlīōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *helios*, sun; *trepein*, to turn.] Tendency to turn away from light (*biol.*).
- apodal** (ăf'ōdāl) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *hodos*, way or path.] *Appl.* a type of canal system in sponges (*zool.*).
- apodus** (ăf'ōdūs) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *hodos*, path.] The short tube leading from the flagellate chamber to the excurrent canal in one of the types of canal systems in sponges (*zool.*).
- aphyllous** (ăfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *phyllon*, leaf.] Without foliage leaves (*bot.*).
- aphylly** (ăfil'ŷ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *phyllon*, leaf.] Suppression or absence of leaves (*bot.*).
- apical** (ăp'ikāl) *a.* [L. *apex*, summit.] At the tip or summit, *appl.* cell at tip of a growing point (*bot.*); *appl.* aboral plates of Echinoderms (*zool.*).
- apiculate** (ăpik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *apex*, summit.] Forming abruptly to a small tip, as a leaf (*bot.*).
- apilary** (ăpil'ări) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *pilos*, felt cap.] Having the upper lip wanting or suppressed in the corolla (*bot.*).
- aplacental** (ăpl'ăsēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *a*, not; *placenta*, flat cake.] Not

developing a placenta, as in *Mono-*
tremes (*zool.*).

- aplanogamete** (ăplăn'ōgămēt') *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *planos*, wandering; *gamete*, wife.] A non-motile conjugating germ cell in various plants and animals (*biol.*).
- aplanospore** (ăplăn'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *planos*, wandering; *sporos*, seed.] A non-motile resting spore of Algae for tiding over unfavourable circumstances (*bot.*).
- aploperistomatous** (ăp'lōpēr'istōm'ătūs) *a.* [Gk. *aploos*, single; *peri*, around; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a peristome with one row of teeth, as mosses (*bot.*).
- aplostemonous** (ăp'lōstēm'ōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *aploos*, single; *stemon*, a spun thread.] Having a single row of stamens (*bot.*).
- apneustic** (ăpnū'stik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pneustos*, breath.] With closed tracheal system; *appl.* aquatic larvae of certain insects (*zool.*).
- apocarpous** (ăp'ōkăr'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *karpos*, fruit.] Having separate or partially united carpels (*bot.*).
- apocyte** (ăp'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *kytos*, hollow.] A multinucleate cell, a plurinucleate mass of protoplasm (*cyt.*).
- apodal** (ăp'ōdāl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pous*, foot.] Having no feet (*zool.*).
- apodema** (ăp'ōdēmă) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *demas*, body.] An internal projection usually of thoracic segments, for muscle attachments, found in Arthropods (*zool.*).
- apodous** (ăp'ōdūs),—apodal.
- apogamy** (ăpōg'ămŷ) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *gamos*, marriage.] Development without the intervention of sexual organs (*bot.*).
- apogeotropic** (ăp'ōjē'ōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *gaia*, earth; *trepein*, to turn.] Having the property of turning away from the earth (*bot.*).
- apogeotropism** (ăp'ōjēōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *gaia*, earth; *trepein*, to turn.] Tendency to act apparently contrary to law of gravity—this is, to turn away from the earth (*biol.*).
- aponeurosis** (ăp'ōnūrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, from; *neuron*, sinew.] The

- flattened tendons of certain muscles (*anat.*).
- apophyllous** (äp'öfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* the parts of a single perianth whorl when they are free leaves (*bot.*).
- apophysis** (äpöf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *phyein*, to grow.] Process from a bone, usually for muscle attachment (*anat.*); a swelling at the base of the capsule in some mosses; *appl.* small protuberance at apex of an ovuliferous scale in female cone of pine (*bot.*).
- apoplasmodial** (äp'öplasmö'diäl) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *plasma*, something moulded.] Not forming a typical plasmodium (*zool.*).
- apopyle** (äp'öpil) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *pyle*, gate.] The exhalent pore of a sponge (*zool.*).
- aposematic** (äp'ösemat'ik) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *sema*, signal.] *Appl.* warning colours which serve to frighten away enemies (*zool.*).
- aposporogony** (äp'öspörög'öni) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *sporos*, seed; *gonos*, birth.] The absence of sporogony (*zool.*).
- apospory** (äpös'pöri) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *sporos*, seed.] The production of prothalli without the intervention of spore-formation in certain plants (*bot.*).
- apostasis** (äpös'täsis) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *stasis*, standing.] Term *appl.* condition of abnormal growth of axis which thereby causes a separation of the perianth whorls from one another (*bot.*).
- apostrophe** (äpös'tröfë) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *trepein*, to turn.] Arrangement of chloroplasts along the lateral walls of cells of leaves (*bot.*).
- apothecium** (äp'öthë'siüm, -shiüm) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *theke*, cup.] The ascocarp of Lichens (*bot.*).
- apotropous** (äpöt'röpüs) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *trepein*, to turn.] Anatropal and with ventrally-situated raphe (*bot.*).
- appendage** (äpën'däi) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *pendere*, to hang.] An organ or part attached to a trunk, as a limb (*anat.*).
- appendicula** (äp'ëndik'ülär) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *pendere*, to hang.] *Pert.* appendages; *appl.* skeleton of limbs as opposed to skeleton of trunk (*anat.*).
- appendiculate** (äp'ëndik'ülät) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *pendere*, to hang.] Having a small appendage, as a stamen or filament (*bot.*).
- appendix** (äpën'diks) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *pendere*, to hang.] An outgrowth, especially the vermiform appendix (*anat.*).
- applanate** (äp'länät) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *planatus*, flattened.] Flattened out (*bot.*).
- apposition** (äp'özish'ün) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *ponere*, to place.] The formation of successive layers in the growth of a cell wall; *cf.* *intussusception* (*bot.*).
- aproterodont** (äp'rötër'ödönt, äpro'tërödönt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *proteros*, first; *odous*, tooth.] Having no teeth on the pre-maxillae (*zool.*).
- apteria** (äptë'riä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pteron*, wing.] Naked or down-covered surfaces between the pterylae or feather-tracts (*zool.*).
- apterous** (äp'tërüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pteron*, wing.] Wingless (*zool.*); having no wing-like expansions on the stems or petioles (*bot.*).
- apterygial** (äp'tërij'äl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pteron*, wing.] Wingless; without fins (*zool.*).
- apterygotous** (äp'tërigō'tüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pterygion*, dim. of *pteron*, wing.] Resembling or *pert.* the primitive wingless insects or Apterygota (*zool.*).
- aptychus** (äp'tiküs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *ptyche*, fold.] A horny or calcareous structure, possibly an operculum, of Ammonites (*zool.*).
- aquatic** (äkwät'ik, -wöt-) *a.* [L. *aqua*, water.] *Pert.* water; living in or frequenting water (*bot., zool.*).
- aqueduct** (äk'wëdükt) *n.* [L. *aqua*, water; *ducere*, to lead.] A channel or passage as that of cochlea, and of vestibule of ear (*anat.*).
- aqueous** (äk'wëüs) *a.* [L. *aqua*, water.] Watery, *appl.* fluid occupying the space between the lens and the cornea of the eye (*anat.*); *appl.*

tissue consisting of thin-walled watery parenchymatous cells (*bot.*).

arachnid (ărăk'nîd) *a.* [Gk. *arachne*, spider.] Spider-like, *pert.* spiders (*zool.*).

arachnidium (ărăknîd'îüm) *n.* [Gk. *arachne*, spider.] The spinning apparatus of a spider, including spinning-glands and spinnerets (*zool.*).

arachnoid (ărăk'noid) *a.* [Gk. *arachne*, spider; *eidos*, form.] Like a cobweb; consisting of fine entangled hairs resembling a cobweb (*bot.*); *appl.* a thin membrane of the central nervous system, composed of delicate connective tissue with an endothelial covering on its free surfaces and lying between the dura and the pia mater (*anat.*); *pert.* or resembling a spider (*zool.*).

arborescent (ăr'börës'ënt) *a.* [L. *arborescens*, growing like a tree.] Branched like a tree (*bot.*).

arboroid (ăr'böroid) *a.* [L. *arbor*, tree; Gk. *eidos*, like.] Tree-like, designating general structure of a protozoan colony (*zool.*).

arbor vitae (ăr'bör vî'tē, vē'tā) *n.* [L. *arbor*, tree; *vita*, life.] The tree of life, *appl.* arborescent appearance of the cerebellum in vertical section (*anat.*).

arbutean (ăr'būtēän) *a.* [L. *arbutus*, strawberry tree.] Of or *pert.* the strawberry tree (*bot.*).

arcade (ărkād') *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow.] An arched channel or passage; a bony arch, as supra- and infratemporal arches in the skull (*anat.*).

archaeocytes (ăr'kēösîts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *archaios*, ancient; *kytos*, hollow.] Cells arising from undifferentiated blastomeres and ultimately giving rise to germ-cells and gametes (*emb.*).

archaeostomatous (ăr'kēöstöm'ătüs) *a.* [Gk. *archaios*, primitive; *stoma*, mouth.] Having the blastopore persistent and forming the mouth (*zool.*).

arch-centra (ăr'k-sën'tră) *n. plu.* [Gk. *archi*, beginning, first; L. *centrum*, centre.] Centra formed by fusion of basal growths of primary arcualia external to chordal sheath; *cf.* chordacentra (*zool.*).

archebiosis (ăr'kēbîō'sîs) *n.* [Gk.

arche, beginning; *bios*, life.] The origin of life (*biol.*).

archegoniophore (ăr'kēgō'nîōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *gonos*, offspring; *pherein*, to bear.] Branches of mosses bearing archegonia (*bot.*).

archegonium (ăr'kēgō'nîüm) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *gonos*, offspring.] A female organ in which the oospheres are formed, and in which the young plant begins its development (*bot.*).

archenteron (ăr'kën'tērōn) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *enteron*, gut.] The cavity of the gastrula which forms the primitive gut of the embryo (*emb.*).

archespor (ăr'kēspōr) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *sporos*, seed.] The tetrahedral or meristematic cell of a sporangium (*bot.*).

archiamphiaster (ăr'kiām'fiās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *amphi*, on both sides; *aster*, star.] The amphiaster forming the first or second polar body in cell maturation (*cyt.*).

archiblast (ăr'kîblást) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *blastos*, bud.] Egg protoplasm.

archiblastic (ăr'kîblás'tîk) *a.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *blastos*, bud.] Having total and equal segmentation (*cyt.*).

archiblastula (ăr'kîblás'tulă) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *blastos*, bud.] Typical hollow ball of cells derived from an egg with total and equal segmentation (*cyt.*).

archicarp (ăr'kîkârp) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *karpos*, fruit.] The spirally coiled region of the thallus of certain fungi (*bot.*).

archicerebrum (ăr'kîsēr'ēbrüm) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The primitive brain, as the supraoesophageal ganglia of higher Invertebrates (*zool.*).

archichlamydeous (ăr'kîklāmîd'ēüs) *a.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having no petals, or having petals entirely separate from one another (*bot.*).

archicoel (ăr'kîsēl) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *koilos*, hollow.] The primary body-cavity or space between the alimentary canal and ectoderm in development of various groups of animals (*zool.*).

archigony (árkig'óni) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *gonos*, offspring.] The first origin of life by spontaneous generation (*biol.*).

archinephric (ár'kiněf'rik) *a.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *nephros*, kidney.] *Appl.* the duct into which the pronephric tubules open (*emb.*).

archinephros (ár'kiněf'rös) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *nephros*, kidney.] The primitive kidney (*emb.*).

archipallium (ár'kipäl'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *L. pallium*, a mantle.] The olfactory region of the cerebral hemispheres (*phys.*).

archipterygium (ár'kiptěrij'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *pterygion*, little wing.] Type of fin in which the skeleton consists of an elongated segmented central axis and two rows of jointed rays (*zool.*).

architype (ár'kitip) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *typos*, type.] An original type from which others may be derived (*biol.*).

archoplasm (ár'köplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *archon*, ruler; *plasma*, something moulded.] The substance constituting the attraction sphere, astral rays, and spindle-fibres (*emb.*).

arcicentrous (ár'kisen'trüs) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow; *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebral columns in which the centra are mainly derived from the arch tissue (*emb.*, *anat.*).

arciferous (ársif'ěrüs) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow; *ferre*, to carry.] *Appl.* pectoral arch of toads, etc., where the precoracoid and coracoid are widely separated and connected by a large arched epicoracoid (*zool.*).

arciform (ársif'örüm) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an arch or bow (*zool.*).

arcocentrous (ár'kösě'n'trüs) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow; *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebral columns with inconspicuous chordal sheath and centra derived from arch tissue (*zool.*).

arcocentrum (ár'kösě'n'trüm) *n.* [L. *arcus*, bow; *centrum*, centre.] A centrum formed from parts of neural and haemal arches (*zool.*).

arcualia (ár'küā'liä) *n. plu.* [L. *arcus*, bow.] Small cartilaginous pieces, dorsal and ventral, fused or free, on

the vertebral column of fishes (*zool.*).

arcuate (ár'küāt) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow.] Curved or shaped like a bow.

ardellae (árdě'le) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ardein*, to sprinkle.] Small apothecia of certain lichens having the appearance of dust (*bot.*).

area (ā'rěā) *n.* [L. *area*, ground-space.] A surface, as area opaca, area vasculosa (*emb.*).

arenaceous (ärenā'shüs) *a.* [L. *arena*, sand.] Having the properties or appearance of sand; sandy.

areola (äre'ölā) *n.* [L. *areola*, dim. of *area*, space.] A small coloured circle round a nipple; the part of the iris bordering the pupil of the eye (*anat.*); one of the small spaces or interstices of a special kind of tissue (*zool.*); the areas defined by cracks on the surface of lichens (*bot.*).

areolar (äre'ölär), **areolate** (äre'ölāt) *a.* [L. *areola*, space.] Of or like an areola, having distinct spaces or interstices (*bot.*); areolar is *appl.* a kind of connective tissue with the fibres loosely attached (*zool.*).

argenteal (ärjěn'těāl) *a.* [L. *argenteus*, silvern.] *Appl.* layer of the eye containing calcic crystals (*zool.*).

argenteous (ärjěn'těūs) *a.* [L. *argenteus*, silvern.] Like silver (*bot.*).

argenteum (ärjěn'těüm) *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] A dermal reflecting tissue layer of iridocytes without chromatophores in fishes (*zool.*).

aril (är'il), **arillus** (är'il'üs) *n.* [F. *arille*, Sp. *arillo*, a small hoop.] An additional investment formed on a seed after fertilization (*bot.*).

arillode (är'ilöd) *n.* [F. *arille*, hoop; Gk. *eidos*, like.] A false arillus arising from the micropyle as an expansion of the exostome (*bot.*).

arista (äris'tä) *n.* [L. *arista*, beard of an ear of corn.] Awn; long-pointed process as in many grasses (*bot.*); a bristle borne by the antenna of many brachycerous Diptera (*zool.*).

Aristotle's lantern (Ar'istöt'lz),—the masticating apparatus of the sea-urchin (*zool.*).

armature (är'mätür) *n.* [L. *arma*, weapons.] Anything which serves to defend, as hairs, prickles, thorns (*bot.*); spines, stings, etc. (*zool.*).

- arolium** (ărō'lîŭm) *n.* [Gk. *arole*, protection.] Pad between the claws on tarsus of Orthoptera (*zool.*).
- arrectores pilorum**,—bundles of non-striped muscular fibres associated with the hair follicles,—on contraction, they render the hair more erect (*phys.*).
- arrhenoplasm** (ărĕn'öplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *arrenos*, male; *plasma*, something moulded.] Male plasm, in reference to the theory that all protoplasm consists of arrhenoplasm and thelyplasm (*biol.*).
- arrhenotoky** (ărĕn'öt'ökî) *n.* [Gk. *arrenos*, male; *tokos*, birth.] Production of males parthenogenetically (*zool.*).
- arterial** (ărtĕ'riăl) *a.* [L. *arteria*, artery.] *Pert.* an artery, or the system of channels by which the blood issues to the body from the heart; *appl.* blood, duct, gland (*anat.*).
- arterial sclerosis**,—hardening of the walls of the arteries, said to contribute to natural death (*phys.*).
- arteriole** (ărtĕ'riöl) *n.* [L. *arteriola*, small artery.] A small or branch artery (*anat.*).
- artery** (ărt'tĕrî) *n.* [L. *arteria*, artery.] A vessel which conveys blood from heart to body (*anat.*).
- arthritic** (ărthrit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint.] *Pert.* or at joints (*anat.*).
- arthrobranchiae** (ăr'thröbrăng'kiĕ, -kiă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *arthron*, a joint; *branchia*, gills.] Joint-gills, arising at the junction of thoracic appendages with trunk of Arthropods (*zool.*).
- arthrodia** (ărthrō'diă) *n.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint.] A joint admitting of only gliding movements (*anat.*).
- arthrodial** (ărthrō'diăl) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint.] *Appl.* the articular membranes connecting thoracic appendages with trunk, as in Arthropods (*zool.*).
- arthromere** (ăr'thrömĕr) *n.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *meros*, part.] An arthropod body-segment or somite (*zool.*).
- arthropod** (ăr'thröpöd) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *pous*, foot.] Of or *pert.* the Arthropoda (*zool.*).
- arthropterous** (ăr'thröp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *pteron*, wing.] Having jointed fin-rays, as in fishes (*zool.*).
- arthrospore** (ărth'röspör) *n.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *sporos*, seed.] A resting bacterial cell (*bot.*).
- arthrosterigmata** (ăr'thröstĕrĭg'mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *sterigma*, a support.] Jointed sterigmata (*bot.*).
- arthrostracous** (ăr'thrös'trăkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *ostrakon*, shell.] Having a segmented shell (*zool.*).
- articular** (ărtik'ulăr) *a.* [L. *articulus*, joint.] *Pert.* or situated at a joint or joints; *appl.* cartilage, lamellae, surface, capsule, etc. (*anat.*).
- articulated** (ărtik'ulătĕd) *a.* [L. *articulus*, joint.] Jointed; separating easily at certain points (*bot.*).
- articulation** (ărtikulă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *articulus*, joint.] A joint, between bones or segments (*zool.*), or segments of a stem (*bot.*).
- artifact** (ărt'ifăkt) *n.* [L. *ars*, art; *facere*, to make.] Any appearance produced by a reagent or other artificial means (*biol.*).
- artiodactyl** (ărt'iodăktĭl) *a.* [Gk. *artios*, equal; *daktylos*, finger.] Having an even number of fingers or toes (*zool.*).
- arytenoid** (ăritĕ'noid) *a.* [Gk. *arytaina*, a pitcher.] Pitcher-like, *appl.* two cartilages at the back of the larynx, also glands, swellings, etc. (*anat.*).
- asci** (ăs'tĭ, ăs'ki, ăs'kĕ) *n. plu.* [Gk. *askos*, bladder.] Membranous sporesacs of fungi within which the ascospores are formed (*bot.*).
- ascidian** (ăsid'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *askidion*, dim. of *askos*, bag.] Like an ascidian or sea-squirt (*zool.*).
- ascidium** (ăsid'ĭŭm) *n.*, **ascidia** (ăsid'ĭă) *plu.* [Gk. *askidion*, little bag.] Pitcher-leaves, as in Nepenthes (*bot.*).
- ascigerous** (ăsj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *askos*, bag; L. *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing asci, as certain hyphae in Fungi (*bot.*).
- ascocarp** (ăs'kôkărp) *n.* [Gk. *askos*, bag; *karpōs*, fruit.] The protective covering investing the asci (*bot.*).
- ascogenous** (ăskôj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *askos*, bag; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Bearing asci (*bot.*).
- ascogonium** (ăs'kôgō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk.

- askos*, bag; *gignesthai*, to produce.] A sac-like structure in which the reproductive bodies are formed (*bot.*).
- ascospore** (ăs'kōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *askos*, bag; *sporos*, seed.] One of the spores contained in an ascus (*bot.*).
- ascus**,—*sing.* of *asci*, which see.
- asexual** (ăsĕk'süäl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; L. *sexus*, sex.] Having no apparent sexual organs; pathogenetic or vegetative as *appl.* reproduction (*biol.*).
- aspect** (ăs'pĕkt) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *spectare*, to look.] Look, appearance, point of view (*biol.*).
- asperity** (ăspĕr'itĭ) *n.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Roughness as on certain leaves (*bot.*).
- aspidobranchiate** (ăs'pidōbrăng'kiăt) *a.* [Gk. *aspis*, shield; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* or resembling the Aspidobranchiata, a group of Gasteropods (*zool.*).
- asplanchnic** (ăsplăng'nik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *splanchna*, viscera.] Without alimentary canal (*zool.*).
- asporous** (ăspō'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *sporos*, seed.] Having no spores (*bot.*).
- assimilation** (ăsĭm'flă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *similis*, like.] Conversion into protoplasm of ingested nutrient material (*phys.*).
- association** (ăsō'siă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *socius*, fellow.] Adherence of gregarines without fusion of nuclei (*zool.*); *appl.* fibres connecting white matter of interior of brain with cortex of convolutions (*phys.*).
- astely** (ăstĕ'li) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *stela*, pillar.] Absence of a central cylinder or axis (*bot.*).
- aster** (ăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *aster*, a star.] The star-shaped achromatic structure surrounding the centrosome during mitosis; the star-shaped arrangement of the chromosomes during mitosis (*cyt.*).
- asterion** (ăstĕ'rĭōn) *n.* [Gk. *aster*, star.] The region of the posterolateral fontanelle where lambdoid, parieto-mastoid, and occipito-mastoid sutures meet (*anat.*).
- asteroid** (ăs'tĕroid) *a.* [Gk. *aster*, star; *eidos*, resemblance.] Star-shaped; pertaining to the star-fish (*zool.*).
- asterospondylous** (ăs'tĕrōspōn'dilūs) *a.* [Gk. *aster*, star; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Having centrum with radiating calcified plates (*zool.*).
- astomatous** (ăstōm'ătūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *stoma*, mouth.] Not having a mouth (*zool.*); without epidermic pores or stomata (*bot.*).
- astomous** (ăstō'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *stoma*, mouth.] Without a stomium or line of dehiscence; bursting irregularly (*bot.*).
- astragalus** (ăstrăg'ălūs) *n.* [Gk. *astragalos*, an ankle bone.] The second largest tarsal bone in man (*anat.*); a tarsal bone in Vertebrates.
- astrocentre** (ăs'trōsĕn'tĕr) *n.* [L. *aster*, star; *centrum*, centre.] The centrosome (*cyt.*).
- astrosphere** (ăs'trōsfĕr) *n.* [Gk. *aster*, star; *sphaira*, ball.] The central mass of the aster without the rays; the aster exclusive of the centrosome; the astral sphere (*cyt.*).
- asymmetrical** (ăsĭmĕt'rĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] *Pert.* want of symmetry; in the condition of having two sides unlike or disproportionate; *appl.* structures or organs which cannot be divided into similar halves by any vertical axis (*biol.*).
- asymmetry** (ăsĭm'ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Want of symmetry.
- atavism** (ăt'ăvizm) *n.* [L. *atavus*, ancestor.] Reversion, the occurrence of a characteristic of a remote ancestor not observed in the more immediate ancestors (*biol.*).
- atavistic** (ăt'ăvis'tik) *a.* [L. *atavus*, ancestor.] *Pert.* marked by, or tending to atavism (*biol.*).
- athalamous** (ătăhl'ămūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *thalamos*, inner room.] Wanting a thalamus (*bot.*).
- atlas** (ăt'lăs) *n.* [Gk. *atlas*, a giant.] The first cervical vertebra articulating with the skull (*anat.*).
- atokous** (ăt'ōkūs) *a.* [Gk. *atokos*, childless.] Without offspring.
- atoll** (ăt'ōl,ătōl') *n.* [Mal. *atoll*.] A coral reef surrounding a body of water (*zool.*).
- atrial** (ă'triăl) *a.* [L. *atrium*, a central

- room.] *Pert.* atrium; *appl.* cavity, pore, canal, siphon, lobes (*zool.*).
- atriocoelomic** (ā'trīōsēlōm'ik) *a.* [L. *atrium*, central room; Gk. *koilos*, hollow.] Connecting the atrium and the coelom; *appl.* funnels, of uncertain function, in Cephalochorda (*zool.*).
- atriopore** (ā'trīōpōr) *n.* [L. *atrium*, central room; *porus*, channel.] The opening from the atrial cavity to the exterior in Cephalochorda (*zool.*).
- atrioventricular** (ā'trīōvēntrīk'ulār) *a.* [L. *atrium*, chamber; *ventriculus*, small cavity.] *Pert.* the atrioventricular structure in the heart; *appl.* bundles, groove, openings (*anat.*).
- atrium** (ā'trīūm) *n.* [L. *atrium*, chamber.] The two anterior cavities of the heart; the tympanic cavity (*anat.*); a chamber surrounding the pharynx in Tunicates and Cephalochordates (*zool.*).
- atrochal** (āt'rōkāl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *trochos*, wheel.] Without the preoral circlet of cilia; *appl.* trochophore stage when the preoral circlet is absent and the surface is covered uniformly with cilia (*zool.*).
- atrophy** (āt'rōfi) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *trephēin*, to nourish.] Emaciation; diminution in size and function of a part or organ (*biol.*).
- atropous** (āt'rōpūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *trepein*, to turn.] *Appl.* ovule in proper position, *i.e.* not inverted (*bot.*).
- atterminal** (ättēr'mīnāl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *terminus*, end.] Towards a terminal; *appl.* current directed toward the thermal cross-section (*phys.*).
- attraction** (ātrāk'shūn) *n.* [L. *attractus*, drawn to.] Any structure which apparently draws other things to it, as an attraction cone (*cyt.*).
- auditory** (ōd'itōrī) *a.* [L. *audire*, to hear.] *Pert.* the hearing apparatus, *appl.* organ, nucleus, ossicle, capsule, canal, meatus, nerve, tentacle, etc.
- Auerbach's plexus**,—a gangliated plexus of non-medullated nerve-fibres, found between the two layers of the muscular coat of the small intestine; the plexus myentericus (*phys.*).
- augmentor** (ōgmēn'tōr) *a.* [L. *augere*, to increase.] *Appl.* nerves rising from the sympathetic system and acting on the heart, with antagonistic relation to the vagi; accelerator (*phys.*).
- aulostomatous** (ōl'ōstōm'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *aulos*, tube; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a tubular mouth or snout (*zool.*).
- aural** (ōr'āl) *a.* [L. *auris*, ear.] *Pert.* ear or hearing.
- auricle** (ōr'īkl) *n.* [L. *auricula*, little ear.] The external ear; any ear-like lobed appendage (*zool.*); the upper or anterior chamber on each side of the heart (*anat.*).
- auricula** (ōrīk'ulā) *n.* [L. *auricula*, little ear.] An auricle.
- auricular** (ōrīk'ulār) *a.* [L. *auricula*, small ear.] *Pert.* an auricle; *appl.* artery, nerve, tubercle, vein (*anat.*).
- auricularia** (ōrīk'ulā'riā) *n.* [L. *auricula*, small ear.] A type of larva found among the Holothurians (*zool.*).
- auriculars**,—*n. plu.*, ear coverts of birds.
- auriculate** (ōrīk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *auricula*, small ear.] Eared; *appl.* leaf with expanded bases surrounding the stem; *appl.* leaf with lobes separate from rest of blade; hastate-auricled (*bot.*).
- auriculo-ventricular** (ōrīk'ulō-vēntrīk'ulār) *a.* *Pert.* or connecting the auricle and ventricle of the heart; *appl.* bundle, valve (*anat.*).
- aurophore** (ōr'ōfōr) *n.* [L. *auris*, ear; Gk. *pherein*, to bear.] An organ projecting from the base of pneumatophore of certain Siphonophores (*zool.*).
- autacoid** (ōt'ākoid) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self.] A term including both hormone and chalone (*phys.*).
- autoblast** (ōt'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *blastos*, bud.] An independent micro-organism.
- autocatalysis** (ōt'ōkātāl'īsis) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *kata*, down; *lysis*, a loosing.] The dissolution or reaction of a cell or substance due to the influence of a product or secretion of its own (*phys.*).
- autochthon** (ōtōk'thōn) *n.* [Gk. *autos*,

- self; *chthon*, the ground.] An indigenous species of plant or animal (*biol.*).
- autocyst** (ôt'ôsist) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *kystis*, bladder.] A thick membrane formed by the Neosporidia separating them from the host tissues (*zool.*).
- autodermalia** (ôt'ôdërmäl'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *derma*, skin.] Dermal spicules with axial cross within the dermal membrane (*zool.*).
- autoecious** (ôtë'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* rusts whose aecidium form inhabits the same host as the urediform stage (*bot.*).
- autogamy** (ôtög'ämī) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *gamos*, marriage.] Self-fertilization (*biol.*).
- autogenesis** (ôt'ôjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *genesis*, birth.] Spontaneous generation (*biol.*).
- autogenetic** (ôt'ôjënët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *genesis*, birth.] Reproducing spontaneously, *appl.* body-cells.
- autogeny** (ôtöj'ëni) *n.* Autogenesis.
- autogony** (ôtög'öni) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *gonos*, offspring.] Auto-genesis.
- autolysis** (ôtöl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *lysis*, a loosing.] Self-digestion.
- automixis** (ôt'ömik'sis) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *mixis*, mingling.] The union in a cell of chromatin derived from common parentage (*biol.*).
- autonomic** (ôt'önöm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *nomos*, province.] Self-governing, spontaneous; *appl.* nerves of sympathetic system and of certain involuntary muscles, and of secreting glands (*phys.*).
- autonomous** (ôtön'ömüs). *a.* Autonomic.
- autophagous** (ôtöf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phagein*, to eat.] *Appl.* birds capable of running about and securing food for themselves when newly hatched (*zool.*).
- autophya** (ôt'öfi'ä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyein*, to produce.] Elements in the formation of a shell secreted by the animal itself; *cf.* *xenophya* (*zool.*).
- autophyllogeny** (ôt'öfilöj'ëni) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyllon*, leaf; *genos*, birth.] Growth of one leaf upon or out of another (*bot.*).
- autophyta** (ôt'öfi'tä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyton*, plant.] Plants which obtain food in the ordinary way; *cf.* *saprophyta* (*bot.*).
- autoskeleton** (ôt'öskël'ëtön) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *skeletos*, dried.] A true skeleton formed within the animal (*zool.*).
- autostylic** (ôt'östil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *stylos*, pillar.] Having the mandibular arch self-supporting, and articulating with the skull direct (*zool.*).
- autotomy** (ôtöt'ömi) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *tome*, cutting.] Self-amputation of a part, as in certain worms and arthropods (*zool.*).
- autotrophic** (ôt'ötröf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *trephein*, to nourish.] Procuring food independently; *appl.* plants which are neither saprophytic nor parasitic (*bot.*).
- autotropism** (ôtöt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *trepein*, to turn.] Tendency to grow in a straight line; *appl.* plants unaffected by external influence (*phys.*).
- autozoid** (ôt'özöoid) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] An independent alcyonarian zooid or individual (*zool.*).
- auxetics** (öksët'iks) *n. plu.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase.] A term *appl.* chemical agents which induce cell-division in leucocytes and other cells (*cyt.*).
- auximone** (ök'simön) *n.* [Gk. *auximos*, promoting growth.] An accessory growth-stimulating or promoting factor in the food of plants (*biol.*).
- auxospore** (ök'söspör) *n.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase; *sporos*, seed.] A diatom which, having reached its limit of size, by bi-partition escapes from its valve, and uniting with a similar one gives rise to a new plant (*bot.*).
- auxotonic** (ök'sötön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase; *tonos*, strain.] Induced by growth; *appl.* movements of immature plants; *opp.* alassotonic (*bot.*); *appl.* contraction against an increasing resistance (*phys.*).

auxin = growth hormone

avenaceous (äv'nä'shüs) *a.* [L. *avena*, oats.] *Pert.* oats (*bot.*).

avicularium (ävikulä'rüüm) *n.* [L. *avicula*, *dim.* of *avis*, bird.] In Polyzoa a modified zoecium with muscular movable attachments resembling a bird's beak (*zool.*).

awn (ôn) *n.* [Ger. *ahne*, chaff.] The "beard" of grass, grain, etc. (*bot.*).

axial (äk'siäl) *a.* [L. *axis*, axis.] *Pert.* axis or stem (*biol.*).

axial filament,—the central filament of any structure such as the stiff radiating pseudopodia of some of the Protozoa (*zool.*).

axial sinus,—a nearly vertical canal in the Echinoderms opening into the internal division of the oral ring sinus, and communicating aborally with the stone canal (*zool.*).

axial skeleton,—the skeleton of the head and trunk, as *opp.* the skeleton of the limbs (*zool.*).

axil (äk'sil) *n.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] The angle between a leaf or branch and the axis from which it springs (*bot.*).

axile (äk'sil) *a.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] *Pert.*, situated in or belonging to the axis; *appl.* placentation (*bot.*).

axilemma (äk'silēm'ä) *n.* [L. *axis*, axis; Gk. *lemma*, husk.] In medullated nerve fibres, the sheath supposed to surround the axial cylinder (*anat.*).

axilla (äksil'ä) *n.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] The arm-pit (*anat.*); an axil (*bot.*).

axillary (äk'siläri, äksil'äri) *a.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] *Pert.* the axil; growing in the axil, as buds (*bot.*); *pert.* the arm-pit (*anat.*).

axipetal (äksip'etäl) *a.* [L. *axis*, axis; *petere*, to seek.] Passing towards the attachment of the axon, *appl.* nerve impulses (*phys.*).

axis (äk'sis) *n.* [L. *axis*, axis.] The main stem or central cylinder (*bot.*); the fundamentally central line of a structure; the second cervical vertebra (*anat.*).

axis cylinder,—the central tract of a nerve fibre, the impulse transmitter (*phys.*).

axon (äk'sön) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle.] The axis-cylinder process of a multipolar nerve-cell (*anat.*).

axoneme (äk'sönēm) *n.* [Gk. *axon*,

axle; *nema*, thread.] One of the three threads of the main strand of an infusorian stalk (*zool.*).

axonost (äk'sönöst) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *osteon*, bone.] The basal portion of rods supporting the dermatrichia of fin-rays (*zool.*).

axopodium (äk'söpö'düüm) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *pous*, foot.] A pseudopodium with axial filament (*zool.*).

axostyle (äk'söstil) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *stylos*, pillar.] A slender flexible rod of organic substance forming a supporting axis for the body of many Flagellates (*zool.*).

azygobranchiate (äzi'göbräng'kiät) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke; *branchia*, gills.] Having the gills or ctenidia not developed on one side (*zool.*).

azygomatous (äzi'göm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygoma*, a bar.] Without a zygoma or cheek-bone arch (*zool.*).

azygos (äzi'gös, äzi'gös) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke.] An unpaired muscle, artery, vein, process (*anat.*).

azygosperm (äzi'göspärm) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke; *sperma*, seed.] An azygospore.

azygospore (äzi'göspör) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke; *sporos*, seed.] A spore developed directly from a gamete without conjugation (*bot.*).

azygous (äzi'güs, äzi'güs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke.] Unpaired.

B

bacca (bäk'ä) *n.* [L. *bacca*, berry.] A pulpy fruit (*bot.*).

baccate (bäk'ät) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry.] Pulpy, fleshy (*bot.*).

bacciferous (bäksif'ërüs) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry; *ferre*, to bear.] Berry-producing (*bot.*).

bacciform (bäk'siförm) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry; *forma*, shape.] Berry-shaped (*bot.*).

bacillus (bäsil'üs) *n.* [L. *bacillum*, small stick.] An elongated rod-like bacterium; a single-celled fungus (*bot.*).

bacteriology (bäk'tēröl'öji) *n.* [Gk.

bakterion, rod; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with the life-history, structure, and effects of Bacteria.

bacteriolysin (băktē'riōlī'sin) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *lyein*, to loose.] A substance which neutralizes the toxicity of or destroys Bacteria (*phys.*).

balancers (băl'ānsērz) *n. plu.* [L. *bilanx*, having two scales.] The halteres or poisers of dipterous insects (*zool.*).

balanoid (băl'ānoid) *a.* [Gk. *balanos*, acorn; *eidōs*, like,] *Pert.* barnacles; acorn-shaped (*zool.*).

balausta (bălōs'tă) *n.* [Gk. *balaustion*, tree-blossom.] Any fruit, many-celled, many-seeded, indehiscent and with tough pericarps (*bot.*).

baleen (bălēn') *n.* [L. *balaena*, whale.] The horny plates attached to the upper jaw of true whales; whalebone (*zool.*).

balm (bām) *n.* [L. *balsamum*, balsam.] A fragrant garden plant; a soothing ointment (*bot.*).

balsamiferous (băl'sāmīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *balsamum*, balsam; *ferre*, to bear.] Producing balsam (*bot.*).

barb (bârb) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] One of delicate thread-like structures extending obliquely from a feather rachis, and forming the vane (*zool.*); a hooked hair-like bristle (*bot.*).

barbate (bâr'bât) *a.* [L. *barba*, beard.] Bearded (*bot.*, *zool.*).

barbel (bâr'běl) *n.* [L. *barbus*, barbel.] A tactile process arising from the head of various fishes (*zool.*).

barbellate (bârběl'ât, bârb'elât) *a.* [L. *barba*, beard.] With stiff hooked hair-like bristles (*bot.*).

barbicel (bâr'bīsēl) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] Small process on a feather barbule (*zool.*).

barbula (bâr'bülă) *n.* [L. *barbula*, *dim.* of *barba*, beard.] Row of teeth of the peristome of mosses (*bot.*).

barbule (bâr'bül) *n.* [L. *barbula*, *dim.* of *barba*, beard.] One of the small hooked processes fringing the barbs of a feather (*zool.*).

barotaxis (bărōtăk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *baros*, weight; *taxis*, arrangement.] The reaction against a pressure stimulus (*phys.*).

basal (bă'săl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base.] *Pert.* at or near the base.

basal ganglia,—ganglia connecting cerebrum with other centres (*phys.*).

basal granule,—a thickening at the base of a flagellum, the centrosome, in certain Protozoa (*zool.*).

basal leaf,—one of the leaves produced near the base of the stem (*bot.*).

basal placenta,—arises from the proximal end of ovary (*bot.*).

basal plates,—certain plates in Echinoderms, which are situated at the top or near the top of the stalk in Crinoids, and in Echinoids form part of the apical disc (*zool.*).

basal wall,—the first plane of division of the oospores of Ferns and Mosses (*bot.*).

basale (băsăl'ē, băsăl'ă) *n.*, **basalia** (băsăl'iă) *plu.* [L. *basis*, base.] A bone of variable structure arising from the fusion of pterygiophores and supporting fish fins (*zool.*).

basement membrane,—the membrane of a gland containing the acini or special secreting portions (*anat.*).

basialveolar (bă'siălvē'ölăr) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *alveolus*, hollow.] Extending from basion to centre of alveolar arch (*anat.*).

basibranchial (bă'sibrăng'kiăl) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *branchia*, gills.] The median ventral or basal skeletal portion of a branchial arch (*zool.*).

basichromatin (bă'sikrō'mătīn) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *chroma*, colour.] The deeply staining substance of nuclear network; chromatin (*cyt.*).

basiconic sensillae,—upright conical clavate sense hairs, immovable at their base and having thin chitinous covering (*zool.*).

basiscranial (bă'sikrā'nīăl) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *keranion*, skull.] Situated at the base of the skull (*zool.*).

basidiophore (băsid'iōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pherein*, to bear.] A sporophore which carries basidia (*bot.*).

basidiospore (băsid'iōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *sporos*, seed.] A spore or gonidium abstricted from

- a basidium; a basidiogonidium (*bot.*).
- basidium** (bāsīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base.] A special cell of certain Fungi forming spores by abstriction (*bot.*).
- basidorsal** (bāsīdôr'sāl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *dorsum*, back.] *Appl.* a small cartilaginous neural plate which fuses with the neural process in the adult (*emb.*).
- basifixed** (bāsīfīksd) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *figere*, to make fast.] Attached by the base; innate, or having the filament attached to base of anther (*bot.*).
- basifugal** (bāsīfū'gāl, bāsīf'ūgāl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *fugere*, to flee.] Growing away from the base (*bot.*).
- basigamous** (bāsīg'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *gamos*, marriage.] Having the oosphere reversed in the embryo-sac (*bot.*).
- basihyal** (bāsīhī'āl) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Broad median plate, the basal or median ventral portion of the hyoid arch (*zool.*).
- basilar** (bās'ilār) *a.* [L. *basis*, base.] *Pert.* or near the base; *appl.* artery, crest, membrane, plexus (*anat.*), plate (*emb.*), style (*bot.*).
- basilic** (bāsī'ik) *a.* [Gk. *basilikos*, royal.] *Appl.* a large vein on the inner side of the biceps of the arm (*anat.*).
- basilingual** (bāsīlīng'gwāl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *lingua*, tongue.] *Appl.* a broad flat cartilaginous plate, the body of the hyoid, in crocodiles, turtles, and amphibians (*zool.*).
- basioccipital** (bāsīōksīp'itāl) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *occiput*, back of head.] The median ventral bone or element in the occipital region of the skull (*anat.*).
- basion** (bāsī'shōn) *n.* [L. *basis*, base.] The middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum (*anat.*).
- basiophthalmite** (bāsīōsthāl'mīt) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *ophthalmos*, eye.] The proximal joint of the eye-stalk in Crustaceans (*zool.*).
- basipetal** (bāsīp'ētāl) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; L. *petere*, to seek.] Developing from apex to base; *appl.* leaves and inflorescences (*bot.*).
- basipodite** (bāsīp'ōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pous*, foot.] The second or distal joint of the protopodite of certain limbs of Crustacea (*zool.*).
- basipterygium** (bāsīptērīj'ium) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pterygion*, little wing.] A large flat triangular bone in the pelvic fin of Teleosts, and a bone or cartilage in other fishes (*zool.*).
- basipterygoid** (bāsīptēr'igoid) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pterygion*, little wing.] A process of the basisphenoid in some birds (*zool.*).
- basisphenoid** (bāsīsfē'noid) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, resemblance.] A cranial bone between the basioccipital and presphenoid (*zool.*).
- basitemporal** (bāsītēm'pōrāl) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *temporalis*, temporary.] A broad membrane bone covering the basisphenoidal region of the skull (*zool.*).
- basivertebral** (bāsīvēr'tēbrāl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *vertebra*, vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebral veins emerging on the posterior surface (*anat.*).
- basophil** (bās'sōfīl) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *philein*, to love.] *Appl.* leucocytes having a strong affinity for basic dyes (*phys.*).
- bast** (bāst) *n.* [A.S. *baest*, bast.] The inner fibrous bark of certain trees; the strong fibre obtained from certain trees; phloem (*bot.*).
- bastard wing**,—the ala spuria, consisting of three quill feathers borne on the first digit of bird's wing (*zool.*).
- bathylimnetic** (bāth'ilīmnet'ik) *a.* [Gk. *bathys*, deep; *limnetes*, living in marshes.] Living or growing in the depths of lakes or marshes.
- bathypelagic** (bāth'ipēlāj'ik) *a.* [Gk. *bathys*, deep; *pelagos*, sea.] Inhabiting the deep sea (*zool.*).
- bathysmal** (bāthīz'māl) *a.* [Gk. *bathys*, deep.] *Pert.* the deepest depths of the sea (*zool.*).
- batrachian** (bātrā'kiān) *a.* [Gk. *batrachos*, frog.] Relating to frogs and toads (*zool.*).
- bdelloid** (dēl'oid) *a.* [Gk. *bdella*, leech; *eidos*, resemblance.] Leech-like, or having the appearance of a leech (*zool.*).

beard (bērd) *n.* [A.S. *beard*, a beard.] Any of the arrangements of hairs on the heads of animals which resemble a man's beard (*zool.*); the barbed or bristly hair-like outgrowths on grain (*bot.*).

belemnoid (bēlēm'noid, bēlēm'noid) *a.* [Gk. *belemnon*, dart; *eidos*, resemblance.] Shaped like a dart (*zool.*); *appl.* styloid process (*anat.*).

bell nucleus,—a solid mass of cells, derived from the ectoderm and lying between the ordinary ectoderm and the mesogloea at the apex of the medusoid bud, which later becomes hollow and ultimately forms the sub-umbral cavity of the medusoid (*zool.*).

Bellini's ducts,—the larger ducts opening at the apex of a kidney papilla, and formed by the union of smaller collecting tubules (*anat.*).

benthos (bēn'thōs) *n.* [Gk. *benthos*, depths of the sea.] The fauna and flora of the bottom of the sea (*biol.*).

berry (bēr'ī) *n.* [A.S. *berie*, berry.] The egg of a lobster, or of a crayfish; the dark knob-like structure on the bill of the swan (*zool.*); a small, pulpy fruit (*bot.*).

betulin (bēt'ulīn) *n.* [L. *betula*, birch tree.] A substance derived from the outer bark of the birch (*phys.*).

biacuminate (bī'ākū'mīnāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *acumen*, point.] Having two tapering points (*bot.*).

biarticulate (bī'ārtik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *articulus*, joint.] Two-jointed (*bot.*, *zool.*).

bicapsular (bīkăp'sulār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *capsula*, little box.] Having two capsules or vessels (*bot.*).

bicarinate (bīkār'īnāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *carina*, keel.] With two keel-like processes (*bot.*, *zool.*).

bicarpellate (bīkār'pēlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *karpos*, fruit.] With two carpels (*bot.*).

bicaudate (bīkō'dāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cauda*, tail.] Possessing two tail-like processes, as the wings of Lepidoptera (*zool.*).

bicellular (bīsēl'ulār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cellula*, little cell.] Composed of two cells (*bot.*).

biceps (bī'sēps) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice;

caput, head.] A muscle with two heads or origins (*anat.*).

bicipital (bīsīp'itāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *caput*, head.] *Pert.* biceps (*anat.*).

bicipital groove,—a groove on the upper part of the humerus (*anat.*).

bicollateral (bīkōlăt'ērāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *con*, together; *latus*, side.] Having the two sides similar.

bicolligate (bīkōl'īgāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cum*, together; *ligare*, to bind.] With two stretches of webbing on the foot (*zool.*).

biconjugate (bīkōn'joogāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cum*, with; *jugum*, yoke.] With two similar sets of pairs (*bot.*).

bicornute (bīkōr'nūt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cornu*, horn.] With two horn-like processes (*zool.*).

bicostate (bīkōs'tāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *costa*, rib.] Having two longitudinal ridges or ribs, as in a leaf (*bot.*).

bicrenate (bīkrē'nāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *crena*, notch.] Doubly crenate, as leaves with notched toothed margins (*bot.*).

biscuspid (bīkūs'pīd) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cuspid*, point.] Having two cusps or points (*bot.*, *zool.*).

bicuspid,—*n.* A premolar tooth (*anat.*).

bicuspid valve,—the mitral valve of the heart (*anat.*).

bicyclic (bīsīk'lik) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *kyklos*, circle.] Arranged in two whorls (*bot.*).

Bidder's ganglia,—a collection of nerve-cells in the frog, in the region of the auriculo-ventricular groove, whence fibres are distributed to the rest of the heart (*zool.*).

Bidder's organ,—a rudimentary ovary attached to the anterior end of the generative organs in both sexes in the toad; it disappears in old females, but is large in old males and has been known to become functional (*zool.*).

bidental (bīdēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *dens*, tooth.] Having two teeth, or tooth-like processes.

bidenticulate (bīdēntīk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *dens*, tooth.] With two small teeth or tooth-like processes, as some scales (*zool.*).

biennial (bīēn'īāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice;

annus, year.] Lasting for two years (*bot.*).

bifacial (bifā'siāl, bifā'shāl, bifās'yāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *facies*, face.] *Appl.* leaves with distinct upper and lower surfaces; dorso-ventral (*bot.*).

bifarious (bifā'riūs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *fari*, to speak.] Arranged in two rows; one row on each side of an axis (*bot.*).

bifid (bif'id) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *findere*, to split.] Forked, opening with a median cleft (*zool.*, *bot.*).

biflabellate (biflābēl'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flabellum*, fan.] Doubly flabellate, each side of the antennal joints sending out flabellate processes (*zool.*).

biflagellate (biflājēl'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flagellum*, whip.] Having two lash-like appendages or flagella (*zool.*, *bot.*).

biflex (bifl'ēks) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flectere*, to bend.] With two curves.

biflorate (biflō'rāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flora*, flowers.] Producing two flowers, or bearing two flowers (*bot.*).

bifoliate (bifō'līāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* compound leaf with two leaflets (*bot.*).

biforin (bif'ōrin) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *foris*, door.] An oblong raphidian cell opening at each end (*bot.*).

bifurcate (bifūr'kāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *furca*, fork.] Forked; having two prongs (*bot.*, *zool.*); having two joints, the distal V-shaped and attached by its middle to the proximal (*zool.*).

bigeminate (bijēm'ināt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *geminus*, double.] Doubly-paired; twin-forked (*bot.*).

bijugate (bijoo'gāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *jugare*, to join.] With two pairs of leaflets (*bot.*).

bilabiate (bilā'bīāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *labium*, lip.] Two-lipped, as some corollas (*bot.*).

bilamellar (bilām'ēlār, bilām'ēl'ār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *lamella*, plate.] Formed of two plates; having two lamellae (*bot.*, *zool.*).

bilaminar (bilām'inār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *lamina*, thin plate.] Having

two plate-like layers; diploblastic (*zool.*).

bilateral (bilāt'ērāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *latus*, side.] Having two sides symmetrical about an axis.

bile (bil) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile.] The secretion of the liver (*phys.*).

biliary (bil'iārī) *a.* [L. *bilis*, bile.] Conveying or *pert.* bile (*phys.*).

bilicyanin (bil'isi'ānin) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile; Gk. *kyanos*, dark blue.] A blue pigment found in renal calculi (*phys.*).

bilirubin (bil'iroo'bīn) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile; *ruber*, red.] A reddish-yellow bile pigment (*phys.*).

biliverdin (bil'ivēr'dīn) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile; F. *vert*, green.] A green bile pigment formed by oxidation of bilirubin (*phys.*).

bilobate (bilō'bāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *lobos*, rounded flap.] Having two lobes.

bilobular (bilōb'ulār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; L. *lobulus*, *dim.* of *lobus*, lobe.] Having two lobules.

bilocellate (bilōsēl'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *locellus*, *dim.* of *locus*, place.] Divided into two compartments (*bot.*).

bilocular (bilōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *locus*, place.] Containing two cavities or chambers (*bot.*).

biloculine (bilōk'ulīn) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *loculus*, little place.] Two-chambered.

bilophodont (bilōf'ōdōnt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth of tapir, which have ridges joining the two anterior and two posterior cusps (*zool.*).

bimaculate (bimāk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *macula*, spot.] Marked with two spots or stains (*zool.*).

bimanous (bīm'ānūs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *manus*, hand.] Having two hands; *appl.* certain of the primates (*zool.*).

bimastism (bimās'tizm) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *mastos*, breast.] Condition of having two mammae (*zool.*).

bimuscular (bimūs'kulār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *musculus*, muscle.] Having two muscles (*zool.*).

binary fission,—the division of a cell into two by an apparently simple

- division of nucleus and cytoplasm (*zool.*).
- binary nomenclature**,—see **binomial nomenclature**.
- binate** (bīnāt) *a.* [L. *bini*, two by two.] *Appl.* leaf composed of two leaflets; growing in pairs (*bot.*).
- binodal** (binō'dāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *nodus*, nob.] Having two nodes, as the stem of a plant (*bot.*).
- binomial** (binō'miāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *nomen*, name.] Consisting of two names (*biol.*).
- binomial nomenclature**,—the system of double names given to plants and animals,—first the generic name, then the specific, as *Felis* (genus) *tigris* (species).
- binomialism** (binō'miālizm) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *nomen*, name.] The system of binomial nomenclature (*biol.*).
- binuclear** (binū'klēār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *nucleus*, small nut.] Having two nuclei (*biol.*).
- binucleate**,—binuclear.
- bioblast** (bi'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *blastos*, bud.] A biophore (*biol.*).
- biocellate** (biōsēl'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *ocellus*, *dim.* of *oculus*, eye.] Having two ocelli (*zool.*).
- biochemistry** (bi'ōkēm'istri) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *chemos*, juice.] The chemistry of living organisms (*biol.*).
- biocoenosis** (bi'ōsēnō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *koinos*, common.] Association of forms of life on any given feeding area (*biol.*).
- biodynamics** (bi'ōdinām'iks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *dynamis*, power.] The science of the active vital phenomena of animals (*phys.*).
- biogen** (bi'ōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *genos*, offspring.] A hypothetical vital unit (*biol.*).
- biogenesis** (bi'ōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *genesis*, birth.] The theory of the descent of living matter from living matter—*omne vivum e vivo*; *opp.* abiogenesis (*biol.*).
- biogenetic law**, — recapitulation theory.
- biogenous** (bi'ōjēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *genos*, offspring.] Inhabiting living organisms, as *Bacteria* (*biol.*).
- biogeny** (bi'ōjēni) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *genesis*, birth.] The science of the evolution of organisms, comprising ontogeny and phylogeny (*biol.*).
- biogeography** (bi'ōjēōg'rāfi) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *ge*, earth; *graphein*, to write.] The part of biology dealing with the geographical distribution of plants (phytogeography) and animals (zoogeography); chorology.
- biological** (bi'ōlōj'ikāl) *a.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] Relating to the science of life (*biol.*).
- biology** (bi'ōlōji) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The science of life.
- biometrics** (bi'ōmēt'riks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *metron*, measure.] The statistical study of living organisms.
- biometry** (bi'ōm'ētri) *n.* biometrics.
- bion** (bi'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *bion*, living.] An independent living organism.
- bionergy** (bi'ōn'ērji) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *energeia*, action.] Vital force.
- bionomics** (bi'ōnōm'iks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *nomos*, law.] The study of organisms in relation to their environment.
- biophore** (bi'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *pherein*, to carry.] A hypothetical vital unit, of which a group forms a determinant.
- biophyte** (bi'ōfit) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *phyton*, plant.] A plant which gets sustenance from living organisms (*biol.*).
- bioplasm** (bi'ōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *plasma*, something moulded.] Living matter; protoplasm (*biol.*).
- bioplast** (bi'ōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *plasma*, something moulded.] A minute quantity of living protoplasm capable of reproducing itself (*biol.*).
- biorgan** (bi'ōr'gān) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *organon*, instrument.] An organ in the physiological sense, not necessarily a morphological unit (*biol.*).
- bios** (bi'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life.] Organic life, plant or animal.
- biostatics** (bi'ōstāt'iks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *statos*, stationary.] The branch of physiology dealing with structure in relation to function (*phys.*).
- biota** (bi'ōtā) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life.] The fauna and flora of a region.
- biotic** (bi'ōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *bios*, life.] *Pert.* life; vital (*biol.*).
- biotonus** (bi'ōtō'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *bios*,

- life; *tonos*, strain.] The ratio between assimilation and dissimilation of the biogens (*phys.*).
- biovulate** (biōv'ulāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *ovum*, egg.] Containing two ovules (*bot.*).
- bipaleolate** (bīpāl'ēōlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *palea*, chaff.] Furnished with two small paleae (*bot.*).
- bipalmate** (bīpāl'māt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *palma*, palm of the hand.] Lobed with the lobes again lobed (*bot.*).
- parietal** (bīpār'iētāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *paries*, wall.] Linking up or connected with the two parietal eminences (*anat.*).
- biparous** (bīpārūs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *parere*, to beget.] Having two young at a time (*zool.*).
- bipectinate** (bīpēk'tināt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pecten*, comb.] Having the two margins furnished with teeth like a comb (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- biped** (bīpēd) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pes*, foot.] A two-footed animal.
- bipenniform** (bīpēn'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *penna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] Feather-shaped, with the sides of the vane of equal size; *appl.* some muscles (*anat.*).
- bipetalous** (bīpēt'ālūs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *petalon*, leaf.] With two petals (*bot.*).
- bipinnaria** (bīpinār'riā) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather.] An asteroid larva with pre-oral and post-oral bands of cilia (*zool.*).
- bipinnate** (bīpin'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather.] Having leaflets growing in pairs on paired stems (*bot.*).
- bipinnatifid** (bīpināt'ifid) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather; *findere*, to cleave.] With leaves segmented and these segments again divided (*bot.*).
- bipinnatifid** (bīpināt'ipārtīt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather; *partiri*, to divide.] Bipinnatifid, but with divisions extending nearly to the midrib (*bot.*).
- bipinnatisect** (bīpināt'isēkt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather; *secare*, to cut.] Bipinnatifid, but with divisions extending to the midrib (*bot.*).
- biplicate** (bīp'likāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *plicare*, to fold.] Having two folds.
- bipocillus** (bīpōsil'ūs) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *podillum*, a little cup.] A microscle with curved shaft and cup-shaped expansion at each end (*zool.*).
- bipolar** (bīpō'lār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *polos*, pivot.] Having a process at each end or pole, *appl.* nerve cells (*anat.*).
- bipolarity** (bīpōlār'itī) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *polos*, pivot.] The condition of having two polar processes; the condition of having two distinct poles, as the vegetative and animal poles in an egg (*biol.*).
- biramose** (bīrāmōs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *ramus*, branch.] Divided into two branches.
- biramous**,—biramose.
- birostrate** (bīrōs'trāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *rostrum*, beak.] Furnished with two beak-like processes.
- birth pore**,—the uterine pore of Trematodes and Cestodes; the birth-opening of the rediae of Trematodes (*zool.*).
- bisepate** (bīsēp'tāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *septum*, fence.] Having two partitions.
- biserial** (bīsēr'riāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *series*, series.] Arranged in two rows.
- biserrate** (bīsēr'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *serra*, saw.] Having marginal teeth which are themselves notched (*bot.*).
- bisexual** (bīsēk'sūāl, bīsēk'shūāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *sexus*, sex.] Having both male and female reproductive organs (*biol.*).
- bistephanic** (bīstēfān'ik) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *stephanos*, crown.] Joining the two points where the coronal suture crosses the superior temporal ridges (*anat.*).
- bistipulate** (bīstīp'ulāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *stipula*, stem.] Provided with two stipules (*bot.*).
- bistratose** (bīstrāt'ōs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *stratum*, layer.] With cells arranged in two layers (*bot.*).
- bisulcate** (bīsūl'kāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *sulcus*, groove.] Having two grooves (*zool.*).
- bitemporal** (bītēm'pōrāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *temporalis*, temporary.]

- Appl.* the two temporal bones; a line joining the posterior ends of the two zygomatic processes (*anat.*).
- bitermate** (bitēr'nāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *terni*, three by three.] Ternate with each division itself again ternate (*bot.*).
- bivalent** (bivā'lēnt, biv'älēnt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *valere*, to be strong.] *Appl.* a double chromosome (*cyt.*).
- bivalve** (biv'älv) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *valvae*, folding doors.] Consisting of two plates or valves, as a mussel shell (*zool.*); or a seed-capsule of similar structure (*bot.*).
- biventer cervicis** (bivēn'tēr sērvi'sis) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *venter*, belly; *cervix*, neck.] A muscle of the neck consisting of two fleshy broad ends with a narrow tendinous portion in the middle (*anat.*).
- biventral** (bivēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *venter*, belly.] *Appl.* muscles of the biventer type (*anat.*).
- bivittate** (bivi'tāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *vitta*, band.] With two oil receptacles (*bot.*); with two stripes (*zool.*).
- bivium** (biv'ium) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *via*, way.] Generally the posterior pair of ambulacral areas in certain Echinoidea; the two rays between which the madreporite lies (*zool.*).
- bladder** (blād'ēr) *n.* [A.S. *blædre*, bag.] A membranous sac filled with air or fluid (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- bladderworm stage**,—the cysticercus stage in tapeworms (*zool.*).
- blade** (blād) *n.* [A.S. *blæd*, leaf.] The flat part of the leaf of grasses (*bot.*).
- blastaea** (blästē'ā) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A planaea or ciliated planula, a hypothetical stage in evolution (*biol.*).
- blastelasma** (blās'tēlāz'mā) *n.*, **blastelasmata** (blās'tēlāz'mätä) *plu.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *elasma*, plate.] Any germ layer formed after the formation of the epiblast and hypoblast (*emb.*).
- blastema** (blästē'mā) *n.*, **blastemata** (blästē'mätä) *plu.* [Gk. *blastema*, bud.] The formative substance in an egg; the primordium of an organ (*emb.*); the thallus of a lichen (*bot.*).
- blastocarpous** (blās'tökār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *karpos*, fruit.] Developing while still surrounded by the pericarp (*bot.*).
- blastocheme** (blās'tökēm) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *ochema*, vessel.] A reproductive individual in some Medusae (*zool.*).
- blastochyle** (blās'tökil) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *chylos*, juice.] The fluid in a blastocoel, or segmentation-cavity (*zool.*).
- blastocoel** (blās'tösēl) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *koilos*, hollow.] The segmentation-cavity of a developing ovum (*emb.*).
- blastocolla** (blās'tökōl'ā) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *kolla*, glue.] A gummy substance coating certain buds (*bot.*).
- blastocyst** (blās'tōsist) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *kystis*, bladder.] The germinal vesicle (*emb.*).
- blastoderm** (blās'tödērm) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *derma*, skin.] The germinal disc (*emb.*).
- blastodermic vesicle**,—a hollow sphere of cells, an early stage in the development of a fertilized ovum (*emb.*).
- blastodisc** (blās'tōdīsk) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *diskos*, disk.] The germinal area of a developing ovum (*emb.*).
- blastogenesis** (blās'tōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *genesis*, birth.] Gemination or reproduction by budding; transmission of inherited characters by means of the germ-plasm only (*biol.*).
- blastogenic** (blās'tōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *genos*, offspring.] *Appl.* inactive idioplasm unalterable till time and place of activity are reached (*emb.*).
- blastomere** (blās'tōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *meros*, part.] One of the cells formed during the primary divisions of an egg (*emb.*).
- blastoneuropore** (blās'tōnūrōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *neuron*, nerve; *poros*, passage.] A temporary passage connecting blastopore and neuropore (*emb.*).
- blastophore** (blās'tōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *pherein*, to bear.] Embryonic origin of plumule (*bot.*); in Alcyonaria the reproductive body, giving rise usually to buds; the central part of the spermocyte mass in

- worms, which remains unchanged through spermatogenesis (*zool.*).
- blastopore** (bläs'töpör) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *poros*, passage.] The cavity leading into the archenteron of the gastrula (*emb.*).
- blastosphere** (bläs'tösfer) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *sphaira*, globe.] The blastula, a hollow ball of cells (*emb.*).
- blastostyle** (bläs'töstil) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *stylos*, pillar.] In Hydrozoa, a columniform zooid with mouth and tentacles, or with mouth and tentacles absent, bearing gonophores (*zool.*).
- blastozoid** (bläs'tözō'id) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] A larval bud in case of precocious budding in Ascidians (*zool.*).
- blastula** (bläs'tülä) *n.* [L. *dim.* of Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A hollow globe of cells, with wall usually one layer thick (*emb.*).
- blastulation** (bläs'tülä'shün) *n.* [L. *blastula*, little bud.] Formation of blastulae (*emb.*).
- bleeding of plants**,—exudation of watery sap from vessels at a cut surface, due to root-pressure (*bot.*).
- blended inheritance**,—mixed race or descent.
- blending** (blën'dling) *n.* [A.S. *blandan*, to mix.] A hybrid.
- blepharoblast** (blëf'äröbläst) *n.* [Gk. *blepharon*, eye-lid; *blastos*, bud.] See **blepharoplast**.
- blepharoplast** (blëf'äröpläst) *n.* [Gk. *blepharon*, eyelid; *plastos*, moulded.] A centrosome which is in relation to a motor cell organ, as to the flagellum of flagellates (*zool.*).
- blight** (blit) *n.* [A.S. *blaecan*, to grow pale.] A disease-producing insect or fungus; a plant disease (*bot.*).
- blind spot**,—the region of the retina of the eye where the optic nerve enters (*anat.*).
- blister** (blis'tër) *n.* [A.S. *blowan*, to blow.] A subcutaneous bubble or bladder filled with fluid; a plant disease.
- blood** (blüd) *n.* [A.S. *blöd*, blood.] The fluid circulating in the vascular system of animals, distributing food-material and oxygen and collecting waste products (*phys.*).
- blood cells**,—cells derived by mitosis from the ordinary mesoderm cells, at first somewhat similar to lymphocytes; the primitive haematoblasts (*phys.*).
- blood crystals**,—crystals of haemoglobin, haemin, or haematoidin, which form when blood is shaken up with chloroform or ether (*phys.*).
- blood dust**,—the form in which fat is seen in blood cells, by means of the ultramicroscope (*phys.*).
- blood islands**,—isolated reddish patches in the mesoderm in which primitive erythroblasts are found enclosed in a mesodermal syncytium (*phys.*).
- blood platelets**,—colourless bodies about one-third the size of the red corpuscles, and nucleated when the red corpuscles are nucleated (*phys.*).
- blood plates**,—minute amoeboid protoplasmic bodies found in the blood, each with a small nuclear-like structure (*phys.*).
- blood serum**,—the fluid or plasma left after removal of the corpuscles and fibrin (*phys.*).
- blood vessel**,—any vessel or space in which blood circulates; strictly only used in regard to special vessels with well-defined walls (*anat.*).
- bloom**,—a layer of wax particles on the external surface of certain fruits, such as grapes, peaches; the flower of a plant (*bot.*).
- blubber** (blüb'ër) *n.* [M.E. *blober*, a bubble.] The fat of whales, lying between the outer skin and muscle layer (*zool.*).
- blue timber**,—a wood disease produced by fungus, causing a bluish discoloration (*bot.*).
- body blight**,—a fungal disease of pear trees (*bot.*).
- body cavity**,—the coelom or space in which the viscera, etc., lie; it is mesodermal in origin, and is schizocoelic or enterocoelic in development (*anat.*).
- body cell**,—a somatic as distinct from a germ cell.
- body stalk**,—a band of mesoderm connecting the caudal end of an embryo with the chorion (*emb.*).
- bone** (bön) *n.* [A.S. *ban*, bone.] Con-

- nective tissue in which the ground-substance is impregnated with salts of lime (*anat.*).
- book gill**,—a gill composed of delicate leaf-like lamellae placed one over the other like leaves of a book, as seen in *Limulus* (*zool.*).
- book lung**,—a gill similar to a book gill, but modified for air-breathing, and open to the exterior only by a small slit, as in *Scorpions* (*zool.*).
- booted** (boot'əd) *a.* [O.F. *boute*, boot.] Equipped with raised horny plates of skin, as feet of some birds (*zool.*).
- bordered pit**,—a form of pit developed on the walls of tracheides, caused by a portion of the wall remaining unthickened (*bot.*).
- bosselated** (bös'ělätəd) *a.* [M.E. *bosse*, knob.] Covered with knobs, as some mollusc shells (*zool.*).
- bossset** (bös'ët) *n.* [M.E. *bosse*, knob.] The beginning of horn formation in deer in the first year (*zool.*).
- bostryx** (bös'tricks) *n.* [Gk. *bostrychos*, curl.] A cymose inflorescence with blooms on only one side of the axis (*bot.*).
- botany** (böt'äni) *n.* [Gk. *botane*, pasture.] That branch of biology dealing with plants.
- bothridium** (böth'rid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *bothros*, trench.] A muscular cup-shaped outgrowth from scolex of Cestoids; a phyllidium (*zool.*).
- bothrium** (böth'rium) *n.* [Gk. *bothros*, trench.] A sucker; a sucking groove of Cestoids (*zool.*).
- botryoidal** (böt'rioidäl) *a.* [Gk. *botrys*, bunch of grapes.] *Appl.* tissue of branched canals surrounding the enteric canal in leeches (*zool.*).
- botryose** (böt'riös) *a.* [Gk. *botrys*, bunch of grapes.] Racemose; in the form of a bunch of grapes (*bot.*).
- bouillon** (boo'yöng) *n.* [F. *bouillir*, to boil.] An infusion of beef for the cultivation of germs (*phys.*).
- Bowman's capsule**,—the vesicle of an excretory tubule, one side of which projects into the other, nearly filling the cavity (*anat.*).
- Bowman's glands** (bö'mänz),—serous glands in the corium of the olfactory mucous membrane (*anat.*).
- braccate** (bräk'ät) *a.* [L. *braccæ*, breeches.] *Appl.* birds having additional feathers on legs or feet (*zool.*).
- brachelytrous** (bräk'ěl'itrus) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *elytron*, wing.] Having short elytra, or wing covers (*zool.*).
- brachial** (brä'kiäl) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] *Pert.* arm, arm-like.
- brachiate** (brä'kiät) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] Branched; having opposite paired branches on alternate sides (*bot.*).
- brachiferous** (bräki'f'erüs) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm; *ferre*, to carry.] Branched.
- brachigerous**,—brachiferous.
- brachiocephalic** (bräk'io'kēfäl'ik, -sēf-) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm; Gk. *kephale*, head.] *Pert.* arm and head, *appl.* artery (*anat.*).
- brachiocubital** (bräk'io'kü'bital) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm; *cubitum*, forearm.] *Pert.* arm and forearm (*zool.*).
- brachiolaria** (bräkiölä'riä) *n.* [L. *brachiolum*, a small arm.] A larval stage in the metamorphosis of certain starfishes (*zool.*).
- brachiorachidian** (bräk'io'räki'd'ian) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm; Gk. *rhachis* spine.] *Pert.* arm and spine.
- brachium** (bräk'ium) *n.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] An arm or branching structure; the upper limb of vertebrates (*zool.*).
- brachycerous** (bräki's'erüs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *keras*, horn.] Short-horned; with short antennae (*zool.*).
- brachymeric** (bräk'iknē'mik) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *kneme*, tibia.] *Appl.* arrangement of mesenteries of Zoanthids where the sixth protocneme is imperfect (*zool.*).
- brachydont** (bräk'idönt) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth with low crowns (*zool.*).
- brachyodont**,—brachydont.
- brachyurous** (bräk'ioo'rüs) *a.* Brachyural.
- brachypleural** (bräk'iploo'räl) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *pleuron*, side.] With short pleura or side plates (*zool.*).
- brachypodous** (bräki'pö'düs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *pous*, foot.] With short legs (*zool.*), or stalk (*bot.*).
- brachypterous** (bräki'p'terüs) *a.* [Gk.

brachys, short; *pteron*, wing.] With short wings (*zool.*).

brachystomatous (brăk'istôm'ătūs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *stoma*, mouth.] With short proboscis; *appl.* certain insects (*zool.*).

brachyural (brăk'iūr'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *oura*, tail.] Having a short abdomen usually tucked in below the thorax; *appl.* certain crabs (*zool.*).

bract (brăkt) *n.* [L. *bractea*, thin plate of metal.] A floral leaf; a modified leaf in whose axil a flower arises (*bot.*); a hydrophyllium in Siphonophora; the distal exite of the sixth appendage of Apus (*zool.*).

bract scales,—small scales developed directly on the axis of cones; *cf.* **ovuliferous scales** (*bot.*).

bracteal (brăk'téal) *a.* [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] Like a bract (*bot.*).

bracteate (brăk'téât) *a.* [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] Having bracts (*bot.*).

bracted,—bracteate.

bracteform (brăktē'ifôrm) *a.* [L. *bractea*, metal plate; *forma*, shape.] Bracteal.

bracteolate (brăk'teölât) *a.* [L. *bractea*, metal plate.] *Appl.* flowers with bracteoles (*bot.*).

bracteole (brăk'teöl) *n.* [L. *bractea*, metal plate.] Secondary bract at the base of flower (*bot.*).

bracteose (brăk'teôs) *a.* [L. *bractea*, metal plate.] With many bracts (*bot.*).

bractlet,—bracteole.

brain (brân) *n.* [M.E. *brayne*, brain.] The centre of the nervous system; the mass of nervous matter in vertebrates at the anterior end of the spinal cord, lying in the skull; in invertebrates, the supraoesophageal or suprapharyngeal ganglia (*zool.*).

branch (brânsh) *n.* [It. *branca*, claw.] A bough; a principal outgrowth from a stem or axis (*bot.*); a principal division of an artery, vein, or nerve (*anat.*).

branchia (brăng'kiă) *n.*, **branchiae** (brăng'kiē, -kiă), *plu.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Gills (*zool.*).

branchiac (brăng'kiăk) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert.* gills.

branchial,—branchiac.

branchial arch,—one of the bony or cartilaginous arches placed on the side of the pharynx posterior to the hyoid arch, and supporting gill bars (*zool.*).

branchiate (brăng'kiât) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Having gills (*zool.*).

branchicolous (brăngkik'ölüs) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; L. *colere*, to inhabit.] Parasitic on fish gills; *appl.* certain Crustaceans (*zool.*).

branchiform (brăng'kifôrm) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; L. *forma*, shape.] Gill-like (*zool.*).

branchihyal (brăng'kihī'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] One of the elements of a branchial arch (*zool.*).

branchiocardiac (brăng'kiökâr'diăk) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *kardia*, heart.] *Pert.* gills and heart; *appl.* vessel given off ventrally from the ascidian heart (*zool.*).

branchiomere (brăng'kiömēr) *n.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *meros*, part.] A branchial segment (*zool.*, *emb.*).

branchiopallial (brăng'kiöpăl'iăl) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; L. *pallium*, mantle.] *Pert.* gill and mantle of Molluscs (*zool.*).

branchiostegal (brăng'kiôs'tegăl) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *stega*, roof.] With or *pert.* a gill cover; *appl.* membrane, rays, etc. (*zool.*).

branchiostege (brăng'kiöstēj) *n.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *stega*, covering.] The branchiostegal membrane (*zool.*).

branchiostegite (brăng'kiôs'tęgīt) *n.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *stega*, roof.] The expanded lateral portion of the carapace forming the gill cover in certain Crustaceans (*zool.*).

branchireme (brăng'kirēm) *n.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; L. *remus*, oar.] A branchiate limb; any of the locomotory and respiratory limbs of a Branchiopod (*zool.*).

brand (bränd) *n.* [A.S. *beornan*, to burn.] A fungus producing a burnt appearance on leaves of trees (*bot.*).

bregma (bręg'mă) *n.* [Gk. *bregma*, fore part of head.] That part of

- the skull where frontals and parietals meet (*anat.*).
- brevicaudate** (brěv'ikô'dât) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *cauda*, tail.] With a short tail (*zool.*).
- brevifoliate** (brěv'ifô'liât) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *folium*, leaf.] Having short leaves (*bot.*).
- brevilingual** (brěv'iling'gwäl) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *lingua*, tongue.] With short tongue (*zool.*).
- breviped** (brěv'ipěd) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *pes*, foot.] Having short legs; *appl.* certain birds (*zool.*).
- brevipennate** (brěv'ipěn'ât) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *penna*, feather.] With short wings (*zool.*).
- brevirostrate** (brěv'irôs'trât) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *rostrum*, beak.] With short beak or bill, of birds (*zool.*).
- brevissimus oculi**,—the obliquus inferior, the shortest muscle of the eye (*anat.*).
- brochidodromous** (brök'idôd'rômüs) *a.* [Gk. *brochos*, loop; *dromein*, to run.] *Appl.* nerves in leaves when they form loops within the blade (*bot.*).
- bronchia** (bröng'kiä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *brongchos*, tube.] The subdivisions or branches of each bronchus (*anat.*).
- bronchial** (bröng'kiäl) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] *Pert.* the bronchi.
- bronchiole** (bröng'kiöl) *n.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] A small terminal branch of the bronchi (*anat.*).
- bronchopulmonary** (bröng'köpül'mön-äri) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe; *L. pulmo*, lung.] *Pert.* bronchi and lungs (*anat.*).
- bronchotracheal** (bröng'köträ'kěäl) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe; *L. trachea*, trachea.] *Pert.* bronchi and trachea (*anat.*).
- bronchovesicular** (bröng'kövēsik'ülär) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe; *L. vesicula*, little sac.] *Pert.* bronchial tubes and the lung cells (*anat.*).
- bronchus** (bröng'küs) *n., bronchi* (bröng'ki, -kě) *plu.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] Tubes connecting the trachea with the lungs (*anat.*).
- brood pouch**,—a sac-like cavity into which the eggs or embryos are placed, in which they pass a stage of their development; a space formed by overlapping plates attached to the bases of the thoracic limbs in certain Crustacea (*zool.*).
- brown body**,—a brown, rounded mass of compacted degenerate organs in some Polyzoa (*zool.*).
- Brownian movements**,—the passive vibratory movements of fine granules when suspended in a fluid.
- brown funnels**,—a single pair of organs on dorsal aspect of posterior end of pharynx, opening posteriorly into the atrium, and anteriorly into the coelom, supposed to be accessory excretory organs in Amphioxus (*zool.*).
- bryology** (brīöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with mosses (*bot.*).
- bryophyte** (brī'öfit) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *phyton*, plant.] Any of the mosses or liverworts (*bot.*).
- bryozoon** (brī'özö'ön) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *zoon*, animal.] A Polyzoon, so named from the moss-like appearance (*zool.*).
- buccal** (bük'äl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek.] Belonging to the cheek or mouth (*anat.*).
- buccinator** (bük'sinä'tör) *n.* [L. *buccina*, trumpet.] A broad thin muscle of the cheek (*anat.*).
- buccolabial** (bük'ölä'biäl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; *labium*, lip.] *Pert.* the mouth cavity and lips (*anat.*).
- buccolingual** (bük'ölīng'gwäl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; *lingua*, tongue.] *Pert.* cheeks and tongue (*anat.*).
- bucconasal** (bük'önä'zäl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* cheek and nose; *appl.* membrane (*anat.*).
- buccopharyngeal** (bük'öfär'injě'äl, -färin'jěäl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; Gk. *pharynx*, throat.] *Pert.* cheeks and pharynx (*anat.*).
- bud** (büd) *n.* [M.E. *budde*, bud.] A rudimentary shoot, or flower (*bot.*); any outgrowth which will develop directly into an exact replica of the structure or organism from which it grew out (*zool.*).
- budding** (büd'ing) *n.* [M.E. *budde*, bud.] A method of reproduction seen in many primitive animals (*zool.*).
- bulb** (bülb) *n.* [L. *bulbus*, globular

root.] A part resembling a bulb (*anat.*); a specialized underground bud with thick fleshy leaves which afford it nourishment during development (*bot.*).

bulbar (bŭl'băr) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, globular root.] *Pert.* a bulb or a bulb-like part; generally *appl.* paralysis from a disease of the medulla oblongata (*anat.*).

bulbiferous (bŭlbif'ērŭs) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb; *ferre*, to carry.] Bulb-bearing (*bot.*).

bulbil (bŭl'bīl) *n.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb.] A large and fleshy axillary bud which may fall and produce a new plant, as in some lilies (*bot.*).

bulbonuclear (bŭl'bōnŭ'klĕăr) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb; *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* medulla oblongata and the nuclei of the cranial nerves (*anat.*).

bulbous (bŭl'bŭs) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb.] Like a bulb; developing from a bulb; having bulbs (*bot.*).

bulbus (bŭl'bŭs) *n.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb.] The knob-like part found in connection with various nerves (*anat.*).

bullae (bool'ă, bŭl'ă) *n.* [L. *bullae*, water-bubble.] *Appl.* the rounded prominence formed by the bones of the ear; the tympanic bulla (*anat.*).

bullate (bool'ăt) *a.* [L. *bullae*, water-bubble.] Blistered-like; puckered like a savoy-cabbage leaf (*bot.*).

bunodont (bŭ'nōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound; *odous*, tooth.] Having molar teeth with low conical cusps (*zool.*).

bunoid (bŭ'noid) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound.] *Appl.* cusps of cheek-teeth, low and conical (*zool.*).

bunolophodont (bŭ'nōlōf'ōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound; *lophos*, crest; *odous*, tooth.] Between bunodont and lophodont in structure, *appl.* cheek-teeth (*zool.*).

bunoselenodont (bŭ'nōsĕlē'nōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound; *selenē*, moon; *odous*, tooth.] Having the internal cusps bunoid, the external selenoid; *appl.* cheek-teeth (*zool.*).

bursa (bŭr'să) *n.* [L. *bursa*, purse.] A sac-like cavity; a sac filled with viscid fluid at joints to prevent friction (*anat.*).

bursa copulatrix,—a genital pouch

in Lepidoptera and Turbellarians (*zool.*).

bursicula (bŭr'sīkŭl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *bursa*, purse.] A small sac (*zool.*).

butyrinase (bŭ'tīrīnās) *n.* [L. *butyrum*, butter.] An enzyme occurring in blood serum (*phys.*).

byssal (bīs'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *byssos*, fine flax.] *Pert.* the byssus (*zool.*).

byssus (bīs'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *byssos*, fine flax.] The tuft of strong filaments, secreted in a gland of certain bivalve Molluscs, by which they attach themselves to one another and to rocks, etc. (*zool.*).

C

cachalote (kăsh'ălōt) *n.* [Sp. *cachalote*, the sperm whale.] The sperm whale (*zool.*).

cadophore (kăd'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *kados*, urn; *pherein*, to bear.] A dorsal process in certain of the free-swimming Tunicates on which the buds are borne (*zool.*).

caducibranchiate (kădŭ'sībrăng'kiăt) *a.* [L. *caducus*, from *cadere*, to fall; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] With temporary gills (*zool.*).

caducous (kădŭ'kŭs) *a.* [L. *caducus*, from *cadere*, to fall.] *Pert.* parts that fall off very early, *e.g.* calyx (*bot.*).

caecum (sĕ'kŭm) *n.* [L. *caecus*, blind.] A blind diverticulum or pouch from some part of the alimentary canal (*anat.*, *zool.*).

Caenogaea (sĕ'nōjĕ'ă) *n.* [Gk. *kainos*, recent; *ge*, land.] Azoogeographical region under which is included the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Oriental regions; *cf.* *Eogaea*; also spelt *Cainogaea*.

caenogenesis (sĕ'nōjĕn'ĕsīs) *n.* [Gk. *kainos*, recent; *genesis*, birth.] The non-phylogenetic processes in the development of any individual (*zool.*).

Caenozoic (sĕnōzō'īk) *a.* [Gk. *kainos*, recent; *zoe*, life.] *Pert.* the geological era from Mesozoic to recent times; also *Cainozoic*.

caespitose (sĕs'pītōs) *a.* [L. *caespis*,

turf.] *Pert.* turf; having low, closely matted stems (*bot.*).

calamistrum (kāl'āmī's'trūm) *n.* [L. *calamistrum*, a curling iron.] A comb-like structure on the hind limbs of certain spiders (*zool.*).

calamus (kāl'āmūs) *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed.] The quill of a feather (*zool.*).

calcaneum (kalkā'nēūm) *n.* [L. *calx*, heel.] The heel; a large bone in the tarsus which forms the heel and represents the fibulare in lower forms; a process on the meta-tarsus of birds (*anat.*, *zool.*).

calcar (kāl'kār) *n.* [L. *calcar*, a spur.] A hollow prolongation or tube at the base of a sepal or petal (*bot.*); a spur-like process on the leg or wing of birds which is not a digit; a tibial spine in insects; a process of the calcaneum which supports the web between the leg and tail in bats; the pre-hallux of a frog (*zool.*).

calcareous (kalkā'rēūs) *a.* [L. *calcareus*, limy.] Growing on soil derived from decomposition of calcareous rocks (*bot.*).

calcariform (kalkār'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *calcar*, a spur; *forma*, shape.] Spur-like.

calcarine (kāl'kārīn) *a.* [L. *calcar*, a spur.] *Pert.* the hippocampus minor (*anat.*).

calciferous (kāl'sīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime; *ferre*, to carry.] Containing lime (*biol.*).

calcification (kāl'sīfikā'shūn) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; *facere*, to make.] The deposition of lime salts in a tissue (*biol.*).

calcigerous (kāl'sīj'ērūs) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime; *gerere*, to carry.] Producing or containing lime salts (*biol.*).

calcivorous (kāl'sīv'ōrūs) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime; *vorare*, to devour.] *Appl.* plants which live on limestone (*bot.*).

calicle,—see calycle.

callosal (kālō'sāl) *a.* [L. *callosus*, hard.] *Pert.* the corpus callosum (*anat.*).

callosities (kālōs'itiz) *n. plu.* [L. *callositas*, hardness.] Hardened and thickened areas on the skin, or on the bark of a plant, which often

project beyond the general surface (*bot.*, *zool.*).

callus (kāl'ūs) *n.* [L. *callus*, callous skin.] A growth of shell-like material within the umbilicus of a shell (*zool.*); the soft tissue that forms over the cut or damaged surface of any stem or branch (*bot.*).

caloricity (kālōrīs'itī) *n.* [L. *calere*, to be warm.] In animals, the power of developing and maintaining a certain degree of heat (*phys.*).

caltrop (kāl'trōp) *n.* [A.S. *coltraeppe*, a sort of thistle.] A sponge spicule with four rays so disposed that any three being on the ground the fourth projects vertically upwards (*zool.*). Also spelt **calthrops**.

calvarium (kāl'vā'rīūm) *n.* [L. *calvus*, bald.] The dome or upper portion of the skull (*anat.*).

calycanthemy (kāl'īkān'thēmī) *n.* [Gk. *kalyx*, a calyx; *anthemon*, a flower.] Abnormal development of various parts of the calyx into petals (*bot.*).

calyciflorous (kāl'īsīf'ō'rūs) *a.* [L. *calyx*, a calyx; *flos*, a flower.] *Appl.* flowers in which stamens and petals are adnate to the calyx (*bot.*).

calyciform (kāl'īs'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *calyx*, a calyx; *forma*, shape.] Calyx-like in shape (*bot.*).

calycine (kāl'īsīn) *a.* [L. *calyx*, a calyx.] *Pert.* a calyx; cup-like (*bot.*, *zool.*).

calycle (kāl'īkl) *n.* [L. *calyculus*, a little calyx.] An epicalyx (*bot.*); any of the cup-shaped cavities in a coral; a theca in a Hydroid (*zool.*).

calyptoblastic (kālīp'tōblās'tīk) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptos*, hidden; *blastos*, a bud.] *Pert.* Hydroids in which the reproductive persons or gonophores are enclosed in a gonotheca (*zool.*).

calyptobranchiate (kālīp'tōbrāng'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptos*, hidden; *branchia*, gills.] With gills not visible from the exterior (*zool.*).

calyptra (kālīp'trā) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra*, a covering.] The cap-like remains of the archegonium found surrounding the apex of the capsule in mosses (*bot.*).

calyptrogen (kālīp'trōjēn) *n.* [Gk.

kalyptra, a cap; *genesis*, birth.] The special layer of cells lying at the apex of a growing root and giving origin to the root-cap (*bot.*).

calyx (kā'lik) *n.*, **calyces** (kā'lisēz) *plu.* [L. *calyx*, a calyx.] The outer whorl of floral leaves (*bot.*); the cup-like portion of the pelvis of the kidney (*anat.*); the theca of certain Hydroids, the cup-like body of the Crinoids (*zool.*).

cambiform (kām'bifōrm) *a.* [L. *cambium*, change; *forma*, shape.] Essentially similar to cambium cells (*bot.*).

cambiotgenetic (kām'bīōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [L. *cambium*, change; *genesis*, birth.] *Appl.* cells which produce cambium (*bot.*).

cambium (kām'bīūm) *n.* [L. *cambium*, change.] The soft tissue from which new root and bark are formed in the stems and roots of shrubs and trees (*bot.*).

Cambrian (kām'brīān) *a.* [L. *Cambria*, Wales.] *Pert.* the earliest division of the Palaeozoic era (*pal.*).

cameration (kāmērā'shūn) *n.* [L. *cameratio*, vaulting.] Division into a large number of separate chambers (*zool.*).

camerostome (kām'ēröstōm') *n.* [L. *camera*, a chamber; *stoma*, a mouth.] The hollowed-out under surface of the "hood" of certain Trogludae (*zool.*).

camptodrome (kāmp'tōdrōm) *a.* [Gk. *kamptos*, flexible; *dromos*, a course.] *Pert.* leaf venation in which the secondary veins bend forward and anastomose before reaching the margin (*bot.*).

campylosperruous (kām'pīlōspēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *kampylos*, curved; *sperma*, a seed.] *Appl.* seeds with a groove along the inner face (*bot.*).

campylopropous (kām'pīlōtrōpūs) *a.* [Gk. *kampylos*, curved; *trope*, a turning.] *Pert.* ovules in which the nucellus and embryo-sac are bent so that the micropyle points almost back to the placenta (*bot.*).

canal (kānāl') *n.* [L. *canalis*, a channel.] A duct; a tubular passage formed in or by some tissue; a groove in the hard or soft parts of various animals; a

passage or groove found in the tissues of numerous plants.

canalicular (kānālik'ulār) *a.* [L. *canaliculus*, a small channel.] *Pert.* canals.

canaliculus (kānālik'ulūs) *n.* [L. *canaliculus*, a small channel.] Canaliculi (*plu.*) are small canals connecting the lacunae with one another or with the Haversian canals in bone; small channels for the passage of nerves through various bones (*anat.*).

canaliform (kānāl'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *canalis*, a canal; *forma*, shape.] Canal-like (*biol.*, *anat.*).

cancellous (kān'sēlūs) *a.* [L. *cancellus*, chambered.] Consisting of slender fibres and lamellae, which join to form a reticular structure; *appl.* the inner, more spongy, portion of bony tissue (*anat.*).

cancerisocial (kāng'krīsō'shāl) *a.* [L. *cancer*, a crab; *socius*, an ally.] *Appl.* animals which live on the shell of, or are commensal with, a crab (*zool.*).

canine (kān'in', kā'nin) *n.* [L. *canis*, a dog.] The tooth next to the incisors; *a.*, *pert.* the canine tooth, or to a ridge or groove on the surface of the superior maxillary (*anat.*, *zool.*).

cannon bone (kān'ōn bōn) *n.* [L. *canna*, a reed.] The bone supporting the limb from hock to fetlock, the enlarged and fused metacarpals or metatarsals; in birds the tarso-metatarsus (*zool.*).

canthus (kān'thūs) *n.* [Gk. *kanthelia*, a pack-saddle.] The angle where the upper and lower eyelids meet (*anat.*).

capillary (kāp'il'ārī) *a.* [L. *capillus*, hair.] Minute; hair-like; *n.* one of the minute thin-walled vessels which form networks in various parts of the body, *e.g.* blood, lymph, or biliary capillaries (*anat.*).

capillitium (kāp'ilīt'ium, kāp'ilīsh'ium) *n.* [L. *capillus*, hair.] A peculiar protoplasmic network of filaments among which the spores are found in the sporangia of certain Fungi (*bot.*).

capitate (kāp'itāt) *a.* [L. *caput*, the

head.] Enlarged or swollen at the tip (*zool.*); gathered together into a mass at the apex, as in some inflorescences (*bot.*).

capitellum (kăp'itĕl'um) *n.* [L. *caput*, the head.] An articulatory protuberance at the end of a bone, e.g. on the humerus for the articulation of the radius (*anat.*).

capitulum (kăp'it'ul'um) *n.* [L. *caput*, the head.] A knob-like swelling at the end of a bone (*anat.*); the part of the body of a Cirripede enclosed in the mantle as opposed to the peduncle; the swollen end of a hair or tentacle; the enlarged end of an insect proboscis; the exert part of the head in ticks (*zool.*); an inflorescence of sessile flowers or florets crowded together on a receptacle and usually surrounded by an involucre (*bot.*).

capreolate (kăprĕ'olăt, kăprĕolăt) *a.* [L. *capreolus*, a tendril.] Supplied with tendrils (*bot.*).

capsule (kăp'sul) *n.* [L. *capsula*, a little box.] A sac-like membrane enclosing either the whole or a part of an organ (*anat.*, *zool.*); any closed box-like vessel containing spores, seeds, or fruits (*bot.*).

capsuliferous (kăp'sulif'ĕrūs) *a.* [L. *capsula*, a little box; *ferre*, to carry.] With or forming a capsule (*biol.*, *anat.*).

capsuligerous, **capsulogenous**,—**capsuliferous**.

caput (kăp'ut) *n.* [L. *caput*, the head.] Head; a knob-like swelling at the apex (*anat.*, *zool.*).

carapace (kăr'ăpăs) *n.* [Sp. *carapacho*, covering.] A shield covering the whole or part of the back of certain animals,—it may be chitinous or bony (*zool.*).

carbohydrates (kăr'bôhî'drăts) *n. plu.* [L. *carbo*, coal; Gk. *hydros*, water.] Compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, generally speaking aldehyde or ketone alcohols, or condensation products thereof (*biol.*).

carbon dioxide (kăr'bôn diôk'sid) *n.* [L. *carbo*, coal; *di*, two; Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] Carbonic acid gas; a heavy, colourless gas produced by the decomposition of organic substances (*phys.*).

carboniferous (kăr'bônif'ĕrūs) *a.* [L. *carbo*, coal; *ferre*, to carry.] *Pert.* the entire period of the coal measures, or fossils found in these strata (*pal.*).

carcerule (kăr'sĕrool) *n.* [L. *carcer*, a prison.] A superior, dry, many-celled fruit, with indehiscent one- or few-seeded carpels cohering by their united styles to a central axis (*bot.*).

carcinology (kăr'sinôl'ôji) *n.* [Gk. *karkinos*, a crab; *logos*, discourse.] The study of the group of animals known as Crustacea (*zool.*).

cardiac (kăr'diăk) *a.* [Gk. *kardia*, the heart.] *Pert.* near or supplying the heart; *appl.* sinus, artery, etc. (*anat.*).

cardiac impulse,—the motion caused by the rapid increase in the tension of the ventricle (*phys.*).

cardinal (kăr'dinăl) *a.* [L. *cardo*, a hinge.] *Pert.* the hinge of a bivalve shell, or to the cardo of many insects (*zool.*).

cardinal sinuses and veins,—veins uniting in Cuvier's duct, persistent in most fishes, embryonic in other vertebrates (*zool.*).

cardo (kăr'do) *n.* [L. *cardo*, a hinge.] The hinge of a bivalve shell; the basal joint of the maxilla in insects (*zool.*).

carina (kăr'inä, kărĕ'nă) *n.* [L. *carina*, keel.] A keel-like ridge on certain bones, as the breast-bone of birds; the median dorsal plate of a barnacle (*zool.*); the portion of a leguminous flower in which the stamens and pistils are contained; a ridge on the bracts of certain grasses (*bot.*).

carinate (kăr'inăt) *a.* [L. *carina*, a keel.] Having a ridge or keel (*biol.*).

cariniform (kăr'in'ifôrm) *a.* [L. *carina*, a keel; *forma*, shape.] Keel-shaped (*biol.*).

carnassial (kăr'năs'iăl) *a.* [L. *caro*, flesh.] *Pert.* cutting teeth of carnivores, the fourth premolar above and the first molar below,—in the upper the protocone is reduced, in the lower the metaconid (*zool.*).

carnivorous (kăr'niv'örūs) *a.* [L. *caro*, flesh; *vorare*, to devour.] Flesh-eating; *appl.* carnivores (*zool.*), and

- certain plants which feed on the proteids of entrapped insects (*bot.*).
- carotid** (kărōt'íd) *a.* [Gk. *karos*, heavy sleep.] *Pert.* the chief arteries in the neck (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- carpale** (kârpāl'ā, kârpāl'ē) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist.] One of the bones of the wrist (*anat.*).
- carpels** (kâr'pělz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit.] The modified leaves which carry the megasporangia (*bot.*).
- carpocerite** (kârpōs'ērīt) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist; Gk. *keras*, horn.] The fifth joint of the antenna in certain Crustaceans (*zool.*).
- carpogenous** (kârpō'jēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* those cells in red Algae which form the carpogonium (*bot.*).
- carpogonium** (kâr'pōgō'nīum) *n.* [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit; *gignesthai*, to be born.] The lower portion of the procarp, in some Thallophytes, which contains the female nucleus (*bot.*).
- carpolith** (kâr'pōlīth) *n.* [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil fruit (*bot.*).
- carpometa-carpus** (kâr'pōmētākâr'pūs) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist; Gk. *meta*, after.] The portion of the wing skeleton of a bird formed by the fusion of the carpal and metacarpal bones (*zool.*).
- carpophagous** (kârpōf'āgūs) *a.* [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on fruit (*zool.*).
- carpophore** (kâr'pōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit; *pherein*, to bear.] The part of the axis of a flower situate between or above the carpels, and to which the carpels are attached (*bot.*).
- carpophyte** (kâr'pōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit; *phylon*, a plant.] Such of the Thallophytes as form sporocarps (*bot.*).
- carpopodite** (kârpōp'ōdīt) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist; Gk. *pous*, a foot.] The third joint in the walking leg of certain Crustaceans (*zool.*).
- carposperm** (kâr'pōspěrm) *n.* [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit; *sperma*, a seed.] The oosphere in certain Thallophytes after fertilization (*bot.*).
- carposporangium** (kâr'pōspōrān'jīum) *n.* [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit; *sporos*, a seed; *anggeion*, a vessel.] The

- terminal cells of the filaments that are developed from the fertilized carpogonium in some Thallophytes (*bot.*).
- carpospore** (kâr'pōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit; *sporos*, seed.] A spore of those formed at the end of the filaments which are developed from the carpogonium (*bot.*).
- carpus** (kâr'pūs) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist.] The wrist; the region of the forelimb between forearm and metacarpus (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- cartilage** (kâr'tilāj) *n.* [L. *cartilago*, cartilage.] Gristle; a translucent, bluish-white tissue, firm and at the same time elastic, found for the most part in connection with bones of the skeleton, most of which are in the embryo represented by cartilage (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- caruncle** (kărūng'kl) *n.* [L. *caruncula*, a small piece of flesh.] A naked, fleshy excrescence (*anat.*); a fleshy outgrowth on the heads of certain birds, and on certain caterpillars; a little horny elevation at the end of the beak of embryo chicks; the sucking-disc on the tarsi of certain mites (*zool.*); one of outgrowths from various regions of the testa of a seed, arising after fertilization (*bot.*).
- caryo**,—see **karyo**.
- caryopsis** (kâr'īōp'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, a nut; *opsis*, appearance.] A superior, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit with a thin dry membranous pericarp inseparably united with the seed (*bot.*).
- casein** (kā'sēin) *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] A nucleoalbumin proteid of milk, separated by the action of rennet (*phys.*).
- casideoous** (kāsid'ēūs) *a.* [L. *cassis*, a helmet.] Helmet-like (*bot.*).
- caste** (kāst) *n.* [L. *castus*, pure.] One of the distinct forms found among certain social insects (*zool.*).
- castrate** (kās'trāt) *a.* [L. *castrare*, to castrate.] *Pert.* flowers from which the androecium has been removed (*bot.*).
- cata**,—see **kata**.
- catalysis** (kātāl'īsīs) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *lysis*, a loosing.] The acceleration or retardation of a reaction due to the presence of a

- substance which apparently remains unchanged, *e.g.* enzymes (*biol.*).
- cataphyllary** (kăt'ăfil'ărī) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Appl.* rudimentary or scale-like leaves which act as the covering of buds, etc. (*bot.*).
- catenoid** (kăt'ėnoid) *a.* [L. *catena*, a chain.] Chain-like; *appl.* certain protozoan colonies (*zool.*).
- catenulate** (kătėn'ulăt) *a.* [L. *catena*, a chain.] Chain-like; *appl.* colonies of bacteria, colour-markings on butterfly wings, shells, etc. (*zool.*).
- caterpillar** (kăt'ėrpil'ăr) *n.* [L.L. *cattus*, a cat; L. *pilosus*, hairy.] The young worm-like larva of many insects (*zool.*).
- catkin** (kăt'kĭn) *n.* [A.S. *catkin*, a little cat.] A kind of spike with unisexual flowers and pendulous rachis (*bot.*).
- cauda** (kô'dă) *n.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.] A tail, or tail-like appendage; the posterior part of an organ, *e.g.* cauda equina, cauda epididymis (*anat.*); a tube at the posterior end of the abdomen of certain insects suggesting the presence of an eleventh segment (*zool.*).
- caudal** (kô'dăl) *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.] Of or *pert.* a tail, *e.g.* caudal fin, the terminal fin of a fish (*zool.*).
- caudate** (kô'dăt) *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.] Having a tail, *e.g.* caudate nucleus, a mass of gray matter in the corpus striatum (*anat.*).
- caudatolenticular** (kôdă'tölėntĭk'ulăr) *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail; *lens*, a lentic.] *Appl.* the caudate and lenticular nuclei of the corpus striatum (*anat.*).
- caudex** (kô'dėks) *n.* [L. *caudex*, a dry stump.] The axis or stem of a woody plant (*bot.*).
- caudicle** (kô'dĭkl) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *cauda*, a tail.] The stalks of the pollinia in orchids (*bot.*).
- caul** (kôl) *n.* [M.E. *calle*, a covering.] An enclosing membrane (*anat.*).
- caulescent** (kôlės'ėnt) *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stalk.] With leaf-bearing stem above ground (*bot.*).
- caulicolous** (kôlik'ölūs) *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stalk; *colere*, to inhabit.] *Appl.* Fungi which grow on the stems of other plants (*bot.*).
- cauliform** (kôl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stalk; *forma*, shape.] Stem-like (*bot.*).
- cauligenous** (kôlij'ėnūs) *a.* [Gk. *kaulos*, a stem; *genos*, birth.] Borne on the stem (*bot.*).
- cauline** (kô'lĭn) *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stalk.] *Appl.* leaves growing on the upper portion of a stem; *appl.* vascular bundles not passing into the leaves (*bot.*).
- caulocarpous** (kô'lökăr'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *kaulos*, a stem; *karpos*, a fruit.] With fruit-bearing stem (*bot.*).
- caulome** (kô'lôm) *n.* [Gk. *kaulos*, a stem.] The stem structure of a plant as a whole (*bot.*).
- cavernosus** (kăv'ėrnô'sūs) *a.* [L. *cavernosus*, chambered.] Full of cavities; hollow, or resembling a hollow; *appl.* tissue, nerve, arteries (*anat.*).
- cavicorn** (kăv'ĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *cavus*, hollow; *cornu*, horn.] Hollow-horned; *appl.* certain of the ruminants (*zool.*).
- cavity** (kăv'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *cavus*, hollow.] A hollow, enclosed or cup-shaped; *e.g.* amniotic, glenoid cavity (*anat.*).
- cavum** (kăv'ŭm) *n.* [L. *cavus*, hollow.] The lower division of the concha caused by the origin of the helix; any hollow or chamber in which an organ or part thereof lies (*anat.*).
- cell** (sĕl) *n.* [L. *cella*, a compartment.] A small cavity or hollow; a unit mass of protoplasm, usually containing a nucleus (*biol.*).
- cellifugal** (sĕlif'ŭgăl) *a.* [L. *cella*, a cell; *fugere*, to flee.] Moving away from a cell (*phys.*).
- cellipetal** (sĕlip'ėtăl) *a.* [L. *cella*, a cell; *petere*, to seek.] Moving towards a cell (*phys.*).
- cell lineage**,—the derivation of a tissue or part from a definite blastomere of the embryo (*biol.*).
- cell membrane**,—a membranous cell-wall (*biol.*).
- cell organ**,—a part of a cell having a special function, as a centrosome (*biol.*).
- cell plate**,—the equatorial thickening of the spindle fibres from which the partition wall arises during the division of plant cells (*cyt.*).
- cell sap**,—the more fluid ground substance of the cell or nucleus (*cyt.*).

cellular (sě'l'ulăr) *a.* [L. *cellula*, a small cell.] *Pert.* or consisting of cells (*biol.*).

cellulose (sě'l'ulōs) *n.* [L. *cellula*, a small cell.] A carbohydrate forming the main part of the cell walls of plants, also found in the tests of tunicates (*biol.*).

cell-wall,—the investing portion of a cell, which may be extremely delicate, or may be strong and thick as in plants (*cyt.*).

cement (sěměnt') *n.* [L. *caementum*, mortar.] A substance chemically and physically allied to bone, investing the root, neck, and crowns of teeth (*zool.*).

censer mechanism,—the method of seed distribution by which seeds are jerked out from the fruit only by a high wind (*bot.*).

centradenia (sěn'trădē'nĭă) *n.* [L. *centrum*, a centre.] The name given to the type of siphonophore colony found in the Disconectae (*zool.*).

central (sěn'trăl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre.] Situated in the centre; *pert.* a vertebral centrum (*anat.*).

centrale (sěn'trăl'ē, sěn'trăl'ă) *n.* [L. *centrum*, a centre.] A bone in the wrist or ankle situated between the proximal and distal rows (*zool.*).

centric (sěn'trĭk) *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre.] *Appl.* leaves which are cylindrical or terete (*bot.*).

centrifugal (sěn'trif'ūgăl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre; *fugere*, to flee.] *Appl.* compact cymose inflorescences having the youngest flowers towards the outside (*bot.*); *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from nerve centre to parts supplied by nerve (*anat.*).

centriole (sěn'triōl) *n.* [L. *centrum*, a centre.] The central particle of the centrosome, in some authors; in others, the centrosome itself (*cyt.*).

centripetal (sěn'trip'ětăl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre; *petere*, to seek.] *Appl.* racemose inflorescences having the youngest flowers at the apex (*bot.*); *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from peripheral extremities to nerve centres (*anat.*).

centripetal canals,—blind canals growing from the circular canal backwards towards the apex of the bell in certain Trachomedusae (*zool.*).

centrodesmose (sěn'trödēs'mōs), **centrodesmus** (sěn'trödēs'mūs) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, a centre; *desmos*, a band.] The fibril or system of fibrils temporarily connecting the two centrosomes (*cyt.*).

centrodorsal (sěn'trödôr'săl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre; *dorsum*, a back.] *Appl.* the plate in the middle of the aboral surface of unstalked Crinoids (*zool.*).

centrogenous (sěn'trōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *kentron*, a centre; *genesis*, descent.] *Appl.* a skeleton of spicules which meet in a common centre and grow outwards (*zool.*).

centrolecithal (sěn'trölēs'ithăl) *a.* [Gk. *kentron*, a centre; *lekithos*, yolk.] *Appl.* an ovum with its yolk aggregated in the centre (*biol.*).

centroplasm (sěn'tröplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, a centre; *plasma*, something moulded.] The substance of the centrosphere (*cyt.*).

centrosome (sěn'trösōm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, a centre; *soma*, body.] A cell-organ, being the centre of dynamic activity in mitosis, and consisting of centriole and attraction-sphere (*cyt.*).

centrosphere (sěn'trösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, a centre; *sphaira*, a ball.] The central mass of the aster and centrosome; the astrosphere; the attraction sphere (*cyt.*).

centrum (sěn'trüm) *n.* [L. *centrum*, a centre.] The main body of a vertebra, from which the neural and haemal arches arise (*zool.*).

cephalanthium (kěf'ălăn'thiüm, sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, a head; *anthos*, a flower.] The capitulum in composite plants (*bot.*).

cephaletron (kěf'ălētrōn, sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, the head; *etron*, the belly.] The anterior region of a Limulid (*zool.*).

cephalic (kěfăl'ĭk, sěf-) *a.* [Gk. *kephale*, the head.] *Pert.* the head; in the head region.

cephalis (kěf'ălis, sěf-) *n.* [Gk.

- kephale*, the head.] The uppermost chamber of monaxonic Radiolarian shells (*zool.*).
- cephalization** (kěf'álizá'shün, sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, the head.] Increasing importance of the anterior end in animal development (*zool.*).
- cephalont** (kěf'älönt, sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, the head.] A sporozoan about to proceed to spore-formation (*zool.*).
- cephalopods** (kěf'älöpödz, sěf-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kephale*, the head; *pous*, the foot.] Animals with muscular, sucker-bearing arms on the head region (*zool.*).
- cephalostegite** (kěf'älöstěg'it, sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *stegē*, roof.] The anterior part of the cephalothoracic shield (*zool.*).
- cephalostyle** (kěf'älöstil, sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *stylos*, a pillar.] The anterior end of the notochord enclosed in its sheath, in chondrocrania (*zool.*).
- cephalotheca** (kěf'älöthě'kā, sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *theke*, a case.] The head integument in the pupa of insects (*zool.*).
- cephalothorax** (kěf'älöthō'rāks, sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *thorax*, breast.] The body-region formed by the fusion of head and thorax in Arachnids and Crustaceans (*zool.*).
- cephalotrocha** (kěf'älötrō'kā, sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *trochos*, a wheel.] A Turbellarian larva with eight processes arranged round the mouth (*zool.*).
- cerata** (kě'r'ātā, sě'rā'tā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] Lobes or leaf-like processes acting as gills on the back of nudibranch molluscs (*zool.*).
- ceratium** (sě'rā'shüüm, sě'rā'tiüm) *n.* [Gk. *keration*, little horn.] A siliqua without the replum (*bot.*).
- ceratohyal** (kě'r'ätöhí'äl, sěr-) *n.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] The component of the hyoid arch next below the epihyal (*zool.*).
- cercal** (sě'r'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *kerkos*, tail.] *Pert.* the tail (*zool.*).
- cercaria** (sěrkā'riā) *n.* [Gk. *kerkos*, tail.] A trematode larva with a slightly heart-shaped body and long tail (*zool.*).
- cerci** (sě'r'kē, sě'r'si) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kerkos*, tail.] Jointed appendages at the end of the abdomen in many Arthropods (*zool.*).
- cere** (sēr) *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] A swollen fleshy patch at the proximal end of the bill in birds, on which the nostrils open.
- cerebellar** (sě'r'ěběl'ār) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain.] *Pert.* the hind-brain (*anat.*).
- cerebellum** (sě'r'ěběl'üm) *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain.] The fourth division of the brain arising from the differentiation of the anterior part of the third primary vesicle (*anat.*).
- cerebral** (sě'r'ěbrāl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain.] *Pert.* the brain; *pert.* the anterior part of the brain or cerebral hemispheres.
- cerebrifugal** (sě'r'ěbrif'gāl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *fugere*, to flee.] *Appl.* nerve fibres which pass from brain to spinal cord (*phys.*).
- cerebroganglion** (sě'r'ěbrögäng'gliön) *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain; Gk. *ganglion*, a swelling.] The brain, or supra-oesophageal ganglia of invertebrates (*zool.*).
- cerebropedal** (sě'r'ěbröpě'dāl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *pes*, a foot.] *Appl.* nerve strands connecting the cerebral and pedal ganglia in Molluscs (*zool.*).
- cerebrospinal** (sě'r'ěbröspī'nāl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *spina*, the spine.] *Pert.* brain and spinal cord (*anat.*).
- cerebrovisceral** (sě'r'ěbrövīs'ěrāl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *viscera*, viscera.] *Appl.* the connective joining the cerebral and visceral ganglia in Molluscs (*zool.*).
- cerebrum** (sě'r'ěbrüm) *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain.] The fore-brain, or hemispheres, arising from the differentiation of the first primary vesicle (*zool.*).
- ceriferous** (sěrif'ěrüs) *a.* [L. *cera*, wax; *ferre*, to carry.] *Appl.* wax-producing organs (*biol.*).
- cernuous** (sě'r'nüüs) *a.* [L. *cernuus*, with face turned downwards.] Drooping; pendulous (*bot.*).
- ceroma** (sě'rō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *keroma*, ointment.] The cere of birds (*zool.*).

cerous (sě'rūs) *a.* [L. *cera*, wax.] *Appl.* a structure resembling a cere (*zool.*).

cerumen (sěroo'měn) *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] The wax-like secretion from the ceruminous glands of the ear (*phys.*).

cervical (sěrv'kāl) *a.* [L. *cervix*, the neck.] *Appl.* structures connected with the neck, as nerves, bones, blood-vessels, also to the cervix or neck of an organ (*anat.*, *zool.*).

cervix (sě'viks) *n.* [L. *cervix*, a neck.] The neck or narrow mouth of an organ, as cervix uteri (*anat.*).

chaeta (kě'tā) *n.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair.] A seta or bristle of certain worms (*zool.*).

chaetiferous (kětif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bristle-bearing; chaetigerous.

chaetophorous (kětōf'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair; *pherein*, to bear.] Bristle-bearing; *appl.* worms and certain insects (*zool.*).

chaetotaxy (kětōtāk'sī) *n.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair; *taxis*, arrangement.] The bristle-patterns on an insect (*zool.*).

chalaza (kālā'zā) *n.* [Gk. *chalaza*, hail, tubercle.] One of the two spiral bands attaching the yolk to the membrane of a bird's egg (*zool.*); the base of the nucellus of an ovule from which the integuments arise (*bot.*).

chalazogamy (kālāzōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *chalaza*, hail, tubercle; *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilization in which the pollen-tube pierces the chalaza of the ovule, instead of entering by the micropyle; *cf.* *porogamy* (*bot.*).

chalice (chāl'is) *n.* [L. *calix*, calyx.] *Appl.* simple gland cells in the epithelia of the frog (*zool.*); any modified columnar epithelial gland cell (*anat.*).

chalones (kāl'ōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chalinōs*, curb.] Substances which depress activity (*phys.*).

channelled (chăn'ēld) *a.* [L. *canalis*, a canal.] Having grooves; canaliculate (*bot.*).

chasmogamy (kāzmōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, opening; *gamos*, marriage.] The opening of a mature flower to ensure fertilization (*bot.*).

chasmophyte (kāz'mōfit) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, opening; *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which grows in nooks and crannies of rocks (*bot.*).

cheek (chēk) *n.* [A.S. *cloce*, the cheek.] The fleshy wall of the mouth in mammals; the side of the face; in invertebrates the lateral portions of the head, as the fixed and free cheeks of Trilobites (*zool.*, *anat.*).

cheiropterygium (kīrōptērj'ium) *n.* [Gk. *cheir*, hand; *pteryx*, wing.] The pentadactylous typical limb of higher vertebrates.

chela (kē'lā) *n.* [Gk. *chele*, claw.] The claw borne on certain limbs of Crustaceans and Arachnids (*zool.*).

cheliceræ (kēlis'ērē, -rā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chele*, claw; *keras*, horn.] Anterior chelate or sub-chelate appendages of Arachnids (*zool.*).

cheliferous (kēlif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *chele*, claw; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Supplied with chelae or claws (*zool.*).

cheliform (kē'lifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *chele*, claw; L. *forma*, shape.] Claw-like; *appl.* appendages (*zool.*).

chelophores (kē'lōfōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chele*, claw; *pherein*, to bear.] The first pair of appendages in the Pycnogons (*zool.*).

chemoreflex (kēm'ōrē'flēks) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice; L. *reflectere*, to bend back.] A reflex caused by chemical stimulus (*phys.*).

chemosynthesis (kēm'ōsin'thēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice; *syn*, with; *tithenai*, to place.] The building up of chemical compounds in plants by means of chemical reactions (*bot.*).

chemotaxis (kēm'ōtāk'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice; *taxis*, arrangement.] The sensitiveness of cells or micro-organisms to chemical stimulus, which is either attractive or repellent, exhibiting respectively positive or negative chemotaxis (*biol.*).

chemotropism (kēmōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice; *trope*, a turning.] Curvature of a plant towards or away from chemical stimuli (*bot.*); response to chemical stimulus (*biol.*).

chevron (shěv'rōn) *a.* [L. *capra*, a goat.] *Appl.* V-shaped bones articulating with the ventral surface

- of the spinal column in the caudal region of many vertebrates (*zool.*).
- chiasma** (kiáz'mă) *n.* [Gk. *chiazein*, to mark with a cross.] A decussation, as optic chiasma (*anat.*).
- chiastoneural** (kiäs'tönü'räl) *a.* [Gk. *chiastos*, diagonally arranged; *neuron*, a nerve.] *Appl.* certain Gastropods in which the visceral nerve cords cross and form a figure 8 (*zool.*).
- chilaria** (kilä'riä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *cheilos*, lip.] A pair of processes between the sixth pair of appendages in *Limulus* (*zool.*).
- chilidium** (kilid'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *cheilos*, lip.] A shelly plate covering the deltidial fissure in the dorsal valve of certain Brachiopods (*zool.*).
- chitin** (ki'tin) *n.* [Gk. *chiton*, a tunic.] A carbohydrate derivative forming the skeletal substance in Arthropods (*zool.*).
- chlamydate** (kläm'idät) *a.* [Gk. *chlamys*, a cloak.] Supplied with a mantle (*zool.*).
- chlamydeous** (klämid'ëüs) *a.* [Gk. *chlamys*, a cloak.] *Pert.* flower and envelope (*bot.*).
- chlamydospore** (kläm'idöspör) *n.* [Gk. *chlamys*, cloak; *sporos*, seed.] A thick-walled resting spore found in many Fungi, as yeast (*bot.*).
- chloragen** (klör'äjën) *a.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *genos*, descent.] *Appl.* yellow cells found in connection with the alimentary canal of the earthworm, and other Annelids; also **chloragogen** (*zool.*).
- chloranth** (klörän'thi) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *anthos*, flower.] Reversion of floral leaves back to ordinary green leaves (*bot.*).
- chlorophyll** (klör'öfil) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *phyllon*, a leaf.] The green colouring matter found in plants and in some animals (*biol.*).
- chloroplast** (klör'öpläst) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *plastos*, moulded.] A chlorophyll-carrying plastid (*bot.*).
- chloroplastid** (klör'öpläs'tid) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *plastos*, moulded.] A minute granule or plastid containing chlorophyll, found in plant-cells exposed to light (*biol.*).
- chlorosis** (klörö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green.] A diseased condition in plants owing to lack of certain minerals, due mainly to want of light (*bot.*).
- chlorotic** (klöröt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green.] *Appl.* plants or organs of plants devoid of chlorophyll (*bot.*).
- choana** (kö'änä) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel.] Any funnel-shaped opening (*anat.*).
- choanocyte** (kö'änösit) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell with a funnel-shaped rim or collar round the base of the flagellum (*zool.*).
- choanoid** (kö'änoid) *a.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel; *eidos*, like.] Funnel-shaped; *appl.* eye muscle in Reptiles (*zool.*).
- choanosome** (kö'änösöm) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel; *soma*, body.] In sponges, the inner layer with flagellate cells (*zool.*).
- choledoch** (kö'l'ëdök) *a.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *dochos*, containing.] *Appl.* common bile duct.
- choleic** (kö'l'ë'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chole*, bile.] *Pert.* acid contained in ox bile (*phys.*).
- cholesterin** (kö'lës'tërin) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *stereos*, solid.] A white fatty alcohol found in nerve tissue, bile, yolk, and other animal substances (*phys.*).
- choline** (kö'l'in, -ën) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile.] A crystalline base found in plants and animals with composition $C_5H_{16}O_2N$ (*phys.*).
- cholochrome** (kö'lökröm) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *chroma*, colour.] A bile pigment (*phys.*).
- cholohaematin** (kö'löhë'mätin) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *haima*, blood.] A pigment developed in the bile of ruminants after exposure to the air (*phys.*).
- chondral** (kôn'dräl) *a.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage.] *Pert.* cartilage (*anat.*).
- chondrification** (kôn'drifikä'shün) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *L. facere*, to make.] Conversion into cartilage (*phys.*).
- chondrigen** (kôn'drijën) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *genos*, descent.] The base matrix of all cartilaginous substance, a collagen (*phys.*).

chondrin (kôn'drîn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage.] A gelatinous substance obtained from cartilage (*phys.*).

chondriosomes (kôndrîôsômz') *n. plu.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *soma*, body.] Permanent feebly refractive bodies found in cell protoplasm, which are probably combinations of fatty acids or of phosphate of albumen (*biol.*).

chondroblast (kôn'drôbläst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *blastos*, bud.] A cartilage-producing cell (*phys.*).

chondroclast (kôn'drôkläst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *klastos*, broken down.] A cell which breaks up or destroys cartilage cells (*phys.*).

chondrocranium (kôn'drôkrä'nîüm) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *kranion*, skull.] The skull when in a cartilaginous condition, either temporarily as in embryos, or permanently as in some fishes (*zool.*, *anat.*).

chondrogenesis (kôn'drôjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *genesis*, descent.] The production or formation of cartilage (*phys.*).

chondromucoid (kôn'drômü'koid) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; L. *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A whitish amorphous powder found in cartilage (*phys.*).

chondrophore (kôn'drôfôr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *pherein*, to bear.] A structure which supports the inner hinge cartilage in a bivalve shell (*zool.*).

chondroskeleton (kôn'drôskël'ëtôn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *skeleton*, a dried body.] A cartilaginous skeleton (*zool.*).

chondrosteous (kôndrôs'tëüs) *a.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *osteon*, bone.] Having a cartilaginous skeleton (*zool.*).

chondrosterual (kôn'drôstër'näl) *a.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *sternon*, the breast.] *Pert.* rib cartilages and sternum (*anat.*).

chone (kôn) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, a funnel.] A passage through the cortex of sponges with one or more external openings, and one internal opening provided with a sphincter (*zool.*).

chorda (kôr'dä) *n.* [Gk. *chorde*, a

string.] The notochord; in plural, tendinous cords attached to the valves of the heart (*anat.*).

chordacentra (kôr'däsen'trä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chorde*, a string; L. *centrum*, centre.] Centra formed by the conversion of the chordal sheath into a number of rings (*zool.*).

chordate (kôr'dät) *a.* [Gk. *chorde*, a string.] Having a notochord (*zool.*).

chordotonal (kôr'dötônäl) *a.* [Gk. *chorde*, a string; *tonos*, a tone.] *Appl.* rod-like or bristle-like structures, auditory in nature, in various parts of the body of insects (*zool.*).

choriocapillaris (kô'rîökäpîl'äris, -käp'ilä'ris) *n.* [Gk. *chorion*, chorion; L. *capillaris*, a capillary.] The innermost vascular layer of the choroid coat of the eye (*anat.*).

chorioid,—choroid.

chorion (kô'rîôn) *n.* [Gk. *chorion*, a skin.] An embryonic membrane external to and enclosing the amnion (*emb.*).

chorionic (kô'rîôn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, a skin.] *Pert.* the chorion (*emb.*).

choriorretinal (kô'rîörët'inäl) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, a skin; L. *retina*, the retina.] *Pert.* choroid and retina (*anat.*).

choripetalous (kô'rîpët'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *choris*, separate; *petalon*, a leaf.] Having separate petals (*bot.*).

choriphyllous (kô'rîfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *choris*, separate; *phyllon*, a leaf.] Having the perianth parts distinct (*bot.*).

chorisepalous (kô'rîsëp'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *choris*, separate; *sepalon*, a sepal.] Having the sepals separate (*bot.*).

chorisis (kô'rîsis) *n.* [Gk. *choris*, separate.] Increase in number of parts of a floral whorl due to division of its primary members; duplication (*bot.*).

choroid (kô'roid) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* delicate and highly vascular membranes; *n.* the layer of the eye between retina and sclerotic (*anat.*).

choroidal (kôroid'äl) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* the choroid (*anat.*).

chorology (kôrôl'ôjî) *n.* [Gk. *choros*, place; *logos*, discourse.] The

science which deals with the distribution of organs (*biol.*).

chromaffin (krömäff'in) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *L. affinis*, related.] *Appl.* cells forming the medullary parts of the suprarenal bodies, on account of their yellow colour after treatment with chromic salts; **chromophil** (*phys.*).

chromatic (krömät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] Colourable by means of staining reagents (*biol.*).

chromatic sphere,—the sphere formed by coalescence of chromosomes after the anaphase in mitosis (*bot.*).

chromatin (krömätin) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] A substance in the nucleus which contains nucleic acid proteids and stains with basic dyes (*biol.*).

chromatogen organ,—a brownish lobed body, the axial organ of certain Echinoderms (*zool.*).

chromatoid grains,—readily stainable grains in cell-protoplasm, probably of an albuminous nature (*cyt.*).

chromatolysis (krömätöl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *lyein*, to break up.] Disintegration and final disappearance of the chromatin in injured nerve-cells (*phys.*).

chromatophore (krömätöfö'r) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *pherein*, to bear.] The general term *appl.* coloured plastids of plants and animals (*cyt.*); a pigment cell, which under control of the sympathetic nervous system can be altered in shape to produce a colour change (*zool.*).

chromatoplasm (krömätöpläzm) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *plasma*, something moulded.] The colour or pigment matter in cells (*cyt.*).

chromatospherite (krömätösfer'it) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *sphaira*, a globe.] A nucleolus, which see (*cyt.*).

chromidia (krömid'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] Extra-nuclear particles of chromatin (*cyt.*).

chromidiosomes (krömid'iosömsz') *n. plu.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] The smallest chromatin particles of which the chromidial mass is made up (*cyt.*).

chromoblast (krömöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *blastos*, a bud.] An embryonic cell giving rise to a pigment cell (*biol.*).

chromogen (krö'möjën) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *genos*, birth.] The material in plants which will develop into colouring matter (*bot.*).

chromogenic (krö'möjën'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *genos*, birth.] Colour-producing; *appl.* organisms, as bacteria (*bot.*).

chromomere (krö'mömër) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *meros*, part.] One of the chromatin granules of which a chromosome is formed, and which corresponds to an id (*cyt.*).

chromophanes (krö'möfänz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *phainein*, to show.] Red, yellow, and green oil globules found in the retina of birds, reptiles, fishes, and marsupials (*zool.*).

chromophil (krö'möfil) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *philein*, to love.] Chromaffin, which see.

chromophilous (krö'möf'ilüs) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *philos*, loving.] Staining readily (*biol.*).

chromophore (krö'möfö'r) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *pherein*, to bear.] Any substance to whose presence colour in a compound is due (*phys.*).

chromoplast (krö'möpläst) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *plastos*, moulded], also **chromoplastid**. A coloured plastid or pigment body other than a chloroplast (*biol.*).

chromoproteid (krö'möprö'teid) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *protos*, first.] Substance formed by combination of a proteid and a pigment (*phys.*).

chromosome (krö'mösöm) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] One of the deeply staining bodies, the number of which is definite for the cells of a species, into which the chromatin resolves itself during karyokinesis (*cyt.*).

chrysalis (kris'älis) *n.* [Gk. *chrysos*, gold.] The pupa stage of certain insects (*zool.*).

chrysocarpous (kris'ökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *chrysos*, gold; *karpös*, fruit.] With golden fruit (*bot.*).

chrysophyll (kris'öfil) *n.* [Gk. *chrysos*, gold; *phyllon*, a leaf.] A yellow colouring matter in plants, a decomposition product of chlorophyll (*bot.*).

chylaceous (kilá'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice.] Of a chyle-like nature; *pert.* chyle (*phys.*).

chyle (kil) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice.] Lymph containing globules of emulsified fat found in the lacteals during digestion (*phys.*).

chylifaction (kil'lifák'shün) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; L. *facere*, to make.] also **chylification**. The formation of chyle (*phys.*).

chyliferous (kilif'ërus) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Chyle-conducting; *appl.* tubes or vessels (*phys.*).

chylific (kilif'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; L. *facere*, to make.] Chyle-producing; *appl.* the true stomach of insects (*zool.*).

chylocaulous (kilöcöl'üs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; L. *caulis*, a stem.] With fleshy stems (*bot.*).

chylocyst (kil'lösist) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; *kystis*, a bladder.] The chyle receptacle (*anat.*).

chylophyllous (kil'löfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; *phyllon*, a leaf.] With fleshy leaves; *appl.* certain desert plants (*bot.*).

chylopoiesis (kil'löpoië'sis) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; *poiein*, to produce.] The production of chyle (*phys.*).

chyme (kim) *n.* [Gk. *chymos*, juice.] The partially digested food after leaving the stomach (*phys.*).

chymification (kil'mifiká'shün) *n.* [Gk. *chymos*, juice; L. *facere*, to make.] The process of converting food into chyme (*phys.*).

cicatricial tissue,—newly-formed fibrillar connective tissue which closes and draws together wounds (*anat.*).

cicatricele (sik'ätirik'l), **cicatricula** (sik'ätirik'ulä) *n.* [L. *cicatrix*, a wound.] The blastoderm in bird and reptile eggs (*emb.*); a small scar in the place of previous attachment of an organ (*zool.*); the mark left after the healing up of a wound in plants (*bot.*).

cicatrix (sik'ätriks, sikä'triks) *n.* [L. *cicatrix*, a wound.] Cicatricele, which see.

cicinnal (sisin'al) *a.* [Gk. *kikinnos*, a curled lock.] *Appl.* uniparous cymose branching in which the

daughter axes are developed right and left alternately (*bot.*).

cilia (sil'lä) *n. plu.* [L. *cilium*, an eyelid.] Hairlike vibratile outgrowths of the ectoderm or processes found in many cells (*biol.*); barbicels of a feather (*zool.*); marginal hairlike processes (*bot.*); eyelashes (*anat.*).

ciliary (sil'läri) *a.* [L. *cilium*, an eyelid.] *Pert.* cilia; *appl.* certain structures in the eyeball (*anat.*, *zool.*).

ciliate (sil'läat) *a.* [L. *cilium*, an eyelid.] Provided with cilia (*biol.*).

ciliated epithelium,—an epithelium found lining various passages, usually with columnar cells, the free edge of each of which has a bunch of fine tapering vibratile hairlike outgrowths (*zool.*, *phys.*).

ciliograde (sil'jögräd) *a.* [L. *cilium*, an eyelid; *gradus*, a step.] Progressing by ciliary movement (*zool.*).

ciliospore (sil'jöspör) *n.* [L. *cilium*, an eyelid; Gk. *sporos*, a seed.] A protozoan swarm-spore with a coat of cilia (*zool.*).

cilium (sil'ium) *n.* [L. *cilium*, an eyelid.] *Sing.* of cilia, which see.

cinchonin (sin'könin) *n.* [Named after a Countess *Chinchon*.] A white alkaloid found in various types of Rubiaceae (*bot.*).

cineinnus (sinsin'üs) *n.* [Gk. *kikinnos*, a curled lock.] A scorpioid cyme (*bot.*).

cinclides (sing'klidëz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kingklis*, a latticed gate.] Perforations in the body wall of certain Anthozoa for the extrusion of acontia (*zool.*).

cinclis (sing'klis) *n.* [Gk. *kingklis*, a latticed gate.] *Sing.* of cinclides, which see.

cingulate (sing'gülät) *a.* [L. *cingulum*, a girdle.] Having a girdle or cingulum (*biol.*).

cingulum (sing'gulum) *n.* [L. *cingulum*, a girdle.] Any structure which is like a girdle; a ridge round the base of the crown of a tooth; a tract of fibres connecting the callosal and hippocampal convolutions of the brain; the outer ciliary zone on the disc of rotifers (*anat.*, *zool.*).

circinate (sēr'sināt) *a.* [Gk. *kirkinos*, a circle.] Rolled on the axis, so that the apex is the centre (*bot.*).

circulation (sēr'kulā'shūn) *n.* [L. *circulatio*, act of circulating.] The regular movement of any fluid within definite channels in the body (*anat., phys.*); the streaming movement of the protoplasm of plant cells (*bot.*).

circulus (sēr'kulūs) *n.* [L. *circulus*, a circle.] Any ringlike arrangement of blood-vessels caused by branching or connection with one another, as *circulus major* of iris (*anat.*).

circumduction (sēr'kümdük'shūn) *n.* [L. *circum*, around; *ductus*, led.] The form of motion exhibited by a bone describing a conical space with the articular cavity as apex (*anat., phys.*).

circumferential (sēr'kümfērēn'shāl) *a.* [L. *circum*, around; *ferre*, to bear.] *Appl.* cartilages which surround certain articulatory fossae (*anat.*).

circumflex (sēr'kümfleks) *a.* [L. *circum*, around; *flectere*, to bend.] Bending round; *appl.* certain arteries, veins, nerves (*anat.*).

circumfluence (sēr'kümflooēns) *n.* [L. *circum*, around; *fluens*, flowing.] In Protozoa, the engulfing of food by the protoplasm flowing round and enveloping it after contact (*zool.*).

circumnutation (sēr'kümnūtā'shūn) *n.* [L. *circum*, around; *nutare*, to swim.] The irregular elliptical or spiral movement exhibited by the apex of a growing stem or shoot (*bot.*).

circumoesophageal (sēr'kümesōf'ājē'al) *a.* [L. *circum*, around; Gk. *oisophagos*, the gullet.] *Appl.* structures or organs surrounding or passing along the gullet (*zool.*).

circumpolar (sēr'kümpō'lār) *a.* [L. *circum*, around; *polus*, end of axle.] *Appl.* animals found at the Poles (*zool.*).

circumscissile (sēr'kümsis'sil) *a.* [L. *circum*, around; *scindere*, to cut.] *Appl.* the form of dehiscence exhibited by a pyxidium (*bot.*).

circumvallation (sēr'kümvālā'shūn) *n.* [L. *circum*, around; *vallare*, to wall.] In Protozoa, the ingestion of

food by the sending out of pseudopodia which ultimately surround without touching it (*zool.*).

cirrate (sir'āt) *a.* [L. *cirratus*, having ringlets.] Having cirri (*zool.*).

cirrhous and **cirrhoi**,—see **cirrus**.

cirrose (sir'ōs, sir'ōs) *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a lock.] With cirri (*zool.*); with tendrils (*bot.*).

cirrus (sir'ūs) *n.*, **cirri** (sir'i) *plu.* [L. *cirrus*, a lock.] Tendrils (*bot.*); the appendages of barnacles; the jointed filaments of the axis or of the aboral surface of crinoids; the barbels of fishes; the respiratory and tactile appendages of worms; the organs of copulation in some molluscs and trematodes; hairlike structures on the appendages of insects (*zool.*).

cladanthous (klādān'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, a sprout; *anthos*, a flower.] Having terminal archegonia on short lateral branches (*bot.*).

cladautoicous (klād'ōtoik'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, a sprout; *autos*, self; *oikos*, house.] With antheridia on a special stalk (*bot.*).

cladocarpous (klād'ōkār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, a sprout; *karpos*, a fruit.] Cladanthous, which see.

cladode (klād'ōd) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, a sprout.] A branch arising from the axil of a true leaf, resembling a foliage leaf, and consisting of a single internode (*bot.*).

cladogenous (klād'ōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, a sprout; *genos*, birth.] Cladanthous, which see.

cladome (klādōm') *n.* [Gk. *klados*, a sprout.] The group of superficially situated rays in a triaene (*zool.*).

cladophyll (klād'ōfil) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, a sprout; *phyllon*, a leaf.] Cladode, which see.

cladopsis (klād'ōptō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, a sprout; *ptosis*, falling.] The annual shedding of twigs instead of leaves (*bot.*).

cladose (klād'ōs, klādōs') *a.* [Gk. *klados*, a sprout.] Branched (*biol.*).

cladotyle (klād'ōtil) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, a sprout; *tylos*, a knob.] A rhabdus with one actine branched, the other tylote (*zool.*).

clasmatocyte (klāzmāt'ōsit, klās'mätō-sit) *n.* [Gk. *klasma*, a fragment;

kytos, hollow.] A soft, much vacuolated, very variable cell in areolar tissue (*phys.*).

claspers (kläs'përz) *n. plu.* [M.E. *clasper*, to hold.] Rod-like processes on the pelvic fins of certain male elasmobranchs; any modification of an organ or part to enable the two sexes to clasp one another (*zool.*); tendrils or climbing offshoots (*bot.*).

clathrate (kläth'rät) *a.* [Gk. *klethra*, a lattice.] Lattice-like (*biol.*).

claustrum (klôs'trüm) *n.* [L. *claustrum*, a bar.] In the cerebral hemispheres, a thin layer of grey substance lateral to the external capsule, bounding the lentiform nucleus (*anat.*).

clava (klä'vä) *n.* [L. *clava*, a club.] The knob-like end of the antennae of certain insects (*zool.*); the elongated swelling at the end of the fasciculus gracilis (*anat.*).

clavate (kläv'ät) *a.* [L. *clava*, a club.] Club-shaped; thickened at one end (*biol.*).

clavicle (kläv'ikl) *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key.] The bone forming the anterior portion of the shoulder girdle (*anat.*); in animals, ventral.

clavicularium (kläv'ik'ülä'rüüm) *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key.] The epiplastron of Chelonia, probably corresponding to the clavicles of other forms (*zool.*).

clavula (kläv'ülä) *n.* [L. *clava*, a club.] A monactinal modification of a triaxon spicule; one of the minute ciliated spines on the fascioles of Spatangidae (*zool.*); the clavate sporophore of certain Fungi (*bot.*).

clavus (klä'vüs) *n.* [L. *clavus*, a nail.] The part of an elytron lying next to the scutellum in Hemiptera (*zool.*).

claw (klô) *n.* [A.S. *clawu*, a claw.] The stalk of a petal (*bot.*); a sharp curved nail on a finger or toe; the forceps of certain crustaceans; a curved process on the limbs of insects (*zool.*).

clearing foot,—the filamentous process of the exopodite of the second maxilla in the Phyllocarida (*zool.*).

cleavage (klë'vāj) *n.* [A.S. *cleofan*, to cut.] The series of karyo-

kinetic divisions which change the egg into a multicellular embryo (*cyt.*).

cleavage nucleus,—the nucleus of the fertilized egg, produced by the orderly and intimate union of the male and female pronuclei (*cyt.*).

cleistocarp (klī'stökârp) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *karpōs*, a fruit.] Cleistothecium, which see.

cleistocarpous (klī'stökârpūs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *karpōs*, a fruit.] *Appl.* mosses with non-operculate capsules (*bot.*).

cleistogamous (klīstög'ämüs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *gamos*, marriage.] *Pert.* or possessed of characteristics of cleistogamy (*bot.*).

cleistogamy (klīstög'ämī) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *gamos*, marriage.] State of having small inconspicuous flowers which are self-fertilizing and do not open; fertilization without opening (*bot.*).

cleistogene (klī'stöjēn) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *genos*, birth.] A plant with cleistogamous flowers (*bot.*).

cleistothecium (klī'stöthē'shiüm) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *theke*, a box.] An ascocarp which remains closed and produces its spores internally (*bot.*).

cleithrum (klī'thrüm) *n.* [Gk. *kleithron*, a key.] The pair of additional clavicles in Stegocephalia (*pal.*); the clavicular element of the pectoral girdle in some fishes (*zool.*).

clinandrium (klīnän'driüm) *n.* [Gk. *klīne*, bed; *aner*, a man.] A cavity in the "column" between the anthers in Orchids (*bot.*).

clinidium (klīnīd'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *klīne*, a bed.] A filament in a pycnidium which produces spores (*bot.*).

clinosporangium (klī'nöspörän'jüüm) *n.* [Gk. *klīne*, bed; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, a vessel.] Pycnidium, which see.

clitellum (klītēl'üm) *n.* [L. *clitellae*, a pack-saddle.] The saddle or swollen glandular portion of the skin of certain worms (*zool.*).

clitoris (klīt'ōris) *n.* [Gk. *kleiein*, to enclose.] An erectile organ, homologous with the penis, at the upper part of the vulva (*anat.*).

clivus (klī'vüs) *n.* [L. *clivus*, a hill.]

- A shallow depression in the sphenoid, behind the dorsum sellae (*anat.*).
- cloaca** (klōā'kā, klō'ākā) *n.* [L. *cloaca*, a sewer.] The common chamber into which intestinal, genital, and urinary canals open, in vertebrates except most mammals (*zool.*).
- clone** (klōn) *n.* [Gk. *klon*, a twig.] Desma, which see.
- clonus** (klō'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *klonos*, violent motion.] A series of muscular contractions when the individual contractions are discernible; incomplete tetanus (*phys.*).
- clump** (klūmp) *v.* [Ger. *klump*, a mass.] To form lumps or knots (*bot.*).
- clypeal** (klip'čāl) *a.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield.] Pert. the clypeus of insects (*zool.*).
- clypeate** (klip'čāt) *a.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield.] Round or buckler-like (*biol.*); having a clypeus (*zool.*).
- clypeola** (klip'čōlā), **clypeole** (klip'čōl) *n.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield.] A sporophyll in the spike of an *Equisetum* (*bot.*).
- clypeus** (klip'čūs) *n.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield.] A shield on the antero-medial part of an insect's head (*zool.*); a band of tissue round the mouth of a perithecium of certain Fungi (*bot.*).
- cnemidium** (nēmīd'ium, knēmīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *knemis*, a legging.] The lower part of a bird's leg devoid of feathers.
- cnemis** (nēm'īs, knēm'īs) *n.* [Gk. *knemis*, a legging.] The shin or tibia (*zool.*, *anat.*).
- cnida** (nī'dā, knī'dā) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, a nettle.] A cnidoblast.
- cnidoblast** (nī'dōblāst, knī'dōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, a nettle; *blastos*, a bud.] A stinging cell; a goblet-shaped cell with a long barbed thread and poisonous fluid in the interior, and a trigger-like process projecting externally, found in certain Coelenterates (*zool.*).
- cnidocil** (nī'dōsīl, knī'dōsīl) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, a nettle; L. *cilium*, an eyelid.] A minute process projecting externally from a cnidoblast (*zool.*).
- cnidophore** (nī'dōfōr, knī'dōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, a nettle; *pherein*, to bear.] A modified zooid which bears nematocysts, of the nature of a dactylozooid (*zool.*).
- cnidopod** (nī'dōpōd, knī'dōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, a nettle; *pous*, a foot.] The drawn-out basal part of a nematocyst, embedded in the mesogloea (*zool.*).
- cnidosac** (nī'dōsāk, knī'dōsāk) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, a nettle; L. *saccus*, a bag.] A kidney-shaped swelling or battery, often protected by a hood, found on the dactylozooids of Siphonophores (*zool.*).
- coadaptation** (kō'ādāptā'shūn) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; *ad*, to; *aptare*, to fit.] The correlated variation in two mutually dependent organs (*phys.*).
- coagulation** (kōāgūlā'shūn) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; *agere*, to drive.] Curdling or clotting; the changing from a liquid to a viscous or solid state by chemical reaction (*phys.*).
- coagulin** (kōāgūlīn) *n.* [L. *cogere*, to drive together.] Any substance capable of coagulating albuminous substances (*phys.*).
- coagulum** (kōāgūlūm) *n.* [L. *cogere*, to drive together.] Any coagulated mass (*phys.*).
- coarctate** (kōār'kāt) *a.* [L. *coarctare*, to press together.] Closely connected (*biol.*); having abdomen separated from thorax by a constriction (*zool.*).
- coarctate larva or pupa**,—semipupa; pseudopupa; a larval stage of certain Diptera (*zool.*).
- cocci** (kōk'sī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kokkos*, a seed.] Septicidal carpels; spore mother cells of certain hepatics (*bot.*); rounded cells, as some bacteria (*bact.*).
- coccone** (kōk'ōgōn) *n.* [Gk. *kokkos*, a seed; *gonos*, birth.] A reproductive cell in certain Algae (*bot.*).
- coccoid** (kōk'ōid) *a.* [Gk. *kokkos*, a seed; *eidōs*, form.] Pert. a coccus; spherical or globose (*bot.*, *bact.*).
- cocolith** (kōk'ōlith) *n.* [Gk. *kokkos*, a seed; *lithos*, a stone.] A calcareous spicule in certain of the Flagellates (*zool.*).
- coccospheres** (kōk'ōsfēr) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kokkos*, a seed; *sphaira*, a globe.] Collections of undigested shells in certain Radiolarians (*zool.*).

coccus (kők'üs) *n.* [Gk. *kokkos*, a seed.] *Sing.* of cocci, which see.

coccygeal (köksij'čäl) *a.* [Gk. *kokkyx*, the cuckoo.] *Pert.* or in the region of the coccyx (*anat.*, *zool.*).

coccyx (kők'siks) *n.* [Gk. *kokkyx*, the cuckoo.] The part of the vertebral column beyond the sacrum.

cochlea (kők'lěä) *n.* [Gk. *kochlias*, a snail.] A division of the ear spirally coiled like a snail's shell (*anat.*).

cochlear (kők'lěär) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias*, a snail.] *Pert.* the cochlea (*anat.*).

cochleariform (kők'lěär'iförm) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias*, a snail; *L. forma*, shape.] Spoon-shaped (*zool.*); *pert.* the thin plate of bone separating the tensor tympani canal from the Eustachian tube (*anat.*).

cochleate (kők'lěät) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias*, a snail.] Screw-like (*anat.*).

cocoon (kökoon') *n.* [F. *cocon*, a shell.] The protective case of many larval forms before they become pupae; the covering formed by many animals for their eggs (*zool.*).

coelenterate (sělě'n'těärät) *a.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *enteron*, intestine.] *Pert.* Coelenterata (*zool.*).

coelenteron (sělě'n'těörön) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *enteron*, intestine.] The cavity in the body of a Coelenterate (*zool.*).

coeliac (sě'lěäk) *a.* [Gk. *koilia*, belly.] *Pert.* the abdominal cavity; *appl.* arteries, veins, nerves (*anat.*).

coeloblast (sě'löbläst) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *blastos*, a bud.] A division of the embryonic endoblast (*emb.*).

coelogastrula (sě'lögäs'troolä) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *gaster*, stomach.] A gastrula developed from a blastula with a segmentation cavity (*zool.*).

coelom (sě'löm) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow.] A cavity of the body derived from the mesoblast (*emb.*).

coelomate (sě'lömät, sělö'mät),—see coelomic.

coelomic (sělöm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* or having a coelom (*zool.*).

coelomoduct (sělö'mödükt) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *L. ducere*, to lead.] The duct leading directly from the

genital cavity to the exterior in Cephalopods and in Annulates (*zool.*).

coelomopores (sělö'möpörz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *poros*, a passage.] Ducts leading directly from the pericardial cavity of Nautilus to the exterior (*zool.*).

coelomostome (sělö'möstöm) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *stoma*, mouth.] The external opening of a coelomoduct (*zool.*).

coelosperm (sě'löspěrm) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *sperma*, seed.] A carpel, hollow on its inner surface (*bot.*).

coelozoic (sě'lözö'ik) *a.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *zoon*, an animal.] *Appl.* a trophozoite of a sporozoan when situated in some cavity of the body (*zool.*).

coenanthium (sě'nän'thüüm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *anthos*, flower.] An inflorescence with a nearly flat receptacle having slightly upcurved margins (*bot.*).

coenenchyma (sě'něng'kimä), **coenenchyme** (sě'něng'kim) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *engchyma*, infusion.] The common tissue which connects the polyps or zooids of a compound coral (*zool.*).

coenobium (sě'nö'büüm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *bios*, life.] A unicellular colony with no marked distinction between vegetative and reproductive units (*biol.*).

coenoblast (sě'nöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *blastos*, a bud.] A germ layer which gives origin to the endoderm and mesoderm (*zool.*).

coenocyte (sě'nösit) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *kytos*, a hollow.] A plant body in which the constituent protoplasts are not separated by cell walls (*bot.*).

coenocidium (sě'ně'shüüm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *oikos*, a house.] The common groundwork of a polyzoan colony (*zool.*).

coenogamete (sě'nögämět) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *gamos*, union.] A gamete with more than one nucleus (*bot.*).

coenosarc (sě'nösärk) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *sarx*, flesh.] The common tissue which unites

the various polyps in a compound colony (*zool.*).

coenosteum (sēnōs'tēum) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *osteon*, a bone.] The common colonial skeleton in corals (*zool.*).

coenurus (sēnūrūs) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *oura*, a tail.] A metacystode with large bladder, from the walls of which a very large number of heads are formed (*zool.*).

coherent (kōhēr'rent) *a.* [L. *cohaerere*, to stick together.] With similar parts united (*bot.*).

cohesion (kōhē'zhūn) *n.* [L. *cohaerere*, to stick together.] The condition of union of the separate parts of a floral whorl (*bot.*).

cohort (kō'hōrt) *n.* [L. *cohors*, an enclosure.] Used in earlier classifications to denote a somewhat indefinitely limited group (*biol.*).

coleopterous (kōl'ēōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *koleos*, a sheath; *pteron*, a wing.] Having the anterior wings hard and used as elytra (*zool.*).

coleorhiza (kōl'ēōr'izā) *n.* [Gk. *koleos*, a sheath; *rhiza*, a root.] The layer surrounding the radicle (*bot.*).

colic (kōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kolon*, the colon.] *Pert.* the colon (*anat.*).

collagen (kōl'ājēn) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *genos*, offspring.] A protein substance, probably an anhydride of gelatin, occurring as the chief constituent of the white fibres of connective tissue and the organic part of the bones (*phys.*).

collar (kōl'ār) *n.* [M.E. *coler*, a collar.] The choana of a collared cell; a prominent fold behind the proboscis in the Hemichorda; the fleshy rim projecting beyond the edge of a snail shell; any structure likened to a collar (*zool.*).

collateral (kōlāt'ērāl) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *latera*, sides.] Side by side; *appl.* bundles, as collateral bundle, with xylem and phloem in contact on one side only (*bot.*); *appl.* fine lateral branches from the axon of a nerve cell (*anat.*).

collateral circulation, — circulation established through anastomosis with other parts when the chief vein is obstructed (*phys.*).

collenchyma (kōlēng'kīmā), **collenchyme** (kōlēng'kim) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *engchyma*, infusion.] Parenchymatous tissue, with cells elongated and thickened at the angles (*bot.*); the middle layer of sponges (*zool.*).

collencyte (kōl'ēnsīt) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *kytos*, hollow.] A clear cell with thread-like pseudopodia found in sponges (*zool.*).

colleterium (kōl'ētē'rīum) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue.] A mucus-secreting gland in the female reproductive system of insects (*zool.*).

colleters (kōl'ētērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue.] The hairs, usually secreting a gluey substance, which cover many resting buds (*bot.*).

colletocystophore (kōlē'tōsist'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *kystis*, a bladder; *pherein*, to bear.] The statorhab of *Haliclystus* (*zool.*).

colliculus (kōlik'ulūs) *n.* [L. *colliculus*, a little hill.] One of the prominences of the corpora quadrigemina; a rounded elevation near the apex of the antero-lateral surface of the arytaenoid cartilage (*anat.*).

colloblast (kōl'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *blastos*, a bud.] A cell on the tentacles and pinnae of Ctenophores, which carries little globules of adhesive substance (*zool.*).

colloid (kōl'oid) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *eidos*, form.] A gelatinous substance which does not readily diffuse through an animal or vegetable membrane; *opp.* crystalloid.

collophore (kōl'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *pherein*, to bear.] The ventral tube of the Collembola (*zool.*).

collum (kōl'ūm) *n.* [L. *collum*, the neck.] Any collar-like structure (*biol.*); the basal portion of the sporogonium in mosses (*bot.*).

colon (kōl'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *kolon*, the colon.] The second portion of the intestine of insects; the part of the large intestine stretching from its junction with the small intestine to the rectum (*zool.*, *anat.*).

colony (kōl'ōnī) *n.* [L. *colonia*, a farm.] Any collection of organisms living together, *appl.* ants, bees; a group of animals or plants living

together and somewhat isolated; a group of bacteria in a culture (*biol.*); term *appl.* all the "persons" in a colonial Coelenterate (*zool.*).

columella (köl'üměl'ä) *n.* [*L. columen*, a column.] A prolongation of the stalk into the sporangium (*bot.*); the central pillar in the skeleton of some corals; the rod, partly bony, partly cartilaginous, connecting the tympanum with the inner ear in birds, reptiles, and amphibians; the central pillar in gasteropod shells (*zool.*); the axis of the cochlea (*anat.*).

columellar (köl'üměl'är) *a.* [*L. columen*, a column.] *Pert.* a columella.

column (köl'üm), **columna** (kölüm'nä) *n.* [*L. columen*, a column.] Any structure likened to a column, as spinal column; the actinian body; the stalk of a crinoid; a longitudinal bundle of nerve fibres in the white matter of the spinal cord (*zool.*); the nasal septum edge; thick muscular strands found in the ventricle of the heart (*anat.*); the stamens in the mallows; the united stamens and pistil in the orchids (*bot.*).

columnals (kölüm'nälz) *n. plu.* [*L. columen*, a column.] Stem ossicles in crinoids (*zool.*).

columnar (kölüm'när) *a.* [*L. columen*, a column.] *Pert.* a column or columna.

coma (kō'mă) *n.* [*Gk. kome*, hair.] A terminal cluster of bracts as in the pine-apple; hairs found on certain seeds (*bot.*); stupor (*phys.*).

comb-ribs, **combs**,—see **swimming-plates**.

comes (kō'měz) *n.* [*L. comes*, a companion.] A blood-vessel that runs alongside a nerve (*anat.*).

comitalia (kōm'itäl'it'ä) *n. plu.* [*L. comitari*, to accompany.] Small di- or tri-actine spicules which accompany the principal spicules in sponges (*zool.*).

commensal (kōmēn'säl) *n.* [*L. cum*, with; *mensa*, a table.] An organism living with another and sharing the food, both species as a rule benefiting by the association.

comminator (kōm'inätör) *a.* [*L. cum*,

with; *minari*, to threaten.] *Appl.* muscles which connect adjacent jaws in Aristotle's lantern (*zool.*).

commisssure (kōm'isūr) *n.* [*L. cum*, together; *mittere*, to send.] The union-line between two parts; a connecting band of nerve tissue (*zool.*, *anat.*); the carpellary cohesion plane (*bot.*).

communistic (kōm'ünis'tik) *a.* [*L. communis*, common.] *Appl.* animals which live or have their nests together.

comose (kō'mōs) *a.* [*L. comosus*, hairy.] Furnished with a tuft of hairs (*bot.*).

compass (kōm'päs) *n.* [*L. cum*, together; *passus*, a pace.] A curved bifid structure, part of Aristotle's lantern (*zool.*).

complemental male,—a purely male form, usually small, found living in close proximity to the ordinary hermaphrodite form in certain animals, as barnacles.

complexus (kōmplēk'sūs) *n.* [*L. cum*, together; *plectere*, to knit.] An aggregate; *appl.* muscles (*anat.*).

complicant (kōm'plikānt) *a.* [*L. cum*, together; *plicare*, to fold.] Folding over one another; *appl.* the elytra of certain insects (*zool.*).

complicate (kōm'plikāt) *a.* [*L. cum*, together; *plicare*, to fold.] Folded; *appl.* insect wings (*zool.*); *appl.* leaves folded longitudinally so that the right and left halves are in contact (*bot.*).

composite (kōm'pösit) *a.* [*L. cum*, together; *ponere*, to place.] Having the characteristics peculiar to the Compositae (*bot.*).

compound (kōm'pownd) *a.* [*L. cum*, together; *ponere*, to place.] Made up of several elements; *appl.* flowers, leaves, eyes.

compressor (kōmprēs'ör) *n.* [*L. cum*, together; *premere*, to press.] Something that serves to compress; *appl.* muscles (*anat.*).

conarium (kōnā'riūm) *n.* [*Gk. konarion*, a little cone.] Transparent deep-sea larva of Vellella with red endoderm (*zool.*).

concentric (kōnsēn'trik) *a.* [*L. cum*, together; *centrum*, a centre.] Having a common centre (*biol.*);

- appl.* bundles with wood in centre surrounded by bast (*bot.*).
- conceptacle** (kõnsěp'täkl) *n.* [L. *con-cipere*, to conceive.] A depression in the thallus of certain Algae in which the reproductive organs are borne (*bot.*).
- concha** (kõng'kä) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, shell.] The cavity which opens into the meatus (*anat.*); the external ear; a projection from the lateral wall of the olfactory organ (*zool.*).
- conchiform** (kõng'kifõrm) *a.* [Gk. *kongche*, a shell; L. *forma*, shape.] shaped like a concha; shell-shaped (*biol.*).
- conchiolin** (kõngkĩ'õlin) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, a shell.] The organic substance that forms the basis of the shells of molluscs.
- conchology** (kõngkõl'õji) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, a shell; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of zoology dealing with molluscs or their shells.
- conchula** (kõng'külä) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, a shell.] The conspicuous protuberant lip of the modified sulcus in *Peachia* (*zool.*).
- concolorate** (kõnkũl'õrät) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *color*, colour.] Similarly coloured on both sides; *appl.* wings of insects.
- conrescence** (kõnkrěš'ěns) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *rescere*, to grow.] The growing together of parts (*biol.*).
- conducting** (kõndũk'ting) *a.* [L. *conducere*, to lead together.] Conveying; *appl.* tissues, bundles (*bot.*).
- conduction** (kõndũk'shũn) *n.* [L. *conducere*, to lead together.] The transference of soluble matter from one part of a plant to another (*bot.*).
- conductivity** (kõn'dũktiv'iti) *n.* [L. *conducere*, to lead together.] Power of transmitting stimuli from a part irritated to others more or less remote (*phys.*).
- conduplicate** (kõndũ'plikät) *a.* [L. *conduplicare*, to fold together.] Complicate, which see.
- condylar** (kõn'dilär) *a.* [Gk. *kondylos*, a knuckle.] *Pert.* a condyle (*anat.*).
- condyle** (kõn'dil) *n.* [Gk. *kondylos*, a knuckle.] A process on a bone for purposes of articulation.
- condyloid** (kõn'diloid) *a.* [Gk. *kondylos*, a knuckle; *eidos*, form.] Shaped like, or situated near a condyle (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- cone** (kõn) *n.* [Gk. *konos*, a cone.] The female flower of the Coniferae, with woody axis and spirally-arranged carpels (*bot.*); a conical elevation on an egg just before fertilization (*emb.*); a conical or flask-shaped cell of the retina (*anat.*).
- cone of origin**,—the small clear area at the point of exit of the axon (*anat.*).
- cone-bipolars**,—bipolar cells whose inner ends ramify in contact with the dendrites of the ganglionic cells (*anat.*).
- confluence** (kõn'flooěns) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; *fluere*, to flow.] The angle of union of the superior sagittal and transverse sinuses of the occipital bone (*anat.*).
- congeneric** (kõnjěn'ěrik) *a.* [L. *congener*, of the same race.] Belonging to the same genus (*biol.*).
- congenital** (kõnjěn'itäl) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *gignere*, to beget.] Present at birth (*anat.*).
- conglobate** (kõnglõbät) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *globus*, a ball.] Ball-shaped; *appl.* the gland on the lower side of the ductus ejaculatorius in insects (*zool.*).
- conglomerate** (kõnglõm'ěrät) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *glomerare*, to wind.] Bunched or crowded together (*bot.*).
- conical** (kõn'ikäl) *a.* [Gk. *konos*, a cone.] Cone-shaped; *appl.* calyx, ventricle, etc. (*biol.*).
- conidial** (kõnid'ial) *a.* [Gk. *konis*, dust.] *Pert.* a conidium.
- conidiferous** (kõnid'if'ěrüs) *a.* [Gk. *konis*, dust; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Giving rise to conidia (*bot.*).
- conidiphore** (kõnid'ifõr) *n.* [Gk. *konis*, dust; *pherein*, to bear.] A branch of the hyphae which bears the conidia (*bot.*).
- conidium** (kõnid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *konis*, dust.] A fungal spore asexually produced and carried usually on sterigmata (*bot.*).
- coniferous** (kõnif'ěrüs) *a.* [Gk. *konos*, a cone; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Cone-bearing (*bot.*).
- conjugation** (kõn'joogä'shũn) *n.* [L.

- cum*, together with; *jugare*, to yoke.] The temporary union or complete fusion of two gametes or unicellular protists, which involves the fusion of their nuclei or at least a nuclear exchange (*biol.*).
- conjunctiva** (kōnjūŋktī'vǎ) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *jungere*, to join.] The mucous membrane of the eye, lining the eyelids and reflected over the fore part of the sclera and cornea (*anat.*).
- connate** (kōn'nāt, kōnāt') *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *natus*, born.] Firmly joined together from birth (*biol.*).
- connate-perfoliate**,—joined together at the base so as to surround the stem (*bot.*).
- connective** (kōnĕk'tīv) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *nectere*, to bind.] A connecting band of nerve tissue between two ganglia (*zool.*); the tissue separating the two lobes of an anther (*bot.*).
- connective tissue**,—a mesoblastic tissue with a large amount of intercellular substance in which fibres are developed (*anat.*).
- connivent** (kōnī'vēnt) *a.* [F. *conniver*, to wink.] Converging (*biol.*).
- conoid** (kō'noid) *a.* [Gk. *konos*, a cone; *eidos*, form.] Cone-like, but not quite conical (*biol.*).
- conoid ligament**,—one of the fasciculi of the coraco-clavicular ligament (*anat.*).
- conoid tubercle**,—a small rough eminence on the posterior border of the clavicle, serving for the attachment of the conoid ligament (*anat.*).
- consensual** (kōnsĕn'sūāl) *a.* [L. *consentire*, to feel together.] *Appl.* involuntary action correlated with voluntary action (*phys.*).
- constant** (kōn'stānt) *a.* [L. *constans*, unchanged.] Changeless; invariable; *appl.* characters, structures (*zool.*).
- constricted** (kōnstrīk'tĕd) *a.* [L. *constrictus*, drawn together.] Compressed at regular intervals (*bot.*).
- constrictor** (kōnstrīk'tōr) *n.* [L. *constrictus*, drawn together.] A muscle which compresses or constricts, *e.g.*, constrictor urethrae (*anat.*).
- contabescence** (kōn'tābĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *contabescere*, to waste away.] Stamen abortion (*bot.*).
- context** (kōn'tĕkst) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *texere*, to weave.] The layers developed between the hymenium and the true mycelium in certain Fungi (*bot.*).
- continuity** (kōn'tīnū'itī) *n.* [L. *continuus*, continuous.] Succession without a break, as continuity of the germ plasm (*zool.*).
- continuous** (kōntīn'ūūs) *a.* [L. *continuus*, uninterrupted.] Not segmented or articulated (*biol.*).
- contorted** (kōntōrt'ĕd) *a.* [L. *contorquere*, to twist together.] Twisted; *appl.* aestivation in which one leaf overlaps the next with one margin, and is overlapped by the previous on the other (*bot.*).
- contortuplicate** (kōn'tōrtū'plikāt) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *torquere*, to twist; *plicare*, to fold.] A bud with contorted and plicate leaves (*bot.*).
- contour** (kōn'toor) *n.* [F. *contourner*, to twist.] Outline of a figure or body; *appl.* the outermost feathers that cover the body of a bird, the contour feathers (*zool.*).
- contractile** (kōntrāk'tīl) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *trahere*, to draw.] Capable of contracting (*biol.*).
- contractile cell**,—any cell in a sporangium or an anther wall which by hygroscopic contraction helps to open them (*bot.*).
- contractile fibre-cells**,—elongated, spindle-shaped, more or less polyhedral, nucleated muscle-cells, containing a central bundle of fibrillae (*anat.*).
- contractile vacuole**,—a small spherical vesicle, found in the cytoplasm of many Protista, which appears and disappears with regularity (*biol.*).
- contractility** (kōn'trāk'tīl'itī) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *trahere*, to draw.] The power by which muscle-fibres are enabled to contract (*phys.*).
- contracture** (kōntrāk'tūr) *n.* [L. *contractus*, drawn together.] Contraction of muscles persisting after the stimulus has been removed, seen especially in strong direct stimulation, and as death approaches (*phys.*).

- conuli** (kōn'ūli) *n. plu.* [Gk. *konos*, a cone.] The tent-like projections on the surface of certain Sponges caused by the principal skeletal elements (*zool.*).
- conus** (kō'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *konos*, a cone.] Any cone-shaped structure, as the conus arteriosus, a structure between the ventricle and aorta in fishes and amphibians (*zool.*); the diverticulum of the right ventricle from which the pulmonary artery arises; conus medullaris, the tapering end of the spinal cord (*anat.*).
- convergence** (kōnvēr'jēns) *n.* [L. *convergere*, to incline together.] The development of similar characters in organisms belonging to different groups (*biol.*).
- convolute** (kōn'völüt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *volvere*, to wind.] Rolled together; *appl.* leaves and cotyledons (*bot.*); *appl.* shells in which the outer whorls overlap and conceal the inner (*zool.*).
- convolution** (kōn'völū'shūn) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *volvere*, to wind.] A coiling or twisting, as of the brain, the intestine (*anat.*).
- coprodaeum** (kōp'rōdē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *odos*, a way.] The division of the cloaca which receives the rectum (*zool.*).
- coprolite** (kōp'rōlit) *n.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *lithos*, a stone.] Petrified faeces.
- coprophagous** (kōp'rōf'ägūs) *a.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on dung; *appl.* insects.
- copula** (kōp'ulā) *n.* [L. *copula*, a bond.] A ridge in the development of the tongue formed by the union of the ventral ends of the second and third arches (*anat.*).
- copularium** (kōp'ulā'rīūm) *n.* [L. *copula*, a bond.] A cyst formed in gregarines round two associated gametocytes (*zool.*).
- copulation** (kōp'ulā'shūn) *n.* [L. *copula*, a bond.] Sexual union; coition (*biol.*).
- coracoid** (kōr'ākoid) *a.* [Gk. *korax*, a crow; *eidos*, form.] Pert. the bone or process in the pectoral girdle (*zool.*).
- coracoid bone**,—the part of the pectoral girdle between scapula and sternum (*zool.*).
- coracoid ligament**,—the ligament which stretches over the supra-scapular notch (*zool.*).
- coracoid process**,—the rudimentary coracoid element in most mammals fused to the scapula (*zool.*).
- coralliferous** (kōr'ālīf'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Coral-forming; made of coral (*zool.*).
- coralline** (kōr'ālīn) *a.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral.] Resembling a coral; *appl.* Hydroids and Polyzoa; composed of coral (*zool.*); *appl.* certain Algae (*bot.*).
- corallite** (kōr'ālīt) *n.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral.] Cup of a single polyp of coral (*zool.*).
- coralloid** (kōr'āloid) *a.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral; *eidos*, form.] Resembling, or branching like a coral (*biol.*).
- corallum** (kōrāl'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral.] The skeleton of a compound coral (*zool.*).
- corbicula** (kōrbīk'ulā) *n.* [L. *corbis*, a basket.] The pollen apparatus of a bee; the fringe of hair on the tibia (*zool.*).
- corbula** (kōr'bulā) *n.* [L. *corbis*, a basket.] The phyllactocarp of Aglaeophenia, etc., a stem with alternate branches rising upwards and forming a pod-like structure (*zool.*).
- cord** (kōrd) *n.* [Gk. *chorde*, a cord.] Any chord-like structure, as spinal, spermatocord (*anat.*).
- cordate** (kōr'dāt) *a.* [L. *cor*, the heart.] Heart-shaped (*bot.*).
- cordiform** (kōr'dīfōrm) *a.* [L. *cor*, the heart; *forma*, shape.] Heart-shaped (*biol.*).
- cordiform tendon**,—the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm (*anat.*).
- cordylus** (kōr'dīlūs) *n.* [Gk. *kordyle*, a swelling.] An intertentacular exumbrellar structure with core of vacuolated cells and flattened ectoderm (*zool.*).
- coriaceous** (kō'rīā'shūs) *a.* [L. *corium*, leather.] Leathery; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- corium** (kō'rīūm) *n.* [L. *corium*, leather.] The middle division of an elytron (*zool.*); the deeper-seated layer of the skin, consisting of a vascular connective tissue (*anat.*).

cork (kôrk) *n.* [Sp. *alcorque*, cork.] A tissue derived usually from the outer layer of the cortex in woody plants (*bot.*).

corm (kôrm), **cormus** (kôrmüs) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, a trunk.] An enlarged solid subterranean stem, rounded in shape, composed of two or more internodes and covered externally by a few thin membranous scales or cataphyllary leaves (*bot.*).

cormel (kôrměl) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, a trunk.] A secondary corm produced by an old corm (*bot.*).

cormidium (kôrmîd'îüm) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, a trunk.] An aggregation of individuals in a Siphonophore, borne on the coenosarc and capable of liberation therefrom (*zool.*).

cormoid (kôrmoid) *a.* [Gk. *kormos*, a trunk; *eidos*, form.] Like a corm (*bot.*).

cormophylogeny (kôrmôfilôj'ênî) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, a trunk; *phyle*, a tribe; *genos*, offspring.] The development of families or races (*biol.*).

cormophyte (kôrmôfît) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, a trunk; *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which possesses stem, root, and leaf (*bot.*).

cormous (kôrmüs) *a.* [Gk. *kormos*, a trunk.] Corm-producing (*bot.*).

cornea (kôrněä) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] The transparent covering on the anterior surface of the eyeball (*anat.*, *zool.*); the outer transparent part of each element of a compound eye (*zool.*).

corneagen (kôrněäjên') *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] Cornea-producing; *appl.* cells lying immediately below the cuticle, which secrete the cuticular lens and are renewed on ecdysis (*zool.*).

corneal (kôrněäl) *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] *Pert.* the cornea.

corneous (kôrněüs) *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] Horny; *appl.* the sheath covering the bills of birds.

corniculate (kôrnîk'ülât) *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] Having horns (*zool.*).

corniculate cartilages,—two small, conical, yellow elastic cartilages articulating with the summit of the arytaenoid cartilages (*anat.*, *zool.*).

corniculum (kôrnîk'ülüm) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] A small horn or horn-like process.

cornua (kôrnüä) *n. plu.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] Horn-like prolongations; *appl.* bones, nerve tissues, cavities, etc.

cornucopia (kôrnükô'pîä) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn; *copia*, plenty.] The horizontal portion of the taeniae of the fourth ventricle (*anat.*).

cornute (kôrnüt') *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] With horn-like processes (*bot.*).

corolla (kôrôl'ä) *n.* [L. *corona*, a crown.] The petals of a flower (*bot.*).

corollaceous (kôrôlă'shüs) *a.* [L. *corona*, a crown.] *Pert.* a corolla (*bot.*).

corolliferous (kôrôlif'êrüs) *a.* [L. *corona*, a crown; *ferre*, to bear.] Having a corolla (*bot.*).

corona (kôrônă) *n.* [L. *corona*, a crown.] A cup-shaped body formed by the union of scales on the perianth leaves at the junction of claw and limb (*bot.*); the theca and arms of a Crinoid; the ciliated disc of certain animals (*zool.*); the head or upper portion of any structure (*anat.*).

corona radiata,—the layer of cells immediately surrounding the mammalian egg (*emb.*); the fibres of the internal capsule (*anat.*).

coronal (kôrônäl) *a.* [L. *corona*, a crown.] Situated or lying in the coronal sutural plane (*anat.*).

coronary (kôrônări) *a.* [L. *corona*, a crown.] Crown-shaped or crown-like; *appl.* arteries, bones, sinuses, ligaments (*anat.*, *zool.*).

coronary arteries,—arteries supplying the tissue of the heart itself (*anat.*).

coronary bone,—a small conical bone in the mandible of reptiles; the small pastern bone of the horse (*zool.*).

coronary sinus,—a venous channel in the posterior part of the coronary sulcus and covered by muscular fibres from the left atrium (*anat.*).

coronated (kôrônă'těd) *a.* [L. *corona*, a crown.] Supplied with a crown (*zool.*, *bot.*).

coronet (kôrônět) *n.* [L. *corona*, a

- crown.] The burr of an antler (*zool.*).
- coronoid** (kôr'ônoid) *a.* [Gk. *korax*, a crow; *eidos*, form.] Shaped like a beak; *appl.* processes (*anat.*).
- corpora adiposa**,—the fat bodies of amphibians, attached to the dorsal wall of the body cavity (*zool.*).
- corpora cavernosa**,—erectile masses of tissue, stiffening the anterior surface of the penis (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- corpora quadrigemina**,—four rounded eminences which form the dorsal part of the mesencephalon (*anat.*).
- corpus** (kôr'pūs) *n.*, **corpora** (kôr'pōrā) *plu.* [L. *corpus*, a body.] Any fairly homogeneous structure which forms part of an organ (*anat.*).
- corpus spongiosum**,—a mass of erectile tissue forming the posterior wall of the penis (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- corpusele** (kôr'pūs, kōrpūs'l) *n.* [L. *corpusculus*, a small body.] A protoplasmic cell, floating freely in some fluid, or embedded in some matrix; *appl.* various sensory structures (*anat.*); any small protoplasmic mass of definite function or shape (*bot.*).
- correlation** (kôr'ēlā'shūn) *n.* [L.L. *correlatio*, relationship.] Similarity or mutual relationship (*biol.*).
- corrugator** (kôr'oogā'tōr) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *rugare*, to wrinkle.] Wrinkled or wrinkling; *appl.* muscles (*anat.*).
- cortex** (kôr'tēks) *n.* [L. *cortex*, bark.] The extrastelar fundamental tissue of the sporophyte (*bot.*); the outer or more superficial part of an organ (*anat.*).
- cortical** (kôr'tikāl) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark.] *Pert.* the cortex.
- corticate** (kôr'tikāt) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark.] Having a special outer covering (*anat.*, *biol.*).
- corticiferous** (kôr'tisif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark; *ferre*, to carry.] Forming or having a bark-like cortex (*bot.*).
- corticostriate** (kôr'tikōstrī'āt) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark; *stria*, a channel.] *Appl.* fibres which join the corpus striatum to the cerebral cortex (*anat.*).
- cortina** (kōrtī'nā) *n.* [L. *cortina*, a curtain.] The velum in Agarics (*bot.*).
- cortinate** (kōrtī'nāt) *a.* [L. *cortina*, a curtain.] Having a velum; of a cobweb-like texture (*bot.*).
- Corti's organ**,—the organon spirale, placed on the inner portion of the membrana basilaris of the ear (*anat.*).
- corymb** (kōr'ymb) *n.* [Gk. *korymbos*, a cluster of flowers.] A raceme with lower pedicels elongated so that the top is nearly flat (*bot.*).
- corymböse** (kōr'ymbōs) *a.* [Gk. *korymbos*, a cluster of flowers.] *Pert.* or like a corymb; arranged in a corymb (*bot.*).
- cosmine** (kōs'mīn) *n.* [Gk. *kosmios*, regularly.] The outer regular layer of dentine-like material in ganoid scales (*zool.*).
- cosmopolite** (kōzmōp'ōlit) *a.* [Gk. *kosmos*, world; *polites*, citizen.] World-wide in distribution (*biol.*).
- costa** (kōs'tā) *n.* [L. *costa*, a rib.] A rib; anything rib-like in shape (*anat.*); anything rib-like, as a ridge on shell, coral, insect-wing (*zool.*).
- costal** (kōs'tāl) *a.* [L. *costa*, a rib.] *Pert.* ribs or rib-like structures; *appl.* the bony shields of Chelonia; *pert.* the primary brachial series in crinoids (*zool.*); *pert.* a main rib (*bot.*).
- costalia** (kōstā'liā) *n. plu.* [L. *costa*, a rib.] The supporting plates in the theca of the Cladoidea (*zool.*).
- costate** (kōs'tāt) *a.* [L. *costa*, a rib.] With one or more longitudinal ribs (*bot.*); with ridges or costae (*zool.*).
- coterminous** (kōtēr'mīnūs) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *terminus*, an end.] Of similar distribution (*biol.*).
- cotyledon** (kōt'ilē'dōn) *n.* [Gk. *kotyle*, a cup.] The primary or first leaf of an embryonic sporophyte (*bot.*); the definite patches of villi on the placenta of a mammal (*zool.*).
- cotyledonary** (kōt'ilē'dōnārī) *a.* [Gk. *kotyle*, a cup.] *Pert.* cotyledons (*bot.*); with cotyledons on the placenta (*zool.*).
- cotylloid** (kōt'illoid) *a.* [Gk. *kotyle*, a cup; *eidos*, form.] Cup-shaped; *pert.* the cotylloid cavity (*anat.*).
- cotylophorous** (kōt'ilōf'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *kotyle*, a cup; *pherein*, to bear.] With a cotyledonary placenta (*zool.*).

cotype (kō'tīp) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; *typus*, an image.] An additional type specimen, frequently collected in the same place at the same time, or a specimen from a description of which, along with others, the type is drawn up (*biol.*).

cover-scales,—small scales arranged spirally and developed directly on the axis of a cone of the Coniferae (*bot.*).

covert (kūv'ért) *n.* [F. *couvrir*, to cover.] *Appl.* the feathers covering the bases of the quills in birds.

cowled (kowld) *a.* [L. *cucullus*, a hood.] Furnished with or shaped like a hood.

coxa (kōk'să) *n.* [L. *coxa*, hip.] The proximal joint of an insect leg (*zool.*).

coxal (kōk'sāl) *a.* [L. *coxa*, hip.] *Pert.* the coxa (*zool.*).

coxopodite (kōksōp'ōdīt) *n.* [L. *coxa*, hip; Gk. *pous*, a foot.] The proximal part of the protopodite of a crustacean limb (*zool.*).

crampon (krām'pōn) *n.* [O.H.G. *chramph*, crooked.] An aerial root, as in the ivy (*bot.*).

cranial (krā'niāl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, the head.] *Pert.* the skull, or that part which encloses the brain; *appl.* nerves, muscles, blood-vessels, bones, etc.

craniate (krā'niāt) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, the head.] Having a skull (*zool.*).

craniology (krā'niōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *kranion*, the head; *logos*, discourse.] The study of the skull (*anat.*).

craniometry (krā'niōm'ētrī) *n.* [Gk. *kranion*, the head; *metron*, a measure.] The science of the measurement of skulls.

cranium (krā'niūm) *n.* [Gk. *kranion*, the head.] The skull of any craniate, or more particularly, that part enclosing the brain (*anat.*, *zool.*).

craspedodromous (krās'pēdōd'rōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *kraspedon*, an edge; *dromein*, to run.] With nerves running directly from mid-rib to margin (*bot.*).

craspedote (krās'pēdōt) *a.* [Gk. *kraspedon*, an edge.] Having a velum (*zool.*).

craspedum (krās'pēdūm) *n.* [Gk.

kraspedon, an edge.] A mesenteric filament of sea-anemones (*zool.*).

craticular (krätik'ulār) *a.* [L. *craticula*, a gridiron.] Crate-like; *appl.* a stage in the life-history of a diatom where new valves are formed before the old are lost (*bot.*).

creatine (krē'ätin) *n.* [Gk. *kreas*, flesh.] A nitrogenous substance found in the muscles, brain, and blood of vertebrates (*phys.*).

creatinine (krēät'inēn) *n.* [Gk. *kreas*, flesh.] A nitrogenous substance found in muscles and urine (*phys.*).

cremaster (krēmās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *kremannunai*, to hang.] A thin muscle in the spermatic cord (*anat.*); a stout terminal abdominal spine in subterranean insect pupae; the anal hooks for pupae suspension (*zool.*).

cremocarp (krēm'ōkārp) *n.* [Gk. *kremannunai*, to hang; *karpos*, fruit.] An inferior, dry, indehiscent, two-celled, two-seeded fruit (*bot.*).

crenate (krē'nāt, krēn'āt) *a.* [L. *crena*, a notch.] With scalloped margins (*bot.*).

crenulated (krēn'ulātēd) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *crena*, a notch.] With margins minutely crenate (*bot.*).

crepis (krē'pīs) *n.* [L. *crepis*, unknown.] The term *appl.* the fundamental spicule by deposition of silica upon which a desma is formed (*zool.*).

crepitation (krēpītā'shūn) *n.* [L. *crepare*, to crack.] In insects, the discharge with an explosive sound of a fluid (*zool.*).

crepuscular (krēpūs'kulār) *a.* [L. *crepusculum*, dusk.] Flying before sunrise or in twilight; *appl.* certain insects and birds (*zool.*).

crescant (krēs'ēnt) *n.* [L. *crecere*, to grow.] A term *appl.* various crescentic structures found in glands (*anat.*).

crescents of Gianuzzi (jānoot'sē),—small crescent-shaped bodies with polyhedral granular cells lying between the cells and the membrana propria in certain alveoli of the salivary glands (*anat.*).

crest (krēst) *n.* [L. *cresta*, a crest.]

- A ridge on a bone; a fleshy longitudinal ridge as in newts (*zool.*).
- cretaceous** (krĕtă'shŭs) *a.* [L. *creta*, chalk.] *Appl.* the entire period between the Jurassic and Tertiary, or the upper division of this period (*pal.*).
- cribellum** (krĭbĕl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *cribrum*, a sieve.] A special spinning organ found only in certain spiders (*zool.*).
- cribriform** (krĭb'rĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, shape.] Sieve-like (*bot., anat., zool.*).
- cribriform cell**,—sieve cell (*bot.*).
- cribriform organ**,—the folded membrane carrying papillae in the interradiar angles of certain starfishes (*zool.*).
- cribriform plate**,—the horizontal portion of the ethmoid perforated with many foramina for the exit of the olfactory nerves (*anat., zool.*).
- cricoid** (krĭk'oid) *n.* [Gk. *krikos*, a ring; *eidos*, form.] A ring-like cartilage in the larynx, articulating with the thyroid and the arytaenoid cartilages (*anat.*).
- crissal** (krĭs'ăl) *a.* [L. *crissare*, to move the haunches.] *Pert.* the crissum (*zool.*).
- crissum** (krĭs'ŭm) *n.* [L. *crissare*, to move the haunches.] The circumcloacal region of a bird, or the feathers thereon (*zool.*).
- crista** (krĭs'tă) *n.* [L. *crista*, a crest.] A crest or ridge; the projection from the ectoloph into the median valley in lophodont molars (*zool.*).
- crochet** (krŏch'ĕt) *n.* [F. *crochet*, a small hook.] The projection of the protoloph in lophodont molars (*zool.*).
- crop** (krŏp) *n.* [M.E. *cropp*e, top of a plant.] A sac-like dilatation of the gullet of a bird; a similar structure in an insect or worm (*zool.*).
- cross** (krŏs) *n.* [M.E. *crois*, a cross.] An organism produced by the mating of parents of different breeds (*biol.*).
- crotaphite** (krŏt'ăfĭt) *n.* [Gk. *krotaphos*, of the temples.] The temporal fossa (*anat.*).
- crotchet** (krŏch'ĕt) *n.* [F. *crochet*, a small hook.] A curved chaeta, notched at the end (*zool.*).
- crown** (krown) *n.* [L. *corona*, a crown.] The grinding surface of a tooth; the distal part of an antler; the crest, the head; the cup and arms of a crinoid (*zool.*).
- crucial ligaments**,—two ligaments which connect the femur and tibia in the knee-joint (*anat.*).
- cruciate** (kroo'shiăt, kroo'siăt) *a.* [L. *crux*, cross.] With leaves or petals in the form of a cross (*bot.*); Y-shaped or +-shaped, *appl.* muscles, ligaments (*anat.*).
- cruor** (kroo'ŏr) *n.* [L. *cruor*, blood.] The clots in coagulated blood (*phys.*).
- cruorin** (kroo'ŏrĭn) *n.* [L. *cruor*, blood.] Haemoglobin (*phys.*).
- crura cerebri**,—two cylindrical masses at the base of the brain, they emerge from the pons and disappear into the substance of the cerebral hemispheres (*anat.*).
- crural** (kroo'răl) *a.* [L. *crus*, leg.] *Pert.* the thigh (*anat.*).
- crureus** (kroo'rĕŭs) *n.* [L. *crus*, leg.] The vastus internus muscle of the thigh (*anat.*).
- crus** (krŭs) *n.*, **crura** (kroo'ră) *plu.* [L. *crus*, leg.] The shank; any body likened to a leg or to a pair of legs (*anat.*).
- crusta** (krŭs'tă) *n.* [L. *crusta*, a shell.] The ventral part of the substantia nigra of the cerebral peduncles (*anat.*); the cement layer in teeth (*zool.*).
- crustaceous** (krŭstă'shŭs) *a.* [L. *crusta*, a shell.] With crustacean characteristics (*zool.*).
- crypt** (krĭpt) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden.] A simple glandular tube or cavity (*anat.*).
- cryptocarp** (krĭp'tŏkărp) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *karpos*, fruit.] A fruit-like structure which is really the sporophyte phase in the Red Algae (*bot.*).
- cryptogam** (krĭp'tŏgăm) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *gamos*, union.] A name given to that group of plants for the supposed reason that sexual reproduction was concealed; *cf.* **phanerogam** (*bot.*).
- cryptoneurous** (krĭp'tŏnŭrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *neuron*, nerve.] With no definite or distinct nervous system (*zool.*).

cryptostomata (krip'töstöm'ätä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *stoma*, mouth.] Non-sexual conceptacles in the Fucaceae (*bot.*).

cryptozoic (krip'tözō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* fauna dwelling in darkness, or under stones, bark, etc. (*biol.*).

crystallin (kris'täl'in) *n.* [Gk. *krysallos*, ice.] A globulin which is the principal chemical constituent of the lens of the eye (*phys.*).

crystalline (kris'täl'in) *a.* [Gk. *krysalinos*, crystalline.] Transparent; *appl.* various structures (*anat.*).

crystalloid (kris'täl'oid) *n.* [Gk. *krysallos*, ice; *eidos*, form.] A substance which in solution readily diffuses through an animal membrane; *opp.* colloid; *appl.* crystal of proteid matter found in oily seeds (*bot.*).

ctene (tēn, ktēn) *n.* [Gk. *kteis*, a comb.] The swimming-plates of Ctenophores (*zool.*).

ctenidium (tēn'id'ium, ktēn'id'ium) *n.* [Gk. *kteis*, a comb.] The respiratory apparatus in the Mollusca, feather-like or comb-like in appearance (*zool.*).

ctenocyst (tēn'ösist, ktēn'ösist) *n.* [Gk. *kteis*, a comb; *kystis*, a bladder.] The aboral sense organ of the Ctenophora (*zool.*).

ctenoid (tēn'oid, ktēn'oid) *a.* [Gk. *kteis*, a comb; *eidos*, resemblance.] With a comb-like margin, *appl.* scales (*zool.*).

ctenophoral (tēn'öf'öräl, ktēn'öf'öräl) *a.* [Gk. *kteis*, a comb; *pherein*, to bear.] Supplied with swimming-plates (*zool.*).

cubital (kü'bitäl) *a.* [L. *cubitalis*, of the elbow.] *Pert.* the ulna (*anat.*, *zool.*).

cubitus (kü'bitüs) *n.* [L. *cubitus*, the elbow.] The ulna, forearm (*anat.*); the primary vein in an insect's wing (*zool.*).

cuboid (kü'boid) *a.* [Gk. *kuboeides*, cube-like.] Nearly cubic in shape (*anat.*); *n.*, the outermost of the distal tarsal bones (*zool.*).

cuboidal (küboid'äl) *a.* [Gk. *kuboeides*, cube-like.] *Pert.* the cuboid (*anat.*, *zool.*).

cucullate (kü'külät) *a.* [L. *cucullus*,

a cap.] With hood-like sepals or petals (*bot.*); with prothorax hood-shaped (*zool.*).

cuirass (kwē'räs, kwēräs') *n.* [F. *cuirasse*, a leathern jacket.] Bony plates or scales arranged like a cuirass (*zool.*).

culm (külm) *n.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk.] The stem of grasses and sedges (*bot.*).

culmen (külm'än) *n.* [L. *cellere*, to push.] The ridge of a bird's beak (*zool.*); the anterior raised part of the monticulus (*anat.*).

cultellus (kültēl'üs) *n.* [L. *cultellus*, a little knife.] A sharp knife-like organ, one of the mouth-parts of certain blood-sucking flies (*zool.*).

culture (kü'l'tür) *n.* [L. *colere*, to till.] The cultivation of micro-organisms in prepared media (*bact.*).

cumulus (kü'mülüs) *n.* [L. *cumulus*, a heap.] The corona radiata (*emb.*).

cuneate (kü'nēät) *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge.] Wedge-shaped; *appl.* leaves with broad abruptly-pointed apex, and tapering to the base (*bot.*).

cuneiform (kü'nē'förm) *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape.] *Pert.* the distal tarsal bones (*anat.*).

cuneus (kü'nēüs) *n.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge.] A division of the elytron of certain insects (*zool.*); a wedge-shaped area between the calcarine fissure and the medial part of the parieto-occipital fissure (*anat.*).

cup (küp) *n.* [A.S. *cuppe*, a cup.] Any structure resembling a cup (*biol.*).

cupula (kü'pülä) *n.* [L. *cupula*, a little tub.] The bony apex of the cochlea; the apex of the lungs (*anat.*).

cupule (kü'pül) *n.* [L. *cuppa*, a cup.] The involucre of the female flower of the oak, etc.; the gemmae-bearing cup of Marchantia (*bot.*); a small sucker of various animals (*zool.*).

curviserial (kür'visē'riäl) *a.* [L. *curvus*, a curve; *series*, a row.] *Appl.* phyllotaxis in which the divergence is such that the orthostichies themselves are slightly twisted spirally (*bot.*).

cushion (koosh'ün) *n.* [M.E. *cuischen*,

- a cushion.] The central thick region in the prothallus of a fern (*bot.*).
- cusp** (küsp) *n.* [L. *cuspis*, a point.] A prominence, as on teeth (*anat.*); a sharp point (*bot.*).
- cuspidate** (küsp'idāt) *a.* [L. *cuspidare*, to make pointed.] Terminating in a point; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*); pointed; *appl.* teeth (*zool.*).
- cutaneous** (kütā'nēūs) *a.* [L. *cutis*, the skin.] *Pert.* the skin.
- cuticle** (kū'tikl) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] An outer skin or pellicle (*zool.*, *anat.*); the epidermis (*bot.*).
- cuticular** (kütik'ulār) *a.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] *Pert.* the cuticle or external integument.
- cuticular transpiration**,—transpiration through the cuticle, of gases, etc. (*phys.*).
- cutin** (kū'tin) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] A substance allied to cellulose found in the external layers of the thickened epidermal cells (*bot.*).
- cutinization** (kū'tinizā'shūn) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] The deposition of cutin in the external cells, thereby forming a cuticle (*bot.*).
- cutis** (kū'tis) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] The corium, or deeper layer of the skin (*anat.*).
- Cuvierian organs** (kūvē'riān),—glandular tubes extending from the cloaca of Holothurians (*zool.*).
- cyanic** (siān'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kyanos*, dark blue.] *Appl.* flowers of a blue colour (*bot.*).
- cyanophilous** (siān'ofilūs) *a.* [Gk. *kyanos*, blue; *philein*, to love.] With special affinity for blue or green dyes; *appl.* a structure in a cell (*zool.*).
- cyanophyll** (siān'ofil) *n.* [Gk. *kyanos*, blue; *phyllon*, a leaf.] A bluish-green colouring matter in plants (*bot.*).
- cyathium** (siāth'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *kyathos*, a cup.] The peculiar inflorescence in Euphorbia, a cup-shaped involucre with marginal glandular scales, and inside, stamens and a stalked gynoeceum, each stamen and the gynoeceum being a separate flower (*bot.*).
- cyathozoid** (si'āthōzō'id) *n.* [Gk. *kyathos*, cup; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, shape.] The primary zooid in certain Tunicates (*zool.*).
- cyathus** (si'āthūs) *n.* [Gk. *kyathos*, a cup.] A small cup-shaped organ; the gemma-cup of Marchantia (*bot.*).
- cycle** (si'kl) *n.* [Gk. *kyklos*, a circle.] The circulation of a fluid through a definite series of vessels (*anat.*).
- cyclic** (si'klīk) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, a circle.] Having the parts of the flower arranged in whorls (*bot.*).
- cyelcal** (si'klīkāl) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, a circle.] Cyclic.
- cyclocoelic** (si'klōsē'lik) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, a circle; *koilia*, intestines.] With the intestine coiled in one or more distinct spirals (*zool.*).
- cyclogenous** (siklōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, a circle; *genos*, offspring.] Exogenous; *appl.* a stem growing in concentric circles (*bot.*).
- cycloid** (si'klōid) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, a circle; *eidōs*, shape.] *Appl.* scales whose free border presents an even curve (*zool.*).
- cyclosis** (siklō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kyklosis*, a whirling round.] The movement or circulation of protoplasm within a cell (*biol.*).
- cyclospermous** (si'klōspēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, a circle; *sperma*, a seed.] With embryo coiled in a circle or spiral (*bot.*).
- cyclospondylic** (si'klōspōndil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, a circle; *sphondylos*, a vertebra.] *Appl.* centra in which the internal calcareous matter is confined to the middle zone (*zool.*).
- cylinder** (sil'indēr) *n.* [Gk. *kylindros*, a cylinder.] Any region marked by definite tissue (*bot.*).
- cylindrical** (silin'drikāl) *a.* [Gk. *kylindros*, a cylinder.] *Appl.* leaves rolled on themselves, or to solid cylinder-like leaves (*bot.*).
- cymbiform** (sīm'bifōrm) *a.* [L. *cymba*, a boat; *forma*, shape.] Boat-shaped.
- cyme** (sīm) *n.* [L. *cyma*, a young sprout of cabbage.] Any determinate inflorescence (*bot.*).
- cynarrhodium** (sinārō'diūm), **cynarrhodon** (sinārō'dōn) *n.* [Gk. *kyon*, a dog; *rhodon*, a rose.] An etaerio with the achenes placed on a concave thalamus (*bot.*).
- cynopodous** (sinōp'ōdūs) *a.* [Gk.

- kyon*, a dog; *pous*, a foot.] With non-retractile claws (*zool.*).
- cyphella** (sifě'ǎ) *n.* [Gk. *kyphella*, hollow of the ear.] A small cup found on the thallus of certain Lichens (*bot.*).
- cypsela** (síp'sělá) *n.* [Gk. *kyipsele*, a hollow vessel.] An inferior bicarpellary achene (*bot.*).
- cyst** (síst) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder.] The enclosing membrane (as distinct from the protoplasm) around a resting cell or apocyte (*zool.*); a bladder or air vesicle in certain Seaweeds (*bot.*).
- cystein** (sís'těin) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder.] A proteid decomposition product (*phys.*).
- cystenchnma** (sístěng'kímǎ) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder; *engchyma*, infusion.] A parenchyma in sponges with large vesicular cell-structure (*zool.*).
- cystencytes** (sís'těnsíts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder; *kytos*, hollow.] In sponges, collencytes which have acquired a vesicular structure (*zool.*).
- cystic** (sís'tík) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder.] *Pert.* a cyst (*biol.*); *pert.* the gall or urinary bladder (*anat.*).
- cysticeroid** (sís'tisěr'koid) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder; *kerkos*, a tail; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* the bladder-worm stage of tape-worms (*zool.*).
- cysticerous** (sís'tisěr'kús) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder; *kerkos*, a tail.] The larval form or bladderworm stage of certain tape-worms (*zool.*).
- cysticulous** (sístík'ólús) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder; *L. colere*, to inhabit.] Living in a cyst (*zool.*).
- cystid** (sís'tíd) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder.] A fossil form of any of the Cystoidea (*pal.*).
- cystidium** (sístid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder.] A large inflated cell in the hymenial layer of some Fungi (*bot.*).
- cystoarian** (sís'tōǎ'riǎn) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder.] *Appl.* gonads when they are enclosed in coelomic sacs, as in most Teleosts; *opp.* gymnoarian (*zool.*).
- cystocarp** (sís'tókârp) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder; *karpós*, fruit.] Cryptocarp, which see.

- cystocyte** (sís'tösít) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder; *kytos*, hollow.] Cystenocyte, which see.
- cystogenous** (sístöj'ěnúš) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder; *genos*, offspring.] Cell-forming; *appl.* large nucleated cells in the cercaria of Distomum which secrete the cyst (*zool.*).
- cystolith** (sís'tölith) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder; *lithos*, a stone.] An irregular mass of calcium carbonate found in epidermal cells, as in the nettle (*bot.*).
- cyston** (sís'tön) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, a bladder.] A dactylozooid in the Siphonophora modified for excretory purposes (*zool.*).
- cytase** (sítās) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] An enzyme responsible for digesting hemi-celluloses (*bot.*).
- cytaster** (sitās'těr) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *aster*, a star.] A star-shaped achromatinic figure consisting of the attraction-sphere and aster rays (*cyt.*).
- cytoblast** (sítöblást) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *blastos*, a bud.] The cell nucleus; one of the hypothetical vital units of which a cell is formed (*cyt.*).
- cytoblastema** (sítöblástě'mǎ) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *blastema*, growth.] The formative material from which cells were supposed to arise (*cyt.*).
- cytochylema** (sítökilě'ma) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *chylos*, juice.] Cytolymph, which see.
- cytococcus** (sítökök'ús) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *kokkos*, a grain.] The nucleus of a fertilized egg (*zool.*).
- cytocyst** (sítösíst) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *kystis*, a bladder.] The envelope formed by the remains of the host-cell within which the protozoan parasite multiplies (*zool.*).
- cytode** (sítöd) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *eidos*, form.] A non-nucleated protoplasmic mass (*cyt.*).
- cytodiaeresis** (sítödierěsis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *diairesis*, division.] Mitosis.
- cytogamy** (sitög'ámí) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *gamos*, union.] Conjugation (*zool.*).
- cytogenesis** (sítöjě'něsis) *n.* [Gk.

- kytos*, hollow; *genesis*, descent.] The development or formation of cells (*biol.*).
- cytogenous** (sītōl'jēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *genos*, offspring.] Producing cells; *appl.* lymphatic tissue (*phys.*).
- cytoglobin** (sītōglō'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; L. *globus*, a globe.] A proteid which retards coagulation of the blood (*phys.*).
- cytohyaloplasma** (sītōhī'älöplāz'mā) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *hyalos*, glass; *plasma*, something moulded.] The substance of the cytomitome (*cyt.*).
- cytology** (sītōl'ojī) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of biology dealing with the structure, functions, and life-history of cells.
- cytolymph** (sītōlīm'f) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; L. *lymphā*, water.] The ground-substance of cytoplasm (*cyt.*).
- cytolysin** (sītōlī'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *lysis*, a loosing.] A substance inducing cytolysis (*phys.*).
- cytolysis** (sītōl'īsīs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *lysis*, a loosing.] Cell-dissolution; cell-degeneration (*phys.*).
- cytomerer** (sītōmēr'z) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *meros*, a part.] The cells in Caryostropha formed by the division of the schizont, and themselves giving rise to the merozoites (*zool.*).
- cytomicrosome** (sītōmī'krösōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *mikros*, small; *soma*, body.] A microsome of the cytoplasm; *opp.* nucleomicrosome (*cyt.*).
- cytomitome** (sītōmītōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *mitos*, a thread.] The cytoplasmic threadwork (*cyt.*).
- cytomorphosis** (sītōmōr'fōsīs, sītōmōr'fōsīs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *morphosis*, a shaping.] The life-history of cells; the series of structural modifications of cells or successive generations of cells (*cyt.*).
- cyton** (sītōn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] The body of a nerve cell (*phys.*).
- cytophan** (sītōfān) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *phaneros*, visible.] The ovoid matrix surrounding the karyophans in the spironeme and axoneme fibres in the stalk of an Infusorian (*zool.*).
- cytopharynx** (sītōfār'īngks) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *pharynx*, the gullet.] A tube-like structure leading from the mouth into the endoplasm in certain protozoan cells (*zool.*).
- cytophil** (sītōfīl) *a.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *philein*, to love.] *Pert.* haptophorous groups; having an affinity for cells (*phys.*).
- cytoplasm** (sītōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *plasma*, something moulded.] The substance of the cell-body exclusive of the nucleus; *cf.* nucleoplasm (*cyt.*).
- cytoproct** (sītōprōkt) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *proktos*, anus.] A cell-anus (*zool.*).
- cytopyge** (sītōpīj) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *pyge*, the rump.] Cytoproct, which see.
- cytoreticulum** (sītōrētīk'ūlūm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; L. *reticulum*, a little net.] The cytoplasmic threadwork (*cyt.*).
- cytosine** (sītōsīn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] A cleavage product of protein (*phys.*).
- cytosome** (sītōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *soma*, body.] The body of the cell as opposed to that of the nucleus (*cyt.*).
- cytostome** (sītōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *stoma*, a mouth.] A cell-mouth.
- cytotaxis** (sītōtāk'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *taxis*, arrangement.] Cytotropism, which see.
- cytothesis** (sītōth'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *thesis*, something set down.] The regenerative tendency of a cell or neuron (*phys.*).
- cytotoxin** (sītōtōk'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *toxikon*, poison.] A cell-poisoning substance formed in the blood serum (*phys.*).
- cytotrophoblast** (sītōtrō'fōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *trophe*, nourishment; *blastos*, a bud.] The inner layer of the trophoblast, or layer of Langhans (*anat.*).
- cytotropism** (sītōtrōpīzm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *tropē*, a turning.] The mutual attraction of two or more cells (*cyt.*).

cytozoic (sī'tözō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *zoon*, an animal.] *Appl.* the trophozoite of a sporozoon when situated within a cell (*zool.*).

cytula (sit'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] The fertilized ovum or parent cell (*cyt.*).

D

dacryon (dāk'rīōn) *n.* [Gk. *dakryon*, tear.] The point of junction of the anterior border of the lacrimal with the frontal (*anat.*).

dactyl (dāk'til) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] A digit or finger (*anat.*).

dactylar (dāk'tilār) *a.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] *Pert.* finger or digit (*anat.*).

dactylopodite (dāk'tilōp'ōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *pous*, foot.] The distal joint in certain limbs in the Crustaceans, especially the thoracic limbs (*zool.*).

dactylopore (dāk'tilōpōr') *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *poros*, exit.] The opening in the skeleton of the Milleporina through which a dactylozooid protruded when alive (*zool.*).

dactylopterous (dāk'tilōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *pteron*, wing.] With the anterior rays of the pectoral fins more or less free (*zool.*).

dactylozooid (dāk'tilōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, resemblance.] A hydroid modified for the special function of catching prey, it may be long, with tentacles or with short knobs, with or without a mouth (*zool.*).

dactylus (dāk'tilūs) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] Part of the tarsus of an insect (*zool.*).

dart (dārt) *n.* [O.F. *dart*, dagger.] Anything resembling a dart, *appl.* crystalline structure in Molluscs (*zool.*).

dart sac,—a small sac containing a dart of limey material attached to the vagina near its orifice in Gastropods (*zool.*).

dartoid (dār'toid) *a.* [Gk. *dartos*, flayed.] *Pert.* the dartos (*anat.*).

dartos (dār'tōs) *n.* [Gk. *dartos*, flayed.] A thin layer of non-striped

muscle fibres around the base of the scrotum (*anat.*).

Darwinian tubercle,—the slight prominence on the helix near the point where it bends downwards (*anat.*).

Darwinism (Dār'winizm) *n.* [*Darwin.*] The theory of the origin of species by natural selection working on the slight variations that occur, thereby selecting those fittest to survive (*biol.*).

dasyopaedes (dā'sipē'dēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *dasys*, hairy; *pais*, child.] Birds whose young are downy at hatching (*zool.*).

daughter (dō'tēr) *n.* [A.S. *doktor*, daughter.] Offspring of the first generation with no reference to sex, as daughter-cell, daughter-nucleus, etc. (*biol.*).

deamination (dēām'īnāshūn) *n.* [L. *de*, down; Gk. *ammoniacum*, a resinous gum.] The conversion of ammonium salts into urea, partly accomplished in the liver (*phys.*).

death (dēth) *n.* [M.E. *deth*, death.] The complete and permanent cessation of all vital functions in any organism (*biol.*).

death-point,—the temperature above or below which micro-organisms cannot exist (*biol.*).

decalcify (dēkāl'sifi) *v.* [L. *de*, away; *calx*, lime.] To treat with acids for the removal of the calcareous part (*anat.*).

decamerous (dēkām'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *deka*, ten; *meros*, part.] With the various parts arranged in tens (*bot.*).

decapod (dēk'āpōd) *a.* [Gk. *deka*, ten; *pous*, foot.] In Crustacea, with five pairs of legs on the thorax; in Cephalopods, with ten arms (*zool.*).

decapodiform (dēk'āpōd'ifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *deka*, ten; *pous*, foot; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a decapod, usually said of insect larvae (*zool.*).

decemfid (dēsēm'fid) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *findere*, to cleave.] Cut into ten segments (*bot.*).

decemfoliate (dēs'ēmfō'liāt) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *folium*, leaf.] Ten-leaved (*bot.*).

decemjugat (dēs'ēmjoo'gāt) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *jugare*, to join.] With ten pairs of leaflets (*bot.*).

- decempartite** (dēs'ēmpâr'tīt) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *partiri*, to divide.] Ten-lobed; divided into ten lobes (*bot.*).
- decidua** (dēsīd'üä) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *cadere*, to fall.] The mucous membrane lining the uterus, that is cast off after parturition (*anat.*).
- decidual** (dēsīd'üäl) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cadere*, to fall.] *Pert.* decidua (*anat.*).
- deciduate** (dēsīd'üāt) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cadere*, to fall.] Characterized by having a decidua; partly formed by the decidua (*zool.*).
- deciduous** (dēsīd'üüs) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cadere*, to fall.] Falling at the end of the period of growth (*bot.*); falling at maturity (*zool.*).
- declinate** (dēk'līnāt) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *clinare*, to bend.] Bending aside in a curve, as the anther filament in the horse-chestnut (*bot.*).
- decollated** (dēkōl'ātēd) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *collum*, neck.] With the apex of the spire wanting (*zool.*).
- decomposed** (dē'kōmpōzd') *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cum*, with; *ponere*, to place.] Not in contact; not adhering, said of the barbs of a feather when they are separate (*zool.*).
- decompound** (dē'kōmpound') *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cum*, with; *ponere*, to place.] When the monopodial branching is very complete, and the ultimate wings are little developed, the leaf is called decom-
pound (*bot.*).
- decumbent** (dēkūm'bēnt) *a.* [L. *decumbere*, to lie down.] *Appl.* stems which trail on the ground, but rise at the apex (*bot.*).
- decurrent** (dēkūr'ēnt) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *currere*, to run.] Having the leaf base prolonged down the stem as a winged expansion or rib (*bot.*).
- decussate** (dēk'ūsāt, dēkūs'āt) *a.* [L. *decussare*, to cross like an X.] Having paired leaves, succeeding pairs crossing at right angles (*bot.*).
- decussation** (dē'kūsā'shūn) *n.* [L. *decussare*, to cross like an X.] The condition when opposite leaves are arranged so that each pair crosses the previous at right angles (*bot.*); the crossing of nerves or bands of nerve-fibres when there is an interchange of fibres (*anat.*).
- deduplication** (dēdū'plīkā'shūn) *n.* [L. *de*, intensive; *duplicare*, to double.] The augmentation of parts of a flower by splitting during development (*bot.*).
- defaecation** (dē'fēkā'shūn) *n.* [L. *defaecatio*, voiding of excrement.] The expulsion of faeces (*phys.*).
- defensive** (dēfēn'sīv) *a.* [L. *defendere*, to defend.] Protective; *appl.* proteid substances which destroy the toxic substances of bacteria (*phys.*); *appl.* numerous organs or parts of organs in various animals (*zool.*).
- deferred** (dēfērd') *a.* [L. *deferre*, to bring down.] *Appl.* shoots that are given out from dormant buds when stem or branch has been destroyed (*bot.*).
- definite** (dēf'īnīt) *a.* [L. *definire*, to limit.] Fixed, constant; *appl.* inflorescences with primary axis terminating early in a flower; *appl.* stamens limited to twenty in number (*bot.*).
- definitive** (dēf'īnītīv) *a.* [L. *definire*, to limit.] Complete, fully developed (*biol.*).
- defoliate** (dēfō'liāt) *a.* [L. *defoliare*, to strip of leaves.] Bared at the annual fall (*bot.*).
- degeneration** (dējēnērā'shūn) *n.* [L. *degener*, base.] Return to a simpler condition; retrogressive evolution (*biol.*).
- deglutition** (dēglōotīsh'ūn) *n.* [L. *deglutire*, to swallow down.] The process of swallowing (*phys.*).
- dehiscence** (dēhīs'ēns) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *hiscere*, to gape.] The opening of an organ or structure along certain lines or in a definite direction (*bot.*).
- Deiter's cells** (dī'tērz),—supporting cells between the rows of outer hair-cells in the organ of Corti (*anat.*).
- delamination** (dēlām'īnāshūn) *n.* [L. *de*, down; *lamina*, a layer.] The dividing off of cells to form new layers (*emb.*).
- deliquescent** (dēl'īkwēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *deliquescere*, to become fluid.] Having the lateral buds the more vigorously developed so that the main stem seems to divide into a number of irregular branches (*bot.*).

delomorphous (dē'lōmōr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *delos*, visible; *morphe*, shape.] With definite form, *appl.* oxyntic cells of the gastric glands (*anat.*).

delthyrium (dēlthi'rium) *n.* [Gk. *delos*, visible; *thyron*, little door.] The opening between the hinge and beak for the peduncle exit in many Brachiopods (*zool.*).

deltidium (dēl'tid'ium) *n.* [Gk. Δ , delta.] A plate covering the delthyrium (*zool.*).

deltoid (dēl'toid) *a.* [Gk. Δ , delta; *eidos*, resemblance.] More or less triangular in shape, *appl.* nerves, muscles, etc. (*anat.*); *appl.* the oral plates on the calyx of the Blastoids (*zool.*).

demersal (dēmēr'sāl) *a.* [L. *demergere*, to demerse.] Sunk; *appl.* fish eggs which sink to the bottom (*zool.*).

demiplate (dēm'iplāt) *n.* [L. *dimidius*, half; *platus*, flat.] Plate cut off by the fusion of adjoining plates behind it from the central suture line of the ambulacral area in Echinoderms (*zool.*).

demisheath (dēm'ishēth) *n.* [L. *dimidius*, half; A.S. *sceath*, sheath.] One of the protecting covers of the ovipositor (*zool.*).

demoid (dēm'oid) *a.* [Gk. *demos*, the common people.] Abundant (*pal.*).

dendriform (dēn'drifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree; L. *forma*, shape.] Tree-like (*biol.*).

dendrite (dēn'drit) *n.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree.] A branched tree-like protoplasmic process of a nerve cell (*anat.*).

Dendrogaia (dēn'drōjē'ā) *n.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *gaia*, earth.] A zoogeographical region, including all the Neotropical region except temperate South America (*biol.*).

dendron (dēn'drōn) *n.* See *dendrite*.
dens (dēnz) *n.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] Tooth, or tooth-like process (*anat.*).

dental (dēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* teeth; *appl.* nerves, blood-vessels, canals, furrows, papillae, tissue, etc. (*anat.*).

dentary (dēn'tārī) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* dentaries, membrane bones in lower jaw of many vertebrates (*zool.*).

dentate (dēn'tāt) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] With sharp saw-like teeth on the margin (*zool.*, *bot.*).

dentate ciliate,—with teeth and hairs on the margins; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).

dentate crenate,—with marginal teeth somewhat rounded (*bot.*).

denticles (dēn'tiklz) *n. plu.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] The paragnaths of certain Polychaets; the teeth within the secondary orifice in Polyzoa; the scales of certain Elasmobranchs (*zool.*).

dentinal (dēn'tināl) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* dentine (*anat.*).

dentine (dēn'tin) *n.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] A hard, highly elastic substance composing the greater part of every tooth, a collagen (*anat.*).

dentition (dēntish'ūn) *n.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] The number, arrangement, and kind of teeth in the jaws of an animal (*anat.*).

depigmentation (dēpig'mēntā'shūn) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *pingere*, to paint.] The destruction of colour in a cell, either by natural or experimental physiological processes (*phys.*).

deplanate (dēplānāt) *a.* [L. *deplanare*, to level.] Levelled, flattened (*bot.*).

depressant (dēprēs'ant) *n.* [L. *deprimere*, to lower.] Anything that lowers vital activity (*phys.*).

depressed (dēprēs't) *a.* [L. *deprimere*, to lower.] Flattened in a vertical direction (*biol.*).

depressomotor (dēprēs'ōmō'tōr) *n.* [L. *deprimere*, to lower; *movere*, to move.] Any nerve which lowers muscular activity (*anat.*).

depressor (dēprēs'ōr) *n.* [L. *deprimere*, to lower.] Any muscle which lowers or depresses any structure; *appl.* a nerve which lowers the activity of an organ (*anat.*).

derm (dērm) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] The layers of the integument below the epidermis (*anat.*).

derma (dēr'mā) *n.* See *derm*.

dermal (dēr'māl) *a.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* derma, or skin (*anat.*).

dermallia (dērmā'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] Microscleres in the dermal membrane in Sponges (*zool.*).

- dermarticulare** (dĕr'mārtik'ulārē, -ārā) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; L. *articulare*, to divide into joints.] The goniale (*zool.*).
- dermatogen** (dĕr'mātōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *gignesthai*, to produce.] The young or embryonic epidermis in plants (*bot.*).
- dermatoplasm** (dĕr'mātōplāzm') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *plasma*, something moulded.] The cell-wall protoplasm (*bot.*).
- dermatoplast** (dĕr'mātōplāst') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *plastos*, moulded.] A protoplast with a supposed cell-wall (*biol.*).
- dermatopsy** (dĕr'mātōp'sī) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *opsis*, sight.] Condition of seeing with the skin, *i.e.* with a skin sensitive to light (*zool.*).
- dermatosome** (dĕr'mātōsōm') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *soma*, body.] One of vital units forming a cell-membrane (*bot.*).
- dermic** (dĕr'mīk) *a.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* skin, or derived from the skin (*zool.*).
- dermis** (dĕr'mīs) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] See **derm.**
- dermoblast** (dĕr'mōblāst') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *blastos*, bud.] The layer of mesoblast which gives rise to the derma (*anat.*).
- dermoossification** (dĕr'mōōs'ifikā'-shūn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; L. *os*, bone; *feri*, to become.] A bone formed in the skin (*zool.*).
- dermosclerites** (dĕr'mōsklē'rīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *skleros*, hard.] Masses of spicules found in the tissues of the Alcyonidae (*zool.*).
- dermoskeleton** (dĕr'mōskēl'ētōn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *skeletos*, dried.] See **exoskeleton**.
- derthrothea** (dĕr'trōthē'ka) *n.* [Gk. *dertron*, beak; *theke*, cup.] The horny casing of the maxilla of birds (*zool.*).
- dertrum** (dĕr'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *dertron*, beak.] Any modification of the casing of the maxilla in birds (*zool.*).
- descendence** (dĕsĕn'dĕns) *n.* [L. *de*, down; *scandere*, to climb.] Descent from some ancestor, usually a common ancestor (*biol.*).
- descending** (dĕsĕn'dīng) *a.* [L. *de*, down; *scandere*, to climb.] Directed towards the caudal region; *appl.* blood-vessels, nerves, etc. (*anat.*).
- desegmentation** (dĕsĕg'mĕntā'shūn) *n.* [L. *de*, from; *segmentum*, piece cut off.] Fusion of segments originally separate (*zool.*).
- deserticolous** (dĕz'ĕrtik'ölūs) *a.* [L. *desertus*, solitary; *colere*, to inhabit.] Desert-inhabiting (*zool.*).
- desma** (dĕs'mā) *n.* [Gk. *desma*, bond.] The megasclere which forms the characteristic skeletal network of the Lithistida, an irregular branched spicule (*zool.*).
- desmaectinic** (dĕs'māktīn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *aktis*, ray.] With the podia continued upwards to the apical plate, *appl.* Stellerioidea; *cf.* **lysactinic** (*zool.*).
- desmogen** (dĕs'mōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Merismatic tissue (*bot.*).
- desmognathous** (dĕsmōg'nāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having the maxillo-palatines fused with one another in the middle line owing to certain other peculiarities in the skull; *appl.* birds (*zool.*).
- desquamation** (dĕs'kwāmā'shūn) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *squama*, scale.] The shedding of the cuticle or epidermis in flakes (*zool.*).
- determinant** (dĕtĕr'mīnānt) *n.* [L. *determinare*, to limit.] A hypothetical unit, being an aggregation of biophores determining the development of a cell or an independently variable group of cells (*biol.*).
- determinate** (dĕtĕr'mīnāt) *a.* [L. *determinare*, to limit.] With certain limits; *appl.* inflorescence with the primary axis terminated early with a flower-bud (*bot.*); *appl.* cleavage (*emb.*).
- detorsion** (dĕtōr'shūn) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *torquere*, to twist.] Torsion in an opposite direction to that of the original, resulting in a more or less posterior position of the anus and circumanal complex (*zool.*).
- deuterocephrum** (dū'tĕrōsĕr'ĕbrūm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *kerebron*, brain.] That portion of the Crustacean brain from which the antennular nerves arise (*zool.*).

- deuterocone** (dū'tērōkōn') *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *konos*, cusp.] A mammalian premolar cusp corresponding to the molar protocone (*anat.*).
- deuteroproteose** (dū'tērōprō'tēōs) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *protein*, to be first.] A secondary product from the gastric and pancreatic digestion of proteids (*phys.*).
- deuterostoma** (dū'tērōstō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *stoma*, mouth.] A mouth formed secondarily, as distinct from the gastrula mouth (*zool.*).
- deuterotoky** (dū'tērōt'ōkī) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *tokos*, birth.] Reproduction of both sexes from parthenogenetic eggs; *cf.* *arrhenotoky* and *thelytoky* (*zool.*).
- deuterozoid** (dū'tērōzō'id) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] A zooid produced by budding from a primary zooid (*zool.*).
- deuthyalosome** (dūthī'ālōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *hyalos*, glass; *soma*, body.] The nucleus remaining in the ovum after the formation of the first polar body (*cyt.*).
- deutoblast** (dū'tōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *blastos*, bud.] The amoeba-like bodies formed from the protoblasts in the zygote of Microclossia, and liberated to multiply in the blood (*zool.*).
- deutocerebron** (dū'tōsēr'ēbrōn) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *kerebron*, brain.] That portion of the brain of certain insects which corresponds with the deutocerebrum of Crustaceans (*zool.*); also *deutocerebrum*.
- deutomalae** (dū'tōmāl'ē, -māl'ā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *malon*, cheek.] The broad plate in the Chaetognatha covering the under part of the head and partially enclosing the mouth, formed by the fusion of the second pair of mouth appendages (*zool.*).
- deutomerite** (dū'tōm'ērīt) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *meros*, part.] The posterior division of a Gregarine body (*zool.*).
- deutoplasm** (dū'tōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *plasma*, some-thing moulded.] The yolk or food material in the cytoplasm of an ovum; *opp.* protoplasm (*cyt.*).
- deutoscolex** (dū'tōskō'lēks) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *skolex*, head.] A secondary scolex produced by budding, in the bladder-worm stage of certain tape-worms (*zool.*).
- deutovum** (dū'tō'vūm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; L. *ovum*, egg.] A stage in the metamorphosis of certain mites in which the outer envelope becomes brown and hard, and splits longitudinally, exposing the thin inner membrane (*zool.*).
- development** (dēvēl'ōpmēt) *n.* [F. *développeur*, to unfold.] The changes undergone by an organism on reaching maturity (*biol.*).
- dexiotropic** (dēk'siōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dexios*, right; *trepein*, to turn.] Having the whorls turning from left to right; *appl.* shells (*zool.*); *appl.* spiral cleavage (*cyt.*).
- dextral** (dēk'strāl) *a.* [L. *dexter*, right-hand.] See *dexiotropic*.
- dextrin** (dēk'strīn) *n.* [L. *dexter*, right-hand.] A soluble substance derived from starch by exposure to a high temperature for a short time (*phys.*).
- dextrorse** (dēk'strōrs', dēk'strōrs) *a.* [L. *dexter*, right; *vertere*, to turn.] Growing in a spiral which twines from left to right (*bot.*).
- diachaenium** (dī'ākē'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *a*, not; *chanein*, to gape.] Each part of a cremocarp (*bot.*).
- diacranteric** (dī'āk'rāntēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder; *kranteres*, wisdom teeth.] With a diastema between the front and back teeth, as in snakes (*zool.*).
- diactinal** (diāk'tināl) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *aktis*, ray.] With two rays pointed at the ends (*zool.*).
- diadelphous** (dī'ādēl'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *adelphos*, brother.] Having the stamens in two bundles owing to the fusion of the filaments (*bot.*).
- diadematoïd** (dī'ādēm'atoid) *a.* [Gk. *diadema*, crown; *eidos*, shape.] Of Echinoids, having the pore plates arranged as follows: three primaries with occasionally a secondary

between the aboral and the middle primary (*zool.*).

diadromous (dī'ādrō'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *diadromos*, wandering.] Having the nerves radiating in a fan-like manner (*bot.*).

diaene (diēn') *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice—on analogy of *triaene*, from Gk. *triaina*, trident.] A form of triaene, with one of the cladi reduced or absent (*zool.*).

diageotropism (dī'ājēōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *gaia*, earth; *trepein*, to turn.] The tendency in certain parts of plants to take a position at right angles to the direction of gravity (*bot.*).

diagnosis (dī'āgnō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *gignoskein*, to know.] A concise description of an organism with full distinctive characters (*biol.*).

diagnostic (dī'āgnōs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *gignoskein*, to know.] Differentiating the species or genus, etc., from others similar (*biol.*).

diaheliotropism (dī'āhēliōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *helios*, sun; *trepein*, to turn.] The tendency of certain parts of plants to take up a position at right angles to the rays of light (*bot.*).

dialyneury (dī'ālinū'ri) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *lyein*, to loose; *neuron*, nerve.] In certain Gastropods, having the pleural ganglia united to the opposite branch of the visceral nerve by an anastomosis of the pallial nerve (*zool.*).

dialypetalous (dī'ālīpēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder; *lyein*, to loose; *petalon*, petal.] Polypetalous (*bot.*).

dialyphyllous (dī'ālīfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder; *lyein*, to loose; *phyllon*, leaf.] With separate leaves (*bot.*).

dialysepalous (dī'ālīsēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder; *lyein*, to loose; *sepalon*, sepal.] Polysepalous (*bot.*).

dialystely (dī'ālīstē'li) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder; *lyein*, to loose; *stela*, post.] A condition in which the steles in the stem remain more or less separate (*bot.*).

dianciatra (dī'āngkīstrā) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *ankistron*, hook.] A spicule resembling a stout sigma,

but the inner margin of both hook and shaft thins out to a knife edge and is notched (*zool.*).

diandrous (diān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *aner*, man.] Having two free stamens (*bot.*).

diapedesis (diāpēd'ēsīs, dī'āpēdēs'is) *n.* [Gk. *diapedesis*, leaping through.] Emigration of white blood corpuscles through the walls of the capillaries into the surrounding tissue (*phys.*).

diaphototropism (dī'āfōtōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *phos*, light; *trepein*, to turn.] See **diaheliotropism**.

diaphragm (dī'āfrām) *n.* [Gk. *diaphragma*, midriff.] The wall which separates the small cell, the prothallus, from the rest of the macrospore in Hydropterideae; a septum at the nodes in Equisetum (*bot.*); a sheet of muscular tissue attached to the introvert in worms; the single strongly developed septum in the Terebelliformia; the perforated tissue that subdivides the tentacle cavity in Polyzoa; the transverse septum separating the cephalothorax from the abdomen in certain Arachnids; a special fan-shaped muscle spreading from the anterior end of the ilia to the oesophagus and base of the lungs in Anura; a partition partly muscular, partly tendinous, separating the cavity of the chest from the abdominal cavity (*zool.*).

diaphragma (dī'āfrāg'mā) *n.* See **diaphragm**.

diaphysis (diāf'isīs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *phyein*, to bring forth.] The shaft of a bone as distinguished from the epiphysis (*anat.*); the abnormal growth of an axis or shoot (*bot.*).

diapophysis (dī'āpōf'isīs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *phyein*, to produce.] The lateral or transverse process of the neural arches of Anura (*zool.*).

diarch (dī'ārkh) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *arche*, origin.] With two xylem and two phloem bundles; *appl.* root in which the protoxylem bundles meet and form a plate of tissue across the cylinder with the phloem bundle on each side (*bot.*).

diarthrosis (dī'ārthros'is) *n.* [Gk. *dia*,

- through; *arthroun*, to fasten by a joint.] An articulation allowing considerable movement (*anat.*).
- diastase** (dī'āstās) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *histanai*, to set.] An enzyme which acts principally in converting starch into sugar (*phys.*).
- diastatic** (dī'āstāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *histanai*, to set.] *Perl.* diastase, or having similar properties (*phys.*).
- diastema** (diās'tēmā, dī'āstēmā) *n.* [Gk. *diastema*, space.] A space in a jaw without teeth, usually between two types of teeth (*zool.*).
- diaster** (diās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *aster*, star.] The stage in mitosis where the daughter chromosomes are grouped near the spindle poles ready to form a new nucleus (*cyt.*).
- diastole** (diās'tölē) *n.* [Gk. *diastole*, difference.] The rhythmical relaxation of the heart; the rhythmical expansion of a contractile vacuole (*zool.*).
- diastomatic** (dī'āstömāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *stoma*, pore.] Through the stomata or pores, giving off gases from the spongy parenchyma through the stomata (*bot.*).
- diathesis** (diāth'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *tithenai*, to place.] A congenital predisposition to some class of diseases or type of development (*biol.*).
- diatom** (dī'ätöm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *temnein*, to cut.] Any unicellular microscopic form of Alga with walls of silica (*bot.*).
- diatropism** (diāt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *trepein*, to turn.] The tendency of plants or organs of plants to place themselves at right angles to the line of action of the stimulus (*bot.*).
- diaxon** (diāk'sōn) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *axon*, axis.] With two axes, as certain sponge spicules (*zool.*).
- diaxone** (diāk'sōn) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *axon*, axis.] A nerve-cell with two cylinder axes (*anat.*).
- diblastula** (dīblās'tülā) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *blastos*, bud.] A coelenterate embryo consisting of two layers arranged round a central cavity (*zool.*).
- dibranchiate** (dibräng'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *branchia*, gills.] With two gills (*zool.*).
- dicellate** (disēl'āt) *a.* [Gk. *dikella*, a two-pronged hoe.] With two prongs; *appl.* sponge spicules (*zool.*).
- dichasium** (dikāz'ium) *n.* [Gk. *dichazein*, to divide in two.] An inflorescence in which two buds always develop just below the terminal bud (*bot.*).
- dichlamydeous** (dī'klāmīd'ēūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having both calyx and corolla (*bot.*).
- dichogamy** (dikōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *gamos*, union.] The maturing of the microsporophylls and the macrosporophylls at different times, thus ensuring cross-pollination (*bot.*).
- dichoptic** (dikōp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *opsis*, sight.] With the eyes quite separate (*zool.*).
- dichotomous** (dikōt'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *temnein*, to cut.] *Perl.*, situated near, or characterized by dichotomy (*bot.*).
- dichotomy** (dikōt'ōmī) *n.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *temnein*, to cut.] Branching which results from the division of a growing point with two equal parts (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- dichromatic** (dī'krōmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *chroma*, colour.] With two colour varieties (*biol.*).
- dielinous** (dī'klīnūs, diklī'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *kline*, bed.] With the stamens and pistils on separate flowers (*bot.*).
- dicocceous** (dikōk'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *kokkos*, seed.] Having two one-seeded coherent capsules (*bot.*).
- dicostalla** (dī'kōstāl'liā) *n.* [Gk. *di*, two; *L. costa*, rib.] The secundibranchs or second brachial series in a Crinoid (*zool.*).
- dicotyledon** (dikōtīl'ēdōn) *n.* [Gk. *di*, two; *kotyledon*, cup-shaped hollow.] A plant with two seed-leaves (*bot.*).
- dictyodromous** (dik'trōd'rōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *dromein*, to run.] Net-veined, when the smaller veins branch and anastomose freely (*bot.*).
- dictyogen** (dik'trōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*,

- net; *gignesthai*, to produce.] A net-leaved plant, *appl.* usually to monocotyledons (*bot.*).
- dictyonalia** (dik'tiōnāl'ia) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net.] The principal parenchyma spicules of the Dictyonina and of many Lyssacina (*zool.*).
- dictyostelic** (dik'tiōstē'lik) *a.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *stela*, stela.] Poly-stelic (*bot.*).
- dictyotic** (dik'tiōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net.] Having the whole skeleton laid down at once (*zool.*).
- dictyotic moment**,—lorication moment, which see.
- dicyclic** (disik'lik) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *kyklos*, circle.] Having a row of per-radial infrabasals, *appl.* theca of Crinoids (*zool.*); having two whorls (*bot.*).
- didactyl** (didāk'til) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *daktylos*, finger.] Having two fingers or two toes (*zool.*).
- didymous** (did'imūs) *a.* [Gk. *didymos*, twin.] Growing in pairs (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- didynamous** (dīdīn'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *dynamis*, power.] With four stamens, two long, two short (*bot.*).
- diencephalon** (dī'ēnkēf'ālōn, -sēf'-) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, between; *engkephalon*, brain.] See **thalamencephalon** (*anat.*).
- differentiation** (dīf'ērēn'shīā'shūn) *n.* [L. *differre*, to differ.] The modification in structure of various organs of the body owing to a division of labour (*zool.*).
- diffuence** (dif'looēns) *n.* [L. *dis*, away; *fluere*, to flow.] Disintegration by the formation of large vacuoles whose walls break on bursting (*biol.*).
- diffuse** (difūs') *a.* [L. *diffundere*, to pour.] Widely spread (*biol.*).
- digastric** (digās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *gaster*, belly.] Two-bellied, *appl.* muscles fleshy at the ends, tendinous in the middle (*anat.*).
- digenesis** (dijēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Alternation of generations.
- digenetic** (dī'jēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *gignesthai*, to produce.] *Pert.* digenesis (*biol.*).
- digenoporous** (dī'jēnōp'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *genos*, birth; *poros*, pore.]
- With two genital pores, said of many Turbellaria (*zool.*).
- digestion** (dijēs'chūn) *n.* [L. *digestio*, digestion.] The process by which nutrient materials are rendered absorbable by the working of various juices and mechanical action (*phys.*).
- digestive** (dijēs'tiv) *a.* [L. *digestio*, digestion.] *Pert.* digestion, or having the power of aiding in digestion (*phys.*).
- digit** (dij'it) *n.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] A division of the limb in any vertebrate above Fishes (*zool.*).
- digital** (dij'itāl) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] *Pert.* finger or digit, also *appl.* things resembling a digit (*zool.*).
- digital** (dij'itāl) *n.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] The distal joint of a spider's pedipalp (*zool.*).
- digitaliform** (dij'itāl'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *forma*, shape.] Finger-shaped, *appl.* corollae which are like the finger of a glove (*bot.*).
- digitate** (dij'itāt) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] Having the parts arranged like the fingers in a hand (*bot.*); with fingers (*zool.*); finger-shaped (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- digitiform** (dij'itifōrm) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *forma*, shape.] Finger-shaped; *appl.* roots (*bot.*).
- digitigrade** (dij'itigrād) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *gradus*, step.] Having feet, the digits of which only touch the ground in walking (*zool.*).
- digitinervate** (dij'itīnēr'vāt) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *nervus*, a sinew.] Having the veins radiating out from the base like the fingers of a hand, with usually five or seven veins; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- digitipartite** (dij'itipār'tit) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *partire*, to divide.] Having the leaves divided up in a hand-like pattern (*bot.*).
- digitipinnate** (dij'itipīn'āt) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *pinnā*, leaf.] Having digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate (*bot.*).
- digitule** (dij'itūl) *n.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] Any small finger-like process; small process on the insect tarsi (*zool.*).
- digoneutic** (dī'gōnū'tik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *goneuein*, to produce.] Breeding twice a year (*zool.*).

digonoporous (dī'gönöp'örüs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *genos*, birth; *poros*, pore.] With two distinct genital apertures, male and female (*zool.*).

digynous (dī'jīnūs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *gynē*, woman.] Having two carpels (*bot.*).

dihybrid (dīhī'brīd) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; L. *hibrida*, mixed offspring.] A cross whose parents differ in two distinct characters (*biol.*).

dilatator (dīl'atā'tör) *n.* [L. *dilatare*, to expand.] See **dilator**.

dilated (dīlā'tēd) *a.* [L. *dilatare*, to flatten.] Expanded or flattened; *appl.* parts of insects, etc., with a wide margin (*zool.*).

dilator (dīlā'tör) *n.* [L. *dilatare*, to expand.] Name *appl.* any muscle that expands or dilates any organ (*anat.*).

dilophous (dīlōf'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *lophos*, crest.] Any tetractinal spicule with two of its rays forked like a crest (*zool.*).

diluvial (dīlū'viāl) *a.* [L. *diluvium*, deluge.] *Pert.* the present, in geological reckoning (*pal.*).

dimerous (dim'ērüs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *meros*, part.] Having each whorl of two parts (*bot.*); with a two-jointed tarsus (*zool.*).

dimidiate (dīmid'iāt) *a.* [L. *dimidius*, half.] Having only one-half developed (*biol.*); having the capsule split on one side (*bot.*).

dimorphism (dimōr'fizm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *morphe*, shape.] Condition of having stamens of two different lengths, of having two different kinds of leaves, flowers, etc. (*bot.*). State of having two different forms of one sex; of having two different kinds of zooids; of having two different kinds of offspring; of having broods which, owing to differing conditions, differ in size or colouring (*zool.*).

dimyric (dīmī'ri'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *mys*, muscle.] Having two adductor muscles (*zool.*).

dinomic (dīnōm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *nomos*, division.] *Appl.* an organism restricted to two of the biogeographical divisions of the globe (*biol.*).

dioecious (diē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*,

twice; *oikos*, house.] Having the sexes separate (*zool.*); having the male and female flowers on different individuals (*bot.*).

dioptrate (dīöp'trāt) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; root *opt*, to see.] Having the eyes or the ocelli separated by a narrow line (*zool.*).

dipetalous (dīpēt'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *petalon*, petal.] Having two petals (*bot.*).

diphycercal (dīf'isēr'käl) *a.* [Gk. *diphyes*, twofold; *kerkos*, tail.] With a tail in which the vertebral column runs straight to the tip, thereby dividing the fin symmetrically (*zool.*).

diphygenic (dīf'ijēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *diphyes*, twofold; *genos*, birth.] With two types of development of the embryo (*zool.*).

diphyodont (dīf'iodōnt') *a.* [Gk. *diphyes*, twofold; *odous*, tooth.] With deciduous and permanent sets of teeth (*zool.*).

diplanetic (dīplānēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *planetikos*, inclined to wander.] With two distinct types of zoospores (*bot.*).

diplarthrous (dīplār'thrūs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *arthron*, joint.] With the tarsal or carpal bones of one row articulating with two bones in the other (*zool.*).

dipleurula (dīploor'ülä) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pleuron*, side.] Any of the bilaterally symmetrical larvae of the Echinoderms; an echinopaedium (*zool.*).

diploblastic (dīp'lōbläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *blastos*, bud.] Having two distinct germ layers (*zool.*).

diplocardiac (dīp'lōkār'diäk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *kardia*, heart.] With the two sides of the heart quite distinct (*zool.*).

diplocaulescent (dīp'lōkölēs'ēnt) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *kaulos*, stem.] With secondary stems (*bot.*).

diploe (dīp'lōē) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double.] The cancellous tissue between the outer and inner lamellae of certain skull bones (*anat.*).

diplogangliate (dīp'lögäng'gliät) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *ganglion*,

- ganglion.] With the ganglia usually arranged in pairs (*zool.*).
- diplogensis** (dip'lōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *genos*, birth.] The supposed change in the germ plasm that accompanies the "use and disuse" changes occurring in the body tissues (*biol.*).
- diploic** (dip'lō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double.] Occupying channels in the cancellous tissue of certain bones (*anat.*).
- diplo nephridia** (dip'lōnēfrīd'īā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *nephros*, kidney.] Nephridia derived partly from ectoderm, partly from mesoderm (*zool.*).
- diplo neural** (dip'lōnūrāl) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *neuron*, nerve.] Supplied with two nerves (*anat.*).
- diploperistomous** (dip'lōpērīs'tōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *peri*, around; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a double projection or peristome (*bot.*).
- diploplacula** (dip'lōplāk'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *plakoeis*, flat.] A flattened blastula consisting of two layers of cells (*biol.*).
- diplopore** (dip'lōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *poros*, pore.] Respiratory organ in the Cystoidea (*zool.*).
- diplosome** (dip'lōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *soma*, body.] A double centrosome lying outside the nuclear membrane (*cyt.*).
- diplosphene** (dip'lōsfēn) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *sphen*, wedge.] A wedge-shaped process on the neural arch of the vertebrae of certain fossil Reptiles (*pal.*).
- diplospondylic** (dip'lōspōndil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] With two centra to each myotome, or with one centrum and a well-developed intercentrum (*zool.*).
- diplostemonous** (dip'lōstēm'ōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *stemon*, warp.] With two whorls of stamens in regular alternation with the perianth leaves (*bot.*).
- diplo tegia** (dip'lōtē'jīā) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *tegos*, roof.] An inferior fruit with dry indehiscent pericarp (*bot.*).
- dipnoan** (dip'nōān) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pnein*, to breathe.] Breathing by gills and lungs (*zool.*).
- diprotodont** (diprō'tōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *protos*, first; *odous*, tooth.] Having the two anterior incisors large and prominent, the rest of the incisors and canines being smaller or absent (*zool.*).
- dipterocecidium** (dip'tērōsēsīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pteron*, wing; *kekis*, gall nut.] A gall caused by any insect (*biol.*).
- dipterous** (dip'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pteron*, wing.] With two wings or wing-like expansions (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- directive body**,—a polar body (*cyt.*).
- directive mesenteries**,—in Zoantharia, the dorsal and ventral pairs of mesenteries (*zool.*).
- directive sphere**,—attraction sphere (*cyt.*).
- disc** (disk) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] Any flattened portion like a disc in shape (*bot.*, *zool.*); the circumoral area in many animals; the circular areas at the opposite poles of many animals (*zool.*); any modification of the thalamus (*bot.*); the area marking the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye; cup-shaped tactile structures in the skin; the mass of cells of the membrana granulosa which projects into the cavity of the egg follicle (*anat.*).
- disc-florets**,—the inner florets borne on the abbreviated and reduced peduncle in many inflorescences (*bot.*).
- discal** (dis'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] *Pert.* any disc-like structure.
- discal** (dis'kāl) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] A large cell at the base of the wing of lepidopterous insects completely enclosed by wing-nervures; also in some Diptera (*zool.*).
- disciflorous** (dis'kiflō'rūs, dis'iflō'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *L. flos*, flower.] With flowers in which the receptacle is large and disc-like (*bot.*).
- discoblastic** (dis'kōblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* meroblastic eggs in which the area of segmentation is disc-shaped (*zool.*).
- discoblastula** (dis'kōblās'tulā) *n.* [Gk.

- diskos*, disc; *blastos*, bud.] A blastula formed from a meroblastic egg with disc-like blastoderm (zool.).
- discocarp** (dis'kōkarp) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *karpōs*, fruit.] A special enlargement of the thalamus below the calyx (bot.).
- discoctasters** (dis'kōktās'tēr) *n. plu.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *okto*, eight; *aster*, star.] Sponge spicules with eight rays terminating in discs, each disc corresponding in position to the corners of a cube; a modified hexactine (zool.).
- discodactylous** (dis'kōdāk'tīlūs) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *daktylos*, finger.] With suckers at the ends of the fingers (zool.).
- discohexactine** (dis'kōhēksāk'tīn) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *hex*, six; *actis*, ray.] A sponge spicule with six equal rays meeting at right angles (zool.).
- discohexaster** (dis'kōhēksās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *hex*, six; *aster*, star.] A hexactine with the rays ending in discs (zool.).
- discoid** (dis'koid) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *eidos*, resemblance.] Flat and circular; disc-shaped.
- discoidal** (diskoi'dāl) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *eidos*, like.] Disc-like; *appl.* segmentation in which the blastoderm forms a one-layered disc or cap which spreads over the yolk (emb.).
- discontinuous variation**,—see *mutation*.
- disconula** (diskōn'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] An eight-rayed stage in the larval development of certain Coelenterates (zool.).
- discocaster** (dis'kōōktās'tēr), — see *discoctasters*.
- discoplacenta** (dis'kōplāsēn'tā) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *L. placenta*, placenta.] A placenta with the villi on a circular cake-like disc (zool.).
- discus proligerus**,—in a Graafian follicle, the mass of cells immediately surrounding the ovum (emb.).
- disjunct** (disjūngkt') *a.* [L. *dis*, apart; *jungere*, to join.] Having the body regions separated by deep constrictions (zool.).
- disjunctive symbiosis**,—a mutually helpful condition of symbiosis although there is no direct connection between the partners (biol.).
- disk**,—see *disc*.
- dispermous** (dispēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sperma*, seed.] Having two seeds (bot.).
- dispermy** (dispēr'mī) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sperma*, seed.] The entrance of two spermatozoa into an ovum (biol.).
- dispersal** (dispēr'sāl) *n.* [L. *dis*, apart; *spargere*, to strew.] The actual scattering or distributing of organisms on the earth's surface (biol.).
- dispireme** (dispī'rēm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *speirema*, skein.] The stage of karyokinesis in which each daughter nucleus has given rise to a spireme (cyt.).
- displacement** (displās'mēnt) *n.* [O.F. *desplacier*, to displace.] An abnormal position of any part of a plant due to its shifting from its normal place of insertion (bot.).
- dissected** (disēk'tēd) *a.* [L. *dis*, apart; *secare*, to cut.] Having the lamina cut into lobes, the incisions reaching nearly to the midrib (bot.).
- dissempiment** (disēp'imēnt) *n.* [L. *dis*, apart; *saepire*, to hedge in.] The partition found in some compound ovaries (bot.); in Corals, one of the oblique calcareous partitions stretching from septum to septum and closing the interseptal loculi below (zool.).
- dissilent** (disīl'īēnt) *a.* [L. *dis*, apart; *salire*, to leap.] Springing open; *appl.* capsules of various plants which dehiscce explosively (bot.).
- dissoconch** (dis'ōkōngk') *n.* [Gk. *dissos*, double; *kongche*, shell.] The shell of a veliger larva (zool.).
- dissogeny** (disōj'ēnī) *n.* [Gk. *dissos*, double; *genos*, birth.] The condition of having two sexually mature periods in the same animal—one in the larva, one in the adult (zool.).
- dissogony** (disōg'ōnī),—see *dissogeny*.
- distal** (dis'tāl) *a.* [L. *dis*, apart; *stare*, to stand.] Standing far apart, *appl.* bristles, etc.; *pert.* end of any structure farthest from the middle line of the organism (biol.).
- distichalia** (distīkā'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *distichos*, with two rows.] In

- Crinoids, the secondary brachalia, fixed or free (*zool.*).
- distichous** (dis'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *distichos*, with two rows.] *Pert.* alternate leaves, so arranged that the first is directly below the third (*bot.*).
- distractile** (distrāk'til) *a.* [L. *dis*, apart; *trahere*, to draw.] Widely separate; *appl.* usually to long-stalked anthers (*bot.*).
- distribution** (dis'tribū'shūn) *n.* [L. *dis*, apart; *tribuere*, to allot.] The range of an organism or group in the biogeographical divisions of the globe (*biol.*).
- dithecal** (dithē'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *theke*, box.] Two-celled (*bot.*).
- ditokous** (dit'ökūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *tokos*, birth.] Producing two at a time, either eggs or young (*zool.*).
- ditrematous** (ditrē'mātūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *trema*, opening.] With separate genital openings; with anus and genital openings separate (*zool.*).
- ditrochous** (dit'rökūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *trochos*, runner.] With a divided trochanter, or second joint of the limb (*zool.*).
- diurnal** (diūr'nāl) *a.* [L. *dies*, day.] Opening during the day only (*bot.*); active in the day-time (*zool.*).
- divaricate** (divār'ikāt) *a.* [L. *dis*, apart; *varicare*, to straddle.] Widely divergent; bifid; forked (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- divaricators** (dī'vārikā'tōrz) *n. plu.* [L. *dis*, apart; *varicare*, to straddle.] Muscles stretching from the ventral valve to the cardinal process, and by their contraction opening the shell (*zool.*).
- divergency** (divēr'jēnsī) *n.* [L. *dis*, apart; *vergere*, to bend.] The fraction of a stem circumference, usually constant for a species, which separates two consecutive leaves in a spiral (*bot.*).
- divergent** (divēr'jēnt) *a.* [L. *dis*, apart; *vergere*, to bend.] Separated from one another; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- diverticulum** (dī'vērtik'ulūm) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *vertere*, to turn.] A tube or sac, blind at the distal end, branching off from a canal or cavity (*zool.*).
- divided** (divī'dēd) *a.* [L. *dividere*, to divide.] With the lamina cut by incisions which reach the midrib; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- division** (divīzh'un) *n.* [L. *dividere*, to divide.] One of the smaller groups of organisms which together form a larger group (*biol.*); one of the separate parts of which any structure may be composed (*biol.*).
- dizoic** (dizō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* spore containing two sporozoites (*zool.*).
- dodecagynous** (dō'dēkāj'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve; *gyne*, woman.] Having twelve pistils (*bot.*).
- dodecamerous** (dō'dēkām'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve; *meros*, part.] Having each whorl composed of twelve parts (*bot.*).
- dodecandrous** (dō'dēkām'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve; *aner*, man.] Having at least twelve stamens (*bot.*).
- dolabriform** (dölāb'rīfōrm) *a.* [L. *dolabra*, mattock; *forma*, shape.] Axe-shaped (*biol.*).
- dolichostylous** (dō'likōstī'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *dolichos*, long; *stylos*, pillar.] *Pert.* long-styled anthers in dimorphic flowers (*bot.*).
- dolioform** (dō'līōfōrm) *a.* [L. *dolium*, jar; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a barrel (*zool.*).
- dominant characters**,—see **Mendelism**.
- dormant** (dōr'mānt) *a.* [L. *dormire*, to sleep.] Resting; *appl.* any structure or feature which may develop later (*biol.*).
- dorsal** (dōr'sāl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] *Pert.* or lying near the back as *opp.* the ventral surface (*anat.*); *pert.* surface farthest from the axis; the upper surface of the thallus or prothallus of ferns, etc. (*bot.*).
- dorsalis** (dōrsā'lis) *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] The artery which supplies the back of any organ (*anat.*).
- dorsiferous** (dōrsīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *ferre*, to carry.] With the sori on the back of the leaf (*bot.*); carrying the young on the back (*zool.*).
- dorsifixed** (dōr'sīfik'st) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *ungere*, to fix.] Having the

filament attached to the back of the anther, which is immovable (*bot.*).

dorsigrade (dôr'sigrād) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *gradus*, step.] Having the back of the digit on the ground when walking (*zool.*).

dorsispinal (dôr'sīspīnāl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *spīna*, spine.] *Pert.* or referring to the back and spine (*anat.*).

dorsoventral (dôr'sivēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *venter*, belly.] With upper and lower surfaces distinct (*bot.*).

dorsocentral (dôr'sösēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *centrum*, centre.] *Pert.* mid-dorsal surface; *pert.* aboral surface of Echinoderms (*zool.*).

dorsolumbar (dôr'sölüm'bār) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *lumbus*, loin.] *Pert.* lumbar region of the back (*zool.*).

dorsoumbonal (dôr'söumbō'nāl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *umbo*, umbo.] Lying on the back near the umbo (*zool.*).

dorsoventral (dôr'sövēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *venter*, belly.] *Pert.* structures which stretch from the dorsal to the ventral surface (*zool.*).

dorsulum (dôr'sülüm) *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] The upper surface lying between the collar and scutellum; the mesonotum (*zool.*).

dorsum (dôr'süm) *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] The sulcular surface of Anthozoa; the tergum or notum of Insects and Crustacea; the back or higher animals (*zool.*).

drepanium (drēpā'nium) *n.* [Gk. *drepanon*, sickle.] A helicoid cyme with the secondary axes developed in a plane parallel to that of the main peduncle and its first branch (*bot.*).

dromaeognathous (drō'mēōg'nāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *dromein*, to run; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having a palate in which the palatines and pterygoids do not articulate, owing to the intervention of the vomer (*zool.*).

dromotropic (drō'mōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dromos*, course; *trepein*, to turn.] Bent in a spiral (*bot.*).

drone (drōn) *n.* [A.S. *dran*.] The male of any species of bee (*zool.*).

drupaceous (droopā'shūs) *a.* [Gk.

druppa, berry.] *Pert.* drupe; bearing drupes; drupe-like (*bot.*).

drupe (droop), *n.* [Gk. *druppa*, berry.] A superior, one-celled fruit with one or two seeds and a fleshy sarcocarp, a hard endocarp and the pericarp separable into its component parts (*bot.*).

drupels (droop'ēlz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *druppa*, berry.] The individual components of the fruit of the raspberry (*bot.*).

duct (dükt) *n.* [L. *ducere*, to lead]; also **ductus**. Any tube which conveys fluid or other substance (*anat.*); a tube formed by a series of cells which have lost their walls at the points of contact (*bot.*).

ductless glands,—glands which do not communicate with any organ directly by means of a duct, *e.g.* spleen (*anat.*).

ductule (dük'tül) *n.* [L. *ducere*, to lead.] The fine thread-like terminal portion of a duct (*anat.*).

ductus (dük'tūs) *n.* [L. *ducere*, to lead.] See **duct**.

ductus ejaculatorius,—the common duct into which the vasa deferentia open in Insects; a narrow muscular tube at the end of the vas deferens in various invertebrates (*zool.*).

duodenal (dü'ödē'nāl) *a.* [L. *duodeni*, twelve each.] *Pert.* duodenum (*anat.*).

duodenum (dü'ödē'nüm) *n.* [L. *duodeni*, twelve each.] That portion of the small intestine next to the pyloric end of the stomach (*anat.*).

duplication (dü'plikā'shūn) *n.* [L. *duplex*, double.] See **chorisis**.

duplicate (dü'plikā'tūr) *n.* [L. *duplex*, double.] A circular fold near the base of the protrusible portion of a polyzoan polypide (*zool.*).

duplicident (düplis'idēt) *a.* [L. *duplex*, double; *dens*, tooth.] Having two pairs of incisors in the upper jaw, one behind the other (*zool.*).

duplicodentate (dü'plikōdēn'tāt) *a.* [L. *duplex*, double; *dens*, tooth.] With the marginal teeth on the leaf bearing smaller teeth-like structures (*bot.*).

dura mater (dūrā mā'tēr, door'ā mā'tēr) *n.* [L. *dura*, hard; *mater*, mother.] The tough membrane lining the whole cerebro-spinal cavity (*anat.*).

dura spinalis,—the tough membrane lining the spinal canal (*anat.*).

duramen (dūrā'mēn) *n.* [L. *durare*, to harden.] The hard, darker central region of a tree-stem; the heart wood (*bot.*).

dwarf male,—the small three- or four-celled plant formed from the androspore of Oedogonium (*bot.*); a small, usually simply formed, individual in many classes of animals, either free or carried by the female (*zool.*).

dyad (dī'ād) *n.* [Gk. *dyas*, two.] The half of a tetrad group (*cyt.*).

dyaster (dī'āstēr) *n.* [Gk. *dyas*, two; *aster*, star.] "The double group of chromosomes during the anaphases of cell-division" (*cyt.*).

dyne (dīn) *n.* [Gk. *dynamis*, power.] The unit of force in the C.G. system of physical units (*phys.*).

dymerism (dīs'mērīzm) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *meros*, part.] An aggregate of unlike parts (*biol.*).

dymerogenesis (dīs'mērōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *meros*, part; *genesis*, birth.] Segmentation resulting in unlike parts (*biol.*).

dysoxide (dīsōk'sīdīz) *v.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *oxys*, sharp.] To find difficult to oxidize (*phys.*).

dyspnoea (dīs'pnēā) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *pnein*, to breathe.] Difficulty in breathing (*phys.*).

dysteleology (dīs'tēlēōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *telos*, end; *logos*, discourse.] Haeckel's doctrine of purposelessness in nature (*biol.*).

dzierzon (dzēr'tsōn) *theory*,—the belief that the males of the honey-bee are always produced from unfertilized eggs (*zool.*).

E

ear (ēr) *n.* [A.S. *ear*.] The auditory organ (*anat.*); the various structures among invertebrates supposed to have an auditory function; the specialized tufts of hair or feathers

which are close to, or similar to an external ear or pinna (*zool.*); an ear-shaped structure; the spike of any cereal (*bot.*).

eared (ērd) *n.* [A.S. *ear*.] Having external ears or pinnae; with tufts of feathers resembling ears (*zool.*); having long bristles or processes, as in the grains of corn, etc. (*bot.*).

ebracteate (ēbrāk'tēāt), **ebracteolate** (ēbrāk'tēōlāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, from; *bracteatus*, covered with a gold plate.] Without bracts, or without bracteoles, reduced leaves on the flower-stalk (*bot.*).

ecalcarate (ēkāl'kārāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *calcar*, spur.] Having no spur (*zool.*); with no spur-like process on the petals (*bot.*).

ecardinal (ēkār'dīnāl) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *cardo*, hinge.] Having no hinge; also **ecardinate** (*zool.*).

ecarinate (ēkār'īnāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *carina*, keel.] Not furnished with a keel or keel-like ridge (*bot.*, *zool.*).

ecaudate (ēkō'dāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *cauda*, tail.] Without a tail (*zool.*).

ecblastesis (ēk'blāstē'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out of; *blastos*, bud.] A proliferation of the main axis of an inflorescence (*bot.*).

ecdemic (ēkdēm'īk) *a.* [Gk. *ek*, out of; *demos*, people.] Not native.

ecderon (ēk'dērōn) *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out; *deros*, skin.] The outer or epidermal layer of the skin (*anat.*).

ecderonic (ēk'dērōnīk) *a.* [Gk. *ek*, out; *deros*, skin.] Ectodermic; epiblastic (*emb.*).

ecdysis (ēkdī'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out; *dyein*, to enter.] The act of moulting any particular cuticular layer or structure (*zool.*).

echinate (ēk'īnāt) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine.] Furnished with spines or bristles (*zool.*).

echinochrome (ēk'īnōkrōm', ēk'īnōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; *chroma*, colour.] A colouring pigment found in Echinoderms (*zool.*).

echinoid (ēk'īnoid, ēk'īnoid) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine.] Pert. sea-urchins (*zool.*).

echinopaedium (ēk'īnōpē'diūm, ēk'īnōpē'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; *pais*, child.] See *dipleurula*.

echinopluteus (ĕk'ĭnöploo'tĕūs, ĕk'ĭnöploo'tĕūs) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; L. *pluteus*, shed.] The larva or pluteus of echinoids, from its supposed resemblance to an upturned easel (*zool.*).

echinulate (ĕkĭn'ulāt) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine.] Having small spines (*zool.*).

ecology (ĕkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house; *logos*, discourse.] That part of biology which deals with the relationship between organisms and their surroundings (*biol.*).

ectental (ĕktĕn'tāl) *line*,—the line where the ectoderm and endoderm meet at the blastopore of a gastrula (*cyt.*).

ectethmoid (ĕktĕth'moid) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidōs*, resemblance.] The lateral ethmoid bone (*anat.*).

ecthoraeum (ĕk'thŏrĕ'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *ekthroskein*, to leap out.] The thread of a nematocyst (*zool.*).

ectoblast (ĕk'tŏblāst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *blastos*, bud.] See *epiblast*.

ectobronchium (ĕk'tŏbrŏng'kiūm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *brongchos*, wind-pipe.] See *ectobronchus*.

ectobronchus (ĕk'tŏbrŏng'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *brongchos*, wind-pipe.] A lateral branch of the main bronchus in birds (*zool.*).

ectocarpous (ĕk'tŏkār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having the gonads of ectodermal origin (*zool.*).

ectochondrostosis (ĕk'tŏkŏndrŏstŏ'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *chondros*, cartilage; *osteon*, bone.] The deposition of lime-salts beginning in the perichondrium and gradually invading the cartilage (*anat.*).

ectochone (ĕk'tŏkŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ektio*, without; *choane*, funnel.] A funnel-shaped chamber into which the ostia in certain Sponges lead (*zool.*).

ectocoelic (ĕk'tŏsĕ'lik) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *koilos*, hollow.] Pert. structures situated outside the enteron of the Coelenterates (*zool.*).

ectocondyle (ĕk'tŏkŏn'dil) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *kondylos*, knob.] The outer condyle of a bone (*anat.*).

ectocranial (ĕk'tŏkrā'nīāl) *a.* [Gk.

ektos, outside; *kranion*, skull.] Pert. outside of skull (*anat.*).

ectocuneiform (ĕk'tŏkūnĕ'ifŏrm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; L. *cuneus*, wedge; *forma*, shape.] A bone in the distal row of the tarsus (*anat.*).

ectocyst (ĕk'tŏsist) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *kystis*, bladder.] The outer layer of the zoecial wall in Polyzoa (*zool.*).

ectoderm (ĕk'tŏdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *derma*, skin.] The outer layer of a multicellular animal, when composed of cells (*zool.*); the epidermis in higher mammals (*anat.*).

ectogenous (ĕktŏj'ĕnūs) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Able to live an independent life; *appl.* Bacteria (*bot.*).

ectoglia (ĕktŏg'liā) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *glia*, glue.] An outer layer of cells in the central nervous system (*anat.*).

ectolecithal (ĕk'tŏlĕs'ithāl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *lekithos*, yolk of an egg.] Having the yolk surrounding the formative protoplasm (*zool.*).

ectoloph (ĕk'tŏlŏf) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *lophos*, crest.] The ridge stretching from the paracone to the metacone in a lophodont molar (*anat.*).

ectomere (ĕk'tŏmĕr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *meros*, part.] An epiblast cell which gives rise to ectoderm (*cyt.*).

ectoparasite (ĕk'tŏpār'āsīt) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] A parasite that lives on the exterior of an organism (*zool.*).

ectopatagium (ĕk'tŏpātā'jiūm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; L. *patagium*, border.] The part of the wing-like membrane of bats carried on the metacarpals and the phalanges (*zool.*).

ectophyte (ĕk'tŏfit) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *phyton*, plant.] Name given to an external parasite in the plant world (*bot.*).

ectoplasm (ĕk'tŏplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *plasma*, something moulded.] The external layer of protoplasm in a cell, usually slightly modified (*biol.*); the ectosarc in a

- protozoan cell (*zool.*); the layer next the cell-wall (*bot.*).
- ectosarc** (ĕk'tösärk) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *sarx*, flesh.] The external, often highly specialized, layer of protoplasm in a Protozoon (*zool.*).
- ectosome** (ĕk'tösöm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *soma*, body.] The enveloping portion of a Sponge containing no flagellated chambers (*zool.*).
- ectosphere** (ĕk'tösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *sphaira*, globe.] The outer zone of the attraction sphere (*cyt.*).
- ectospore** (ĕk'töspör) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *sporos*, seed.] The spore formed at the end of each sterigma in the Basidiomycetes (*bot.*).
- ectostosis** (ĕk'töstö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *osteon*, bone.] Formation of bone in which the ossification begins under the perichondrium and either surrounds or replaces the cartilage (*anat.*).
- ectotheca** (ĕk'töthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *thēke*, cup.] The outer coating of the gonotheca in certain Hydroids (*zool.*).
- ectotrophic** (ĕk'tötřö'fik) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *trephein*, to nourish.] Finding nourishment from outside; *appl.* Fungi which surround the roots of the host with a web of hyphae (*bot.*).
- ectoturbinal** (ĕk'tötür'binal) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; L. *turbo*, whirl.] One of the divisions of the ethmo-turbinals (*zool.*).
- ectozoon** (ĕk'tözö'ön) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *zoon*, animal.] An external parasite (*zool.*).
- edaphic** (ēdäf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *edaphos*, soil.] Pert. or influenced by the conditions of the soil (*phys.*).
- edentate** (ēdēn'tāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *dens*, tooth.] Without teeth (*zool.*); without tooth-like projections (*bot.*).
- edriophthalmic** (ēd'rřöfthäl'mik) *a.* [Gk. *edra*, seat; *ophthalmos*, eye.] Having sessile eyes; *appl.* certain Crustacea (*zool.*).
- efferent** (ĕf'ērēnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying from, *appl.* vessels, lymphatics, etc. (*anat.*); carrying outwards, *appl.*
- impulses carried outwards by the motor nerves (*phys.*).
- egest** (ĕjĕst') *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *gerere*, to carry.] To throw out; to void; to excrete (*phys.*).
- egg** (ĕg) *n.* [Icel. *egg*.] The matured germ-cell of a female plant or animal (*biol.*).
- egg-albumin**,—the chief constituent of the white of egg, known to be a mixture of glucoproteids (*phys.*).
- egg-apparatus**,—the two synergids and ovum proper, near the micropyle in the embryo sac of seed plants (*bot.*).
- egg-case**,—a protective covering formed by many animals for their eggs (*zool.*).
- egg-cell**,—the ovum proper apart from any layer of cells derived from it or from other cells (*zool.*).
- egg-membrane**,—the layer of tough tissue lining the shell of an egg (*zool.*).
- egg-nucleus**,—the female pronucleus (*cyt.*).
- egg-tooth**,—a small horny and calcareous structure on the tip of the beak by means of which the embryo breaks the shell (*zool.*).
- ejaculation** (ĕjäk'ülä'shün) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *jacere*, to throw.] Act of suddenly ejecting a fluid from a duct (*phys.*).
- ejaculatory** (ĕjäk'ülätörĭ) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *jacere*, to throw.] Throwing out, *appl.* function of certain ducts (*phys.*).
- elaborate** (ĕlāb'örāt) *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *laborare*, to work.] To change from a crude state to a state capable of assimilation (*phys.*); to form complex organic substances from simple materials (*bot.*).
- elaeblast** (ĕlē'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *elaion*, oil; *blastos*, bud.] A mass of nutrient material at the posterior end of the body in certain Tunicates (*zool.*).
- elaeodochon** (ĕl'ēöd'ökön) *n.* [Gk. *elaiodochos*, oil-containing.] The preen-gland or oil-gland in birds (*zool.*).
- elaioplast** (ĕl'ēöpläst') *n.* [Gk. *elaion*, oil; *plastos*, moulded.] A plastid in a plant cell which forms or helps to form oil globules (*bot.*).

elastic fibres,—special fibres, often branched and highly resistant to the action of boiling water, but easily acted on by tryptic digestion (*phys.*).

elastic fibro-cartilage,—consists of cartilage cells and a matrix pervaded by a network of yellow elastic fibres which branch and anastomose in all directions (*anat.*).

elastic tissue,—a type of connective tissue in which elastic and yellowish fibres are mixed with the non-elastic fibres (*phys.*).

elastin (ēlās'tin) *n.* [Gk. *elauein*, to drive.] The substance which forms elastic tissues (*phys.*).

elater (ēlātēr) *n.* [Gk. *elater*, driver.] One of the cells in certain plants with a spiral thickening in the wall which assists in dispersing the spores (*bot.*).

electric organ,—modifications of muscles or groups of muscles which discharge a considerable amount of electric energy, found in certain Fishes (*zool.*).

electroplax (ēlēk'trōplāks) *n.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber; *plax*, anything broad and flat.] One of the constituent plates of an electric organ, which are arranged at right angles to the axis of the primitive muscle (*zool.*).

electrotonic (ēlēk'trōtōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber; *tonos*, tension.] Pert. a state of electric tension (*phys.*).

electrotonus (ēlēk'trōtōnūs) *n.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber; *tonos*, tension.] The modified condition of a nerve when subjected to a constant current of electricity (*phys.*).

eleidin (ēlē'idin) *n.* [Gk. *eleos*, wandering.] A substance found as small granules in the stratum granulosum of the epidermis, probably a stage in the formation of keratin (*phys.*).

element (ēl'ēmēt) *n.* [L. *elementum*, unit.] A substance that cannot be separated into simpler substances (*phys.*).

eleutherodactyl (ēlū'thērōdāk'til) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros*, free; *daktylos*, finger.] Having the hind toe free (*zool.*).

eleutheropetalous (ēlū'thērōpēt'ālūs)

a. [Gk. *eleutheros*, free; *petalon*, petal.] Having the petals or the components of the whorl free or separate (*bot.*).

eleutherophyllous (ēlū'thērōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros*, free; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having the components of the perianth whorls free (*bot.*).

eleutherosepalous (ēlū'thērōsēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros*, free; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having the sepals free and separate (*bot.*).

elliptical (ēlīp'tikāl) *a.* [Gk. *elleipsis*, a falling short.] Oval-shaped; *appl.* leaves of about the same breadth at equal distances from base and apex, which are slightly acute (*bot.*).

elytriform (ēlīt'rīfōrm) *a.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath; L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an elytrum (*zool.*).

elytroid (ēlīt'roid) *a.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath; *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling an elytrum (*zool.*).

elytrum (ēlīt'rūm) *n.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath.] The anterior wing of certain insects, hard and case-like; one of the scales or shield-like plates found on the dorsal surface of some worms (*zool.*).

emarginate (ēmār'jināt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *marginare*, to delimit.] Having a triangular notch at the apex (*bot.*); having the tip notched (*zool.*).

embole (ēm'bōlē) *n.* [Gk. *embole*, putting into place.] Invagination (*emb.*).

embolic (ēmbōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *embolos*, anything pointed.] Pushing or growing in (*emb.*).

embolium (ēmbō'līūm) *n.* [Gk. *embolos*, pointed.] The outer or costal part of the wing in certain insects (*zool.*).

embolomeros (ēm'bōlōm'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *embolos*, anything pointed; *meros*, part.] Having two vertebral rings in each segment due to the union of the hypocentra with the neural arch, and the union of the two pleurocentra below the notochord (*anat.*).

embryo (ēm'briō) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo.] Any young organism in the early stages of its development before it has become self-supporting (*biol.*).

embryo cell,—one of the two cells formed from the first division of the fertilized egg in certain plants, developing later into the embryo, the other developing into the suspensor (*bot.*).

embryo sac,—the megaspore (*bot.*).

embryogeny (ěmbrjō'jěni) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo; *genos*, birth.] The processes by which the embryo is formed (*emb.*).

embryology (ěmbrjōl'ojj) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo; *logos*, discourse.] That part of biology dealing with the formation and development of the embryo (*biol.*).

embryonic (ěmbrjōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo.] *Pert.* embryo (*biol.*).

embryophore (ěm'brjōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo; *pherein*, to bear.] The ciliated mantle enclosing the embryo in many tape-worms, and formed from the superficial blastomeres of the embryo (*zool.*).

embryotegia (ěmbrjōtē'jiā) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo; *tegos*, roof.] The small hardened portion of the testa which marks the micropyle in some seeds and separates like a little lid at the period of germination (*bot.*).

embryotrophy (ěm'brjōt'rōfi) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo; *trephein*, to nourish.] The nourishment of the embryo, or the means adapted to that purpose (*emb.*).

emergence (ěmēr'jěns) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *mergere*, to dip.] Any of the outgrowths which arise from the sub-epidermal tissue (*bot.*, *zool.*).

emersed (ěmērs't) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *mergere*, to dip.] Rising above the surface of the water; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).

eminence (ěm'iněns) *n.* [L. *eminens*, eminent.] Ridge or projection on the surface of bones (*anat.*).

eminentia (ěm'iněn'shiā) *n. plu.* [L. *eminens*, eminent.] Eminences.

emissary (ěm'isāri) *a.* [L. *emittere*, to send out.] Coming out; name *appl.* veins passing through apertures in the cranial wall and establishing connection between the sinuses inside and the veins outside (*anat.*).

empodium (ěmpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *pous*, foot.] A small variable

median structure between the claws of many insects' feet (*zool.*).

emulsin (ēmūl'sin) *n.* [L. *emulgere*, to milk out.] An enzyme found in certain plants (*bot.*).

enamel (ěnām'ěl) *n.* [O.F. *esmaillier*, to coat with enamel.] The hard material containing over 90 per cent. calcium and magnesium salts which forms a cap over the dentine, or may form a complete coat to the tooth or scale in which it is found (*anat.*).

enamel cells,—the cells which form the enamel and are collectively known as the enamel organ.

enantioblastic (ěnān'tiōblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *enantios*, opposite; *blastos*, bud.] Formed at the end of the seed opposite the placenta (*bot.*).

enarthrosis (ěn'ārthrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *arthron*, joint.] Ball-and-socket joint (*anat.*).

encephalocoel (ěnkěf'ālōsěl, -sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *enkephalos*, within the head; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity within the brain (*zool.*).

encephalon (ěnkěf'ālōn, -sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *enkephalos*, within the head.] The brain (*anat.*).

encephalospinal (ěnkěf'ālōspī'nāl, -sěf-) *a.* [Gk. *enkephalos*, within the head; L. *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* the brain and spinal cord (*anat.*).

enchylema (ěn'kilē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *chylos*, juice.] The more fluid protoplasm in a cell (*biol.*).

encyst (ěnsist') *v.* [Gk. *en*, in; *kystis*, bladder.] Of a cell or small animal, to surround itself with an outer coat or capsule (*biol.*).

encystation (ěnsistā'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *kystis*, bladder.] Formation of a cyst or capsule (*biol.*).

encystment (ěnsist'měnt) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *kystis*, bladder.] Formation of a firm, resistant envelope or capsule (*biol.*).

endarch (ěnd'ārk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *arche*, beginning.] With a central protoxylem, or with several surrounding a central pith (*bot.*).

endaspidéan (ěnd'āspid'ěān) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *aspis*, shield.] With the scutes extending on the inner surface of the tarsus (*zool.*).

- end-bulbs**,—minute cylindrical or oval bodies, consisting of a capsule containing a semi-fluid core in which the axis cylinder terminates either in a bulbous extremity or in a coiled plexiform mass (*anat.*).
- endemic** (ĕndĕm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in; *demos*, the people.] Restricted to a certain region or part of a region (*biol.*).
- enderon** (ĕn'dĕrĕn) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *deros*, skin.] The inner or endodermal layer (*anat.*).
- enderonic** (ĕn'dĕrĕn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in; *deros*, skin.] Endodermal.
- endites** (ĕndits') *n. plu.* [Gk. *endon*, within.] The offshoots on the mesial border of the appendages of certain Crustacea (*zool.*).
- endoblast** (ĕn'dĕblĕst) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *blastos*, bud.] The hypoblast (*emb.*).
- endocardiac** (ĕn'dĕkĕr'diĕk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kardia*, heart.] Situated within the heart (*anat.*).
- endocardial** (ĕn'dĕkĕr'diĕl), — see **endocardiac**.
- endocardium** (ĕn'dĕkĕr'diŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kardia*, heart.] The thin smooth membrane which lines and gives the glistening appearance to the inner surface of the heart (*anat.*).
- endocarp** (ĕn'dĕkĕrp) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *karpōs*, fruit.] The innermost layer of the pericarp, usually hard and stony, in drupaceous fruits (*bot.*).
- endocarpoid** (ĕn'dĕkĕr'poid) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having the disc-like ascocarps embedded in the thallus (*bot.*).
- endochondral** (ĕn'dĕkĕn'drĕl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *chondros*, cartilage.] Beginning or forming inside the cartilage, usually *appl.* ossification (*anat.*).
- endochone** (ĕn'dĕkĕn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *choane*, funnel.] Spacious sub-cortical crypt in the tissue of Sponges from which the incurrent canals start (*zool.*).
- endochrome** (ĕn'dĕkrĕm) **plate**,—a band of yellowish chromatophores found in the protoplasmic portion of certain Diatoms (*bot.*).
- endochylous** (ĕn'dĕki'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *chylos*, juice.] With the water-cells within the internal tissue (*bot.*).
- endocoelar** (ĕn'dĕsĕ'lĕr) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* the inner wall of the coelom, *i.e.* the splanchnic wall (*zool.*).
- endocone** (ĕn'dĕcĕn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *konos*, cone.] One of the conical structures formed in certain cephalopod shells (*pal.*).
- endocranium** (ĕn'dĕkrĕ'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kranon*, skull.] The process on the inner surface of the cranium of certain insects (*zool.*).
- endocrine** (ĕn'dĕkrĕn) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *krinein*, to separate.] *Appl.* organs of internal secretion (*phys.*).
- endocycle** (ĕn'dĕsĭ'kl) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kyklos*, circle.] A layer of tissues separating the internal phloem from the endodermis (*bot.*).
- endocyclic** (ĕn'dĕsik'lik) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kyklos*, circle.] With the mouth remaining in the axis of the coil of the gut, *appl.* Crinoids; having an apical system with a double circle of plates surrounding the anus, *appl.* Echinoids (*zool.*); *pert.* endocycle (*bot.*).
- endocyst** (ĕn'dĕsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kystis*, bladder.] The soft body wall of a zooid in a Polyzoan (*zool.*).
- endoderm** (ĕn'dĕdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *derma*, skin.] The hypoblast; the epithelium of the digestive and respiratory organs, and of the glands appended to the digestive tract (*emb.*).
- endoderm disc**,—the posterior unpaired thickening on the ventral surface of the blastoderm of the crayfish (*zool.*).
- endoderm lamella**,—a thin sheet of endoderm stretching between adjacent radial canals, and between the circular canal and the enteric cavity in certain Coelenterates (*zool.*).
- endodermis** (ĕn'dĕdĕr'mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *derma*, skin.] The innermost layer of the cortex in plants (*bot.*).
- endogamy** (ĕndĕg'ĕmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *gamos*, marriage.] Zygote formation within the cyst by the

reciprocal fusion of the division products of the daughter nuclei (*zool.*).

endogastric (ĕn'dögäs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *gaster*, belly.] Having the curvature of the body with the enclosing shell towards the ventral side (*zool.*).

endogenous (ĕndöj'ĕnüs) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *genos*, birth.] Developing from a deep-seated layer (*bot.*).

endogenous multiplication, — see spore formation.

endogeny (ĕndöj'ĕni) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *genos*, birth.] Development from a deep-seated layer (*biol.*).

endognath (ĕn'dögnäth') *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *gnathos*, jaw.] The inner branch of the oral appendages of Crustacea (*zool.*).

endognathion (ĕn'dögnäth'ĭön) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *gnathos*, jaw.] The mesial segment of the maxilla in man, bearing a central incisor (*anat.*).

endogonidium (ĕn'dögönĭd'ĭüm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *gonos*, offspring.] A gonidium formed in a receptacle; the colony-forming cells in such forms as Volvox (*bot.*).

endolabium (ĕn'dölä'bĭüm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. labium*, lip.] A membranous lobe in the interior of the mouth on the middle parts of the front of the labium (*zool.*).

endolaryngeal (ĕn'dölär'injē'al, -lärĭn-jēäl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *larynx*, larynx.] *Pert.* inside of, or situated in, the larynx (*anat.*).

endolymph (ĕn'dölĭmf) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. lymphä*, water.] The fluid in the inner labyrinth of the ear (*anat.*).

endolymphangial (ĕn'dölĭmfän'jäl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. lymphä*, water; Gk. *anggeion*, vessel.] Situated in a lymphatic (*anat.*).

endolymphatic (ĕn'dölĭmfät'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. lymphä*, water.] *Pert.* lymphatics (*anat.*).

endometrium (ĕn'dömēt'rĭüm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *metra*, womb.] The mucous lining of the womb (*anat.*).

endomysium (ĕn'dömĭz'ĭüm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *mys*, muscle.] The delicate connective tissue which

separates the muscle fibres from one another (*anat.*).

endoneurium (ĕn'dönür'ĭüm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *neuron*, nerve.] The delicate connective tissue holding together and supporting the nerve fibres within the funiculus (*anat.*).

endoparasite (ĕn'döpär'äsĭt) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] Any organism living parasitically in another (*biol.*).

endoperidium (ĕn'döpĕrĭd'ĭüm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *peridium*, little pouch.] The inner layer of coat of peridium (*bot.*).

endophragm (ĕn'döfräm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *phragma*, fence.] A septum formed by the cephalic and thoracic apodemes in Crustacea (*zool.*).

endophragmal (ĕn'döfräg'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *phragma*, fence.] Belonging to or *pert.* the endophragm (*zool.*).

endophyte (ĕn'döfit) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing within another, either as parasite or otherwise (*bot.*).

endophytic (ĕn'döfit'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *phyton*, plant.] Living in the cavities of other plants (*bot.*).

endoplasm (ĕn'döpläzm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *plasma*, something moulded.] The endosarc, or inner portion of the protoplasm in a cell (*biol.*).

endoplastule (ĕn'döpläs'tül) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *plastos*, moulded.] The micronucleus of certain Protists (*biol.*).

endopleura (ĕn'döploö'rä) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *pleura*, side.] The inner seed-coat (*bot.*).

endopleurite (ĕn'döploö'rit) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *pleura*, side.] The epimeral portion of the apodeme (*zool.*).

endopodite (ĕndöp'ödĭt) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *pous*, foot.] The inner or mesial branch of a biramous crustacean limb, or the only part of the biramous limb remaining (*zool.*).

endoral (ĕndö'räl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. os*, mouth.] *Pert.* structures situated in the vestibule of certain Protozoa (*zool.*).

endorhachis (ĕn'dōrā'kĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *rhachis*, stem.] A layer of connective tissue lining the canal of the vertebral column and the cavity of the skull (*anat.*).

endosarc (ĕn'dōsārk) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *sarx*, flesh.] See **endoplasm**.

endosiphuncle (ĕn'dōsĭfūng'kl) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; L. *siphunculus*, little tube.] The tube leading from the protoconch to the siphuncle in certain Cephalopods (*pal.*).

endoskeleton (ĕn'dōskĕl'ĕtōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *skeletos*, hard.] The inner skeleton as opposed to the exoskeleton (*zool.*).

endosmosis (ĕn'dōsmō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *osmos*, pushing influence.] The passage inwards through a permeable or semi-permeable membrane of a less concentrated solution (*phys.*).

endosome (ĕn'dōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *soma*, body.] The chromatinic mass near the centre of a vesicular type of nucleus (*cyt.*).

endosperm (ĕn'dōspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *sperma*, seed.] The female prothallium (*bot.*).

endospore (ĕn'dōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *sporos*, seed.] The inner coat of the sporocyst in some Protozoa (*zool.*); an asexual spore; the inner coat of a spore wall (*bot.*).

endosporium (ĕn'dōspō'rĭūm), — see **endospore**.

endosteal (ĕndōs'tĕāl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *osteon*, bone.] *Pert.* the endosteum (*anat.*).

endosternite (ĕn'dōstĕr'nīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; L. *sternum*, sternum.] The internal skeletal plate for the attachment of muscles; a free skeleton situated in the prosoma between the alimentary canal and the nerve cord in Arachnids (*zool.*).

endosteum (ĕndōs'tĕūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *osteon*, bone.] The internal periosteum lining the cavities of bones (*anat.*).

endostosis (ĕn'dōstō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *osteon*, bone.] Ossification which begins in the cartilage (*anat.*).

endostracum (ĕndōs'trākūm) *n.* [Gk.

endon, within; *ostrakon*, shell.] The inner layer of the shell (*zool.*).

endostyle (ĕn'dōstĭl) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *stylos*, pillar.] A band of thickened epithelium on the oesophageal wall of a Tornaria; two ventral longitudinal folds separated by a groove in the pharynx of the Tunicates; a longitudinal groove lined by ciliated epithelium on the ventral wall of the pharynx of Amphioxus (*zool.*).

endotheca (ĕn'dōthĕ'kā) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *theke*, box.] The whole system of dissepiments in any given calyx of a coral; the oval surface of any Cystidea (*zool.*).

endothecial (ĕn'dōthĕ'kĭāl, -shĭāl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *theke*, box.] *Pert.* the endothecium; with asci in an ascocarp (*bot.*).

endothecium (ĕn'dōthĕ'kĭūm, -shĭūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *theke*, box.] The central region of an epibasal octant of the oospore of liverworts and mosses; the inner lining of an anther (*bot.*).

endothelium (ĕn'dōthĕ'lĭūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *thele*, nipple.] A squamous epithelium which lines the serous cavities, the heart, blood, and lymphatic vessels (*anat.*).

endothorax (ĕn'dōthō'rāks) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *thorax*, chest.] The apodeme system in a crustacean thorax (*zool.*).

end-plates, — the ramified expansions within the muscular fibre which form the ends of a motor nerve (*anat.*).

end-sac, — the sac-like vestigial portion of the coelom in the excretory glands of certain Crustacea (*zool.*).

endysis (ĕndĭ'sis) *n.* [Gk. *endysis*, putting on.] The development of a new coat (*zool.*).

energesis (ĕn'ĕrjĕ'sis) *n.* [Gk. *energein*, to be active.] The process by which energy is liberated through katabolic action (*phys.*).

energid (ĕn'ĕrjĭd) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *ergon*, work.] Any living uninucleated protoplasmic unit with or without a cell wall (*bot.*).

enervose (ĕnĕr'vōs) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *nervus*, sinew.] Having no veins, *appl.* certain leaves (*bot.*).

- engraved** (ēngrāv'd) *a.* [A.S. *grafan*, to dig.] With irregular linear grooves on the surface (*zool.*).
- ensiform** (ēn'sifōrm) *a.* [L. *ensis*, sword; *forma*, shape.] Sword-shaped (*biol.*).
- entelechy** (ēntēl'ēkī) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *telos*, end; *echein*, to hold.] The realisation of forms in plant and animal life which have the power of reproducing their kind (*biol.*).
- entepicondylar** (ēntēpikōn'dīlār) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *epi*, upon; *kondylos*, knob.] *Pert.* the lower or condylar end of the humerus (*anat.*).
- enteric** (ēn'tērīk) *a.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut.] With an alimentary canal (*zool.*).
- enterocoel** (ēn'tērōsēl') *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut; *kóilos*, hollow.] A coelom which has arisen either as a pouch-like outgrowth of the archenteric cavity, or as a series of such outgrowths (*emb.*).
- enteron** (ēn'tērōn) *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut.] The alimentary tract (*zool.*).
- entire** (ēntīr') *a.* [M.E. *enter*, untouched.] With a continuous margin; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- entoblast** (ēn'tōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *blastos*, bud.] The endoderm; the nucleolus (*zool.*).
- entobranchiate** (ēn'tōbrāng'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *branchia*, gills.] Having internal gills (*zool.*).
- entobronchium** (ēn'tōbrōng'kiūm) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *brōngchos*, wind-pipe.] The dorsal secondary branch of the bronchus in birds (*anat.*).
- entobronchus** (ēn'tōbrōng'kūs),—entobronchium.
- entochondrostosis** (ēn'tōkōndrōstō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *chondros*, cartilage; *osteon*, bone.] Ossification from within outwards (*zool.*).
- entocodon** (ēn'tōkō'dōn) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *kodon*, bell.] The lens-shaped mass of cells in the development of a medusoid which sink below the level of the superficial ectoderm, and ultimately develop a cavity (*zool.*).
- entocoel** (ēn'tōsēl') *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *kóilos*, hollow.] The space enclosed by a pair of mesenteries in the Anthozoa (*zool.*).
- entocoondyle** (ēn'tōkōn'dīl) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *kondylos*, knob.] The condyle on the mesial surface of a bone (*anat.*).
- entocoonid** (ēn'tōkō'nīd) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *konos*, cone.] The postero-internal cusp of a lower molar (*zool.*).
- entocuneiform** (ēn'tōkūnē'ifōrm) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *kuneos*, wedge; L. *forma*, shape.] The most internal of the distal row of tarsal bones (*anat.*).
- entocyemate** (ēn'tōsiēmāt) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *kyema*, embryo.] With embryos having amnion and allantois (*emb.*).
- entoderm**,—see endoderm.
- entodermal**,—see endodermal.
- entogastric** (ēn'tōgās'trīk) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* interior of stomach; *appl.* gastric budding in Medusae (*zool.*).
- entoglossal** (ēn'tōglōs'āl) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *glossa*, tongue.] Lying in the substance of the tongue (*anat.*).
- entomology** (ēn'tōmōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *entomon*, insect; *logos*, discourse.] That portion of zoology dealing with Insects (*zool.*).
- entomophilous** (ēn'tōmōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *entomon*, insect; *philein*, to love.] Pollinated by the agency of insects (*bot.*).
- entophyte** (ēn'tōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *phyton*, plant.] Endophyte.
- entoplastron** (ēn'tōplās'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; F. *plastron*, breast-plate.] The anterior median plate in the chelonian plastra, often called the episternum, and probably homologous with the interclavicle of other Reptiles (*zool.*).
- entopterygoid** (ēn'tōptēr'igoid) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, resemblance.] The inner bone adjoining the palate in Fishes (*zool.*).
- entosphere** (ēn'tōsfer) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *sphaira*, globe.] The inner portion of the attraction sphere (*biol.*).
- entosternite** (ēn'tōstēr'nīt) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *sternon*, breast.] Endosternite.
- entosternum** (ēntōstēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *sternon*, breast.] The

- entoplastron; an internal process of the sternum of numerous Arthropods (*zool.*).
- entoturbinals** (ĕn'tötür'bínälz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *entos*, within; L. *turbo*, whorl.] One of the divisions of the ethmoturbinals (*zool.*).
- entovarial** (ĕn'tövā'riäl) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; L. *ovum*, egg.] *Pert.* canal formed in the ovaries of certain Fishes by the insinking and closure of a groove formed by the covering epithelium (*zool.*).
- entozoa** (ĕn'tözō'ä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *zoon*, animal.] A general name for all internal parasites (*zool.*).
- entozoic** (ĕn'tözō'ík) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *zoon*, animal.] Living within the body or substance of another plant or animal (*zool.*).
- entrochite** (ĕntrō'kīt) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *trochos*, wheel.] The joint of the fossil stem of a stalked Crinoid (*pal.*).
- envelope** (ĕn'vēlöp) *n.* [F. *enveloppe*, covering.] One of the outer coverings of an egg (*zool.*); any surrounding structure, *e.g.* floral envelop (*bot.*).
- environment** (ĕnvī'rōnmĕnt) *n.* [F. *environ*, about.] The sum-total of the external influences acting on an organism (*biol.*).
- enzootic** (ĕn'zōöt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in; *zoon*, animal.] Afflicting animals (*zool.*).
- enzyme** (ĕn'zīm) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *zyme*, leaven.] A chemical or unorganized soluble ferment (*phys.*).
- Eocene** (ĕ'ōsĕn) *n.* [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *kainos*, recent.] The earliest or oldest division of the Tertiary system (*pal.*).
- Eogaea** (ĕ'ōjĕ'ä) *n.* [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *gaia*, land.] A zoogeographical division including Africa, S. America, and Australasia; *cf.* **Caenogaea**.
- eosinophile** (ĕ'ōsĭn'ōfil) *a.* [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *philein*, to love.] *Appl.* cells which readily stain a brilliant red colour when treated with a mixed stain containing eosin (*phys.*).
- epacme** (ĕpāk'mĕ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *akme*, point.] The stage in the phylogeny of a group just previous to its reaching its summit (*pal.*).
- epalaceous** (ĕpālā'shūs) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *pala*, shovel.] Not spade-shaped (*bot.*).
- epalaceous** (ĕ'pālĕā'shūs) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *palea*, chaff.] With receptacles which do not contain chaff (*bot.*).
- epalbate** (ĕpāl'pāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *palpus*, palp.] Not furnished with palpi (*zool.*).
- epapillate** (ĕpāp'ilāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *papilla*, nipple.] Not having papillae (*zool.*).
- epapophysis** (ĕp'āpōf'isĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *apophysis*, offshoot.] A median process arising from the centre of the neural arch of a vertebra (*anat.*).
- eparterial** (ĕp'ärtĕ'riäl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *arteria*, artery.] Situated above an artery; *appl.* branch of right bronchus (*anat.*).
- epaulettes** (ĕp'ōlĕts) *n. plu.* [F. *épaule*, shoulder.] Branched or knobbed processes projecting from the outer side of the oral arms of many Scyphozoa; horizontally placed crescentic ridges of cilia in the Echinopluteus (*zool.*).
- epaxial** (ĕpāk'siäl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *axis*, axis.] Above the axis; usually *appl.* axis formed by vertebral column (*anat.*).
- epedaphic** (ĕp'ĕdāf'ík) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *edaphos*, soil.] *Pert.* climatic conditions (*bot.*).
- epencephalon** (ĕp'ĕnkĕf'älōn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *engkephalon*, the brain.] The cerebellum (*anat.*).
- ependyma** (ĕpĕn'dīmā), **ependyme** (ĕpĕndim') *n.* [Gr. *ependyma*, outer garment.] The layer of cells lining the cavities of the brain and spinal cord (*anat.*).
- ependymal** (ĕpĕn'dīmäl) *a.* [Gk. *ependyma*, outer garment.] *Pert.* ependyma.
- ephebic** (ĕfĕ'bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *hebe*, puberty.] *Pert.* stage in phylogeny between the early or childhood stage and the old-age stage of a group (*pal.*).
- ephemerals** (ĕfĕm'ērälz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ephmeros*, daily.] Annual plants with duration of life-cycle so shortened as to enable several generations to follow one another during a single season (*bot.*).

ephippium (ěfip'ium) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *hippos*, horse.] The pituitary fossa, or fossa hypophyseos of the sphenoid (*anat.*); a thickened and indurated part of the shell which separates from the rest at ecdysis and forms a protective case for the eggs in certain Cladocera (*zool.*).

ephyra (ěf'iră) *n.* [Gk. *Ephyra*, a nymph's name.] The small free-swimming jelly-fish stage of certain Scyphozoa, produced by strobilation of the Scyphistoma (*zool.*).

ephyrula (ěfir'ulă),—ephyra.

epibasal (ěp'ibă'săl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *L. basis*, base.] *Pert.* upper segment of an oospore, ultimately giving rise to the shoot (*bot.*).

epibenthos (ěp'iběn'thös) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *benthos*, depths.] Fauna and flora found between the low-water mark and the hundred fathoms' line (*biol.*).

epiblast (ěp'iblăst) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *blastos*, bud.] The outer layer of the gastrula; the ectoblast (*emb.*).

epiblema (ěp'ible'mă) *n.* [Gk. *epiblema*, cover.] The outermost layer of the root-tissue (*bot.*).

epibolie (ěp'iböl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *ballein*, to throw.] Growing so as to cover over; *appl.* type of gastrulation (*emb.*).

epiboly (ěpib'oli) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *ballein*, to throw.] Growth of one part over another in embryonic stages (*emb.*).

epibranchial (ěp'ibrăng'kiăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* the second upper element in a branchial arch (*zool.*).

epicalyx (ěp'ikă'liks) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kalys*, cup.] The stipules, fused in pairs, producing an apparent outer or extra calyx; a structure just below the calyx produced by the aggregation of bracts or bracteoles (*bot.*).

epicanthus (ěp'ikăn'thüs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kanthos*, corner.] A prolongation of the upper eyelid over the inner angle of the eye (*anat.*).

epicardium (ěp'ikăr'dium) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kardia*, heart.] The visceral part of the pericardium (*anat.*); a tubular prolongation of

the branchial sac in many Ascidians, which takes part in budding (*zool.*).

epicarp (ěp'ikărp) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *karpos*, fruit.] The outer layer of the pericarp (*bot.*).

epicentral (ěp'isěn'trăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kentron*, centre.] Attached to or arising from the vertebral centra; *appl.* usually to intermuscular bones (*anat.*).

epicerebral (ěp'isěr'ěbrăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *L. cerebrum*, brain.] Situated above the brain (*anat.*).

epichilium (ěp'ikil'ium) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *cheilos*, lip.] The terminal lobe of the lower petal of an orchid (*bot.*).

epichordal (ěp'ikôr'dăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *chorde*, cord.] Upon the notochord; *appl.* vertebrae in which the ventral cartilaginous portions are almost completely suppressed (*zool.*).

epicoele (ěp'isěl) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity of the mid-brain in the lower vertebrates; the cerebellar cavity (*anat.*); a perivisceral cavity formed by invagination (*zool.*).

epicoelia (ěp'isěl'iă) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *koilia*, cavity.] Epicoele.

epicondylar (ěp'ikôn'dilăr) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kondylos*, knob.] *Pert.* the epicondyle (*zool.*).

epicondyle (ěp'ikôn'dil) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kondylos*, knob.] The outer protuberance at the lower or distal end of the humerus (*anat.*).

epicoracoid (ěp'ikôr'ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *korax*, crow; *eidōs*, resemblance.] *Pert.* an element usually cartilaginous in nature at the sternal end of the coracoid in Amphibians, Reptiles, and Monotremes (*zool.*).

epicormic (ěp'ikôr'mik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kormos*, trunk of a tree.] Growing from a dormant bud (*bot.*).

epicotyl (ěp'ikôt'il) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kotyle*, vase.] The axis of a plumule (*bot.*).

epicotyledonary (ěp'ikôt'ilěd'ônări) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *koityle*, vase.] Above the cotyledons (*bot.*).

epicoxite (ěp'ikôk'sit) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *L. coxa*, hip.] A small

process at the posterior end of the toothed part of the coxae of the second, third, fourth, and fifth pairs of appendages in the Eurypterida (*pal.*).

epicranial (ěp'ikrā'nīāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kranion*, skull.] *Pert.* cranium; *appl.* muscles, bones, etc. (*anat.*).

epicranium (ěp'ikrā'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kranion*, skull.] The region between and behind the eyes in an insect's head (*zool.*); the structure covering the cranium (*anat.*).

epicritic (ěp'ikrit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *krinein*, to judge.] *Pert.* return and accurate localization of elaborate sensations after an operation (*phys.*).

epicyte (ěp'isit) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kytos*, hollow.] The external layer of the ectoplasm in certain Protozoa (*zool.*).

epidemes (ěp'idēmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *demas*, body.] In certain insects, small pieces closely related with the articulation of the wings (*zool.*).

epidermis (ěp'idēr'mis) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *derma*, skin.] The outermost protective layer of stems, roots, and leaves, occasionally it may be the outer layer of the ground tissue (*bot.*); the external layer of the skin, a non-vascular stratified epithelium of ectodermic origin; the single layer of ectoderm in many invertebrates (*zool.*).

epididymis (ěp'idid'īmīs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *didymos*, testicle.] A mass at the back of the testicle composed chiefly of the vasa efferentia; generally speaking, the greatly coiled anterior end of the Wolffian duct (*anat.*, *zool.*).

epidural (ěp'idūr'āl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *L. dura*, hard.] *Pert.* dura mater; *appl.* space between the dura mater and the wall of the vertebral column (*anat.*).

epigamic (ěp'igām'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gamos*, marriage.] Tending to attract the opposite sex (*zool.*).

epigamous (ěp'igāmūs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gamos*, marriage.] Designating that stage in polychaete worms

in which the immature forms become heteronereid, whilst the sexual elements are ripening (*zool.*).

epigaster (ěp'igās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gaster*, belly.] That part of the embryonic intestine which later develops into the gut (*emb.*).

epigastric (ěp'igās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* anterior wall of the abdomen; middle region of the upper zone of the artificial divisions of the abdomen (*anat.*).

epigastrium (ěp'igās'triūm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gaster*, stomach.] The epigastric region (*anat.*); the sternal portions of the meso- and metathorax of insects (*zool.*).

epigeal (ěp'ijē'āl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gaia*, land.] Living near the ground, *appl.* insects (*zool.*); borne above the ground, *appl.* cotyledons when they form first foliage leaves (*bot.*).

epigenesis (ěp'ijēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gignesthai*, to be born.] The theory of generation, that the embryo is an entirely new creation, not a mere unfolding of preformed structures (*biol.*).

epigeous (ěp'ijē'ūs), — see **epigeal** (*bot.*).

epiglottis (ěp'iglōt'is) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *glotta*, tongue.] A thin leaf-shaped lamella of fibro-cartilage, yellowish in colour, between the root of the tongue and the entrance to the larynx (*anat.*); the epistome in Polyzoa; the epipharynx in Insects (*zool.*).

epignathous (ěp'ignā'thūs, ěp'ignāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having the upper jaw longer than the lower (*zool.*).

epigonium (ěp'igō'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gone*, seed.] The young sporangial sac in the Liverworts (*bot.*).

epigyneous (ěp'ij'īnūs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gyne*, woman.] Having the various whorls adnate to the ovary, thus apparently inserted in the ovary (*bot.*).

epigyne (ěp'ij'īni) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gyne*, woman.] The condition of having the whorls apparently inserted in the ovary (*bot.*).

epihyal (ěp'ihī'āl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* the upper

- portion of the ventral part of the hyoid arch; *n.* the upper element of the ventral portion (*zool.*).
- epilabrum** (ěp'íláb'rŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; L. *labrum*, lip.] A process at the side of the labrum in Myriapods (*zool.*).
- epimandibular** (ěp'ímändib'ŭlār) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* a bone in the lower jaw of vertebrates (*zool.*).
- epimeral** (ěp'im'ěrāl) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *meros*, part.] *Pert.* epimeron.
- epimere** (ěp'imēr) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *meros*, part.] The upper region, or dorsal muscle-plate of the mesothelial wall (*emb.*).
- epimerite** (ěp'im'ērīt) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *meros*, part.] The deciduous portion of the protomerite in certain Gregarines (*zool.*).
- epimeron** (ěp'im'ērōn) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *meros*, part.] A portion of the pleuron in insects which may be posterior or nearly as far forward as the episternum; a portion of the arthropod segment between the tergum and the limb insertions (*zool.*).
- epimorphosis** (ěp'imôr'fōsīs) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *morphe*, change.] That type of regeneration in which a proliferation of new material precedes the development of the new part (*biol.*).
- epimysium** (ěp'imīz'īŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *mys*, muscle.] The sheath of areolar tissue which invests the entire muscle; *cf.* **perimysium** (*anat.*).
- epinasty** (ěp'inās'tī) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *nastos*, pressed close.] The more rapid growth of the upper surface of a dorso-ventral organ, *e.g.* a leaf, thus causing an unrolling or downward curvature (*bot.*).
- epineural** (ěp'inū'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *neuron*, nerve.] Arising from the neural arch of a vertebra (*anat.*); *pert.* canal immediately below the radial nerve cord in the Ophiuroidea, which represents the missing ambulacral groove (*zool.*).
- epineurium** (ěp'inū'riŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *neuron*, nerve.] The external sheath of a nerve cord (*anat.*).
- epiotic** (ěp'iot'ík) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *ous*, the ear.] *Pert.* the upper element of the bony capsule of the ear (*anat.*).
- epiparasite** (ěp'ipār'āsīt) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] Ectoparasite.
- epipetalous** (ěp'ipět'ālŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *petalon*, petal.] Having the stamens inserted on the petals (*bot.*).
- epipharyngeal** (ěp'ifār'injē'āl, ěp'ifār'in'jēāl) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *pharyngx*, throat.] *Pert.* the upper or dorsal aspect of the pharynx (*zool.*).
- epipharynx** (ěp'ifā'rīngks) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *pharyngx*, throat.] A projection on the roof of the mouth cavity of certain insects; the membranous lining of labrum and clypeus drawn out with the labrum to form a piercing organ, as in Diptera (*zool.*).
- epiphragm** (ěp'ifrām) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi-phragma*, covering.] A layer of hardened mucous matter, or a calcareous plate, closing the opening of certain gastropod shells (*zool.*); the membrane which closes the capsule in certain Mosses; a closing membrane in the sporophores of certain Fungi (*bot.*).
- epiphysial** (ěp'ifiz'īāl) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *phyein*, to grow.] *Pert.* or similar to the epiphysis (*zool.*).
- epiphysis** (ěp'if'īsīs) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *phyein*, to grow.] Any part or process of a bone which is formed from a separate centre of ossification and later fuses with the bone; the pineal body (*anat.*, *zool.*); a stout bar firmly fused to the alveolus of each jaw and articulating with the rotulae in sea-urchins; certain of the processes on the tibia of insects (*zool.*).
- epiphyte** (ěp'ifīt) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] Plant which lives on other plants, but is not parasitic (*bot.*).
- epiphytic** (ěp'ifit'ík) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] *Pert.* or similar to an epiphyte (*bot.*).
- epiphytotic** (ěp'ifitōt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] *Pert.* disease epidemic in plants (*bot.*).
- epioplankton** (ěp'iplāng'ktōn) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *planktos*, wandering.]

That portion of the plankton from the surface to the hundred fathoms line (*zool.*).

epiplasm (ěp'iplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *plasma*, something moulded.] Cytoplasm of a brood mother-cell remaining over unused in brood formation (*biol.*).

epiplastron (ěp'iplās'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; F. *plastron*, breast-plate.] One of the anterior pair of bony plates in the plastron of Chelonians (*zool.*).

epipleura (ěp'iploo'rā) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pleuron*, rib.] One of rib-like structures in Teleosts which are not preformed in cartilage; an uncinate process in birds; the turned down outer margin of the elytra of certain beetles (*zool.*).

epiploic (ěp'iplō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epiploon*, caul of the entrails.] *Pert.* the omentum.

epiploic foramen,—the opening between the bursa omentalis and the large sac of the peritoneum; the foramen of Winslow (*anat.*).

epiploon (ěp'iplō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *epiploon*, caul of the entrails.] The great omentum (*anat.*); insect adipose tissue (*zool.*).

epipodial (ěp'ipō'diāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* the epipodium.

epipodite (ěp'ipō'dit) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pous*, foot.] A process arising from the basal joint of the crustacean limb and usually extending into the gill chamber (*zool.*).

epipodium (ěp'ipō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pous*, foot.] The embryonic leaf-lamina (*bot.*); ridge or fold running along the entire edge of the creeping sole of the foot of Gastropods, often beset with papillae; the raised ring on an ambulacral plate surrounding the two pores through which the tube-feet project in Echinoidea (*zool.*).

epipreocracoid (ěp'iprēkōr'ākoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *pre*, before; Gk. *korax*, crow; *eidōs*, resemblance.] A small cartilage at the ventral end of the preocracoid in some turtle pectoral girdles (*zool.*).

epipteric (ěp'iptēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pteron*, wing.] *Pert.* or

shaped like, or placed above the wing; *appl.* a small bone in the skull between the parietal and the sphenoidal ala (*anat.*).

epipterygoid (ěp'iptēr'igoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pteryx*, wing.] A small bone extending nearly vertically downwards from the prootic to the pterygoid; also called columella (*zool.*).

epipubic (ěp'ipū'bik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *pubes*, adult.] *Pert.* or borne upon the pubis; *appl.* certain cartilages or bones principally in marsupials (*zool.*).

epipubis (ěp'ipū'bis) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *pubes*, adult.] An unpaired cartilage or bone borne anteriorly on the pubis (*zool.*).

epirhizous (ěp'irī'zūs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *rhiza*, root.] Growing upon a root (*bot.*).

episepalous (ěp'isēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *sepalon*, sepal.] Adnate to the sepals (*bot.*).

episkeletal (ěp'iskēl'ētāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *skeletos*, hard.] Outside the endoskeleton (*zool.*).

episperm (ěp'ispērm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *sperma*, seed.] The testa or outer coating of the seed (*bot.*).

episporangium (ěp'ispōrān'jiūm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *sporas*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] An indusium (*bot.*).

epispore (ěp'ispōr) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *sporas*, seed.] The outer layer of the wall of a sporocyst (*zool.*).

episternalia (ěp'istēr'nā'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *sternon*, breast-bone.] Two small elements preformed in cartilage frequently intervening in development between the clavicles and the sternum, and ultimately fusing with the sternum (*zool.*).

episternite (ěp'istēr'nīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *sternon*, breast-bone.] One of the portions of an ovipositor formed from the side portions of a somite (*zool.*).

episternum (ěp'istēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *sternon*, breast-bone.] The interclavicle; also applied to an anterior cartilaginous element of the sternum; a lateral division of an arthropod somite, usually

- above the sternum and more anteriorly placed than the epimeron (*zool.*).
- epistoma** (ěp'istó'mă) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *stoma*, mouth.] The region between the antenna and the mouth in Crustacea; a small lobe overhanging the mouth in the Polyzoa and containing a part of the body cavity; that portion of the insect's head immediately behind the labrum; a portion of the rostrum of certain Diptera (*zool.*).
- epistome**,—see **epistoma**.
- epistrophe** (ěp's'trôfě) *n.* [Gk. *epistrophe*, turning towards.] The position assumed by the chloroplasts along the outer and inner walls when exposed to diffuse light (*bot.*).
- epistropheus** (ěp'istrô'fěūs, ěp'istrô'fěūs) *n.* [Gk. *epistropheus*, turning.] The axis vertebra (*anat.*).
- epithalamus** (ěp'ithăl'ămūs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thalamos*, chamber.] The trigonum habenulae, the pineal body and the posterior commissure of the brain (*anat.*).
- epithalline** (ěp'ithăl'in) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thalla*, stem.] Growing upon the thallus (*bot.*).
- epitheca** (ěp'ithě'kă) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *theke*, cup.] An external layer surrounding the lower part of the theca in many Corals (*zool.*).
- epithecium** (ěp'ithě'kiŭm, ěp'ithě'shiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *theke*, cup.] The surface of the spore-cases in Lichens and Fungi (*bot.*).
- epithelial** (ěp'ithě'liăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thele*, nipple.] *Pert.* epithelium.
- epithelium** (ěp'ithě'lŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thele*, nipple.] Any cellular tissue covering a free surface or lining a tube or cavity (*biol.*).
- epithem** (ěp'ithěm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *tithenai*, to put.] A group of specialized colourless parenchyma cells surrounding a space in the tissue of a plant and forming a hydathode (*bot.*); an excrescence on the beak of birds (*zool.*).
- epithema**,—see **epithem**.
- epitheme**,—see **epithem**.
- epitokous** (ěp'it'ókūs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *tokos*, birth.] Designating the heteronereid stage of certain Polychaetes (*zool.*).
- epitrichial** (ěp'itrik'iăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thrix*, hair.] *Pert.* or resembling the epitrichium (*emb.*).
- epitrichium** (ěp'itrik'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thrix*, hair.] An outer layer of the epidermis in the foetus of many mammals, usually shed before birth (*emb.*).
- epitrochlea** (ěp'itrôk'lěă) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *trochos*, wheel.] The inner condyle at the distal end of the humerus (*anat.*).
- epitympanic** (ěp'itŭmpăn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *L. tympanum*, kettle-drum.] Situated above the tympanum (*zool.*).
- epixylous** (ěp'iks'i'lŭs, ěp'ik'silŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *xylon*, wood.] Growing upon wood (*bot.*).
- epizoic** (ěp'izô'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* animals living on or attached to the body of another animal (*zool.*).
- epizoon** (ěp'izô'ôn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *zoon*, animal.] An animal living on another; an external parasite (*zool.*).
- epizootic** (ěp'izôôt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *zoon*, animal.] Common among animals (*zool.*).
- epizygial** (ěp'izi'găl) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *zygon*, yoke.] The upper ossicle in a syzygial pair of brachials or columnars in the Crinoids (*zool.*).
- eponychium** (ěp'ôn'ik'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *onyx*, nail.] The thin cuticular fold which overlaps the lunula of the nail (*anat.*); the dorsal portion of a neonychium (*emb.*).
- epoophoron** (ěp'ôôf'ôrôn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *oon*, egg; *pherein*, to bear.] A rudimentary organ, the remains of the Wolffian body of the embryo, lying in the mesosalpinx between the ovary and the uterine tube (*anat.*).
- equal** (ě'kwăl) *a.* [*L. aequalis*, equal.] Having the portions of the lamina equally developed on the two sides of the midrib; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- equation division**,—in mitosis, by the longitudinal splitting of the

- chromatin thread all the ancestral germ-plasms are equally distributed in the daughter nuclei (*cyt.*).
- equatorial** (ĕk'wătō'rīāl) *plate*,—the group of chromosomes lying at the equator of the spindle during mitosis (*cyt.*).
- equibradiate** (ĕk'wībīrā'dīāt) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal; *bis*, twice; *radius*, radius.] With two equal rays (*zool.*).
- equicellular** (ĕk'wīsĕl'ŭlār) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal; *cellula*, cell.] Composed of equal cells (*zool.*).
- equilateral** (ĕk'wīlāt'ĕrāl) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal; *latus*, side.] Having the sides equal; *appl.* shells which are symmetrical about a transverse line drawn through the umbo (*zool.*).
- equest** (ĕk'wītānt) *a.* [L. *equitare*, to ride.] Having the bases overlapping, saddlewise, the leaves above them (*bot.*).
- equivalve** (ĕk'wīvālv) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal; *valva*, valve.] Having the two halves of the shell exactly alike in form and size (*zool.*).
- erect** (ĕrĕkt') *a.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] Not decumbent (*bot.*).
- erectile** (ĕrĕk'tīl) *a.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] Capable of being erected (*zool.*).
- erectile tissue**,—a tissue capable of being made rigid and dilated by the distention of the blood-vessels within it (*anat.*).
- erection** (ĕrĕk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] The state of a part which has become swollen and distended through the accumulation of blood in the erectile tissue (*phys.*).
- erector** (ĕrĕk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] A muscle which raises up an organ or part (*anat.*).
- eremochaetous** (ĕr'ĕmŏkĕ'tŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eremos*, lonely; *chaeta*, bristle.] Having no regularly arranged system of pointed bristles; *appl.* flies (*zool.*).
- ergaloid** (ĕrgälŏid) *a.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker.] Having the adults sexually capable though wingless (*zool.*).
- ergastoplasm** (ĕrgās'tŏplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *ergazesthai*, to work; *plasma*, something moulded.] Archoplasm (*biol.*).
- ergatandrous** (ĕrgătän'drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker; *aner*, man.] Having worker-like males (*zool.*).
- ergatogynous** (ĕrgătŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker; *gyne*, woman.] Having worker-like females (*zool.*).
- ergot** (ĕrgŏt) *n.* [O.F. *argot*, spur.] A small bare patch found on the limbs of the horse-tribe, representing the last remnant of the naked palm of the hand and sole of the foot (*anat.*).
- eriphyllous** (ĕr'ĭfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *erion*, wool; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having leaves with a cottony appearance (*bot.*).
- erose** (ĕrŏs') *a.* [L. *erodere*, to wear away.] Having the margin irregularly notched (*bot.*).
- erosion** (ĕrŏzhŭn) *n.* [L. *erodere*, to wear away.] Decay which usually starts at the apex of many gastropod shells (*zool.*).
- erostrate** (ĕrŏs'trāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *rostrum*, beak.] Having no beak; *appl.* anthers (*bot.*).
- ersaeome** (ĕr'sĕŏm) *n.* [Gk. *erse*, young.] The free monogastric generation of Siphonophora (*zool.*).
- eruciform** (ĕroo'sĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *eruca*, caterpillar; *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of, or resembling a caterpillar; *appl.* insect larvae (*zool.*).
- erumpent** (ĕrŭm'pĕnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *rumpere*, to break.] Breaking out suddenly; *appl.* fungal hyphae (*bot.*).
- erythrin** (ĕrĭth'rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red.] A red colouring matter found in certain Algae (*bot.*).
- erythrism** (ĕrĭth'rĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red.] A condition due to excessive amount of red colouring matter in the feathers (*zool.*).
- erythroblasts** (ĕrĭth'rŏblāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *blastos*, bud.] Amoeboid nucleated cells, derived from the mesoderm, which later contain haemoglobin and develop into red blood corpuscles (*phys.*).
- erythrocyte** (ĕrĭth'rŏsĭt) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *kytos*, hollow.] A red blood corpuscle (*anat.*).
- erythrophilous** (ĕrĭth'rŏfĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *philein*, to love.] Having special affinity for red dyes;

- appl.* structures in a cell or to a type of cells (*biol.*).
- erythrophyll** (ērīth'rōfīl) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *phyllon*, leaf.] A red colouring matter found in some leaves (*bot.*).
- erythrozym** (ērīth'rōzīm) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *zyme*, leaven.] One of the enzymes capable of acting upon the glucosides (*bot.*).
- erythrozyme** (ērīth'rōzīm) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *zyme*, leaven.] An enzyme capable of decomposing ruberythric acid (*phys.*).
- escape** (ēskāp') *n.* [M.E. *escapen*.] A plant originally cultivated, now found wild (*bot.*).
- esculent** (ēs'külēnt) *a.* [L. *esculentus*, edible.] Suitable for food.
- escutcheon** (ēskūch'ūn) *n.* [O.F. *escuchon*, shield.] The area on the rump of many quadrupeds which is either variously coloured or has the hair specially arranged; the meso-scutellum of certain insects; the ligamental area of certain bivalves (*zool.*).
- eseptate** (ēsēp'tāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *septum*, division.] Not supplied with septa (*biol.*).
- esophagus** (ēsōf'āgūs),—see *oesophagus*.
- esoteric** (ēs'ōtēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *esoterikos*, arising within.] Arising within the organism (*phys.*).
- espathate** (ēspā'thāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *spatha*, sheath.] Having no spathe (*bot.*).
- esquamate** (ēskwāmāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *squama*, scale.] Having no scale (*bot.*).
- estipulate** (ēstīp'ulāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *stipula*, stem.] Having no stipules (*bot.*).
- estivation** (ēs'tīvā'shūn),—see *aestivation* (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- estuarine** (ēs'tuārīn) *a.* [L. *aestus*, swell of the sea.] *Pert.* or found in an estuary; *appl.* plants and animals (*biol.*).
- etaerio** (ētē'rīō) *n.* [Gk. *etairia*, an association.] A fruit composed of achenes or drupelets carried on an enlarged receptacle (*bot.*).
- etheogenesis** (ēth'ēōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *ethos*, youth; *gignesthai*, to produce.] A kind of parthenogenesis producing males, said to exist in some Protozoa (*zool.*).
- Ethiopian** (ē'thīō'piān) *n.* [Gk. *ai-thiops*, burned face.] A zoogeographical region including Africa south of the Sahara and southern Arabia (*zool.*).
- ethmoid** (ēth'moid) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* bones which form a considerable part of the walls of the nasal cavity (*anat.*).
- ethmoidal** (ēthmo'idāl) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* region of the ethmoids (*anat.*).
- ethmoidal notch**,—a quadrilateral space separating the two orbital parts of the frontal (*anat.*).
- ethmolysian** (ēth'mōlīs'ian) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve; *lyein*, to loosen.] *Pert.* an apical system in which the madreporite extends backwards till it separates the two posterolateral genitals (*zool.*).
- ethmopalatine** (ēth'mōpāl'ātin) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve; L. *palatus*, palate.] Found in the ethmopalatine region, or stretching from the ethmoid to the palatine (*zool.*).
- ethmophract** (ēth'mōfrākt) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve; *phrassein*, to fence in.] *Pert.* a simple, compact, apical system with the pores occurring only in the right anterior corner (*zool.*).
- ethmoturbinals** (ēth'mōtūr'bīnālz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve; L. *turbo*, whorl.] Cartilages or bones in the cavity of the nostril which are folded so as to increase the olfactory area (*zool.*).
- ethmovomerine** (ēth'mōvō'mērīn) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve; L. *vomer*, ploughshare.] *Pert.* the ethmoid and vomer regions (*zool.*).
- ethmovomerine cartilage**,—the plate of cartilage which forms the septum of the nose in the early stages of the embryo (*emb.*).
- ethnology** (ēthnōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *ethnos*, nation; *logos*, discourse.] The science which deals with the different races of mankind, their distribution, relationship, and peculiarities (*biol.*).
- ethology** (ēthōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *ethos*, custom; *logos*, discourse.] *Bionomics*.
- etiolation** (ē'tiōlā'shūn) *n.* [F. *étiole*,

to blanch.] The condition produced in plants reared in darkness (*bot.*).

etioline (ē'tiōlin) *n.* [F. *étiole*, to blanch.] A yellowish pigment found in the chloroplasts of plants grown in darkness (*phys.*).

etiology (ē'tiōl'ōjī),—see **aetiology**.

euaster (ūās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, good; *aster*, star.] An aster in which the rays meet at a common centre (*zool.*).

eucephalous (ūkēf'ālūs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, good; *kephale*, head.] With well-developed head; *appl.* certain insect larvae (*zool.*).

eucone (ūkōn') *a.* [Gk. *eu*, good; *konos*, cone.] Having the crystalline cones fully developed in the single elements of the compound eye (*zool.*).

eudipleural (ū'diploo'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, good; *dis*, double; *pleuron*, side.] Symmetrical about a median plane; bilaterally symmetrical (*zool.*).

eudoxome (ūdōk'sōm) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *doxa*, credit.] A monogastric free-swimming stage of a Siphonophore in which there is no nectocalyx (*zool.*).

eugenics (ūjēn'iks) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *genos*, birth.] The science dealing with the improvement of stock; usually referred to betterment of human race (*biol.*).

euglenoid (ūglēn'oid) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *glene*, pupil of eye.] *Pert.* or like *Euglena*; *appl.* characteristic movement of *Euglena* (*biol.*).

eumerism (ū'mērizm) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *meros*, part.] An aggregation of like parts (*biol.*).

eumerogenesis (ū'mērōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *meros*, part; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Segmentation in which the units are similar at least for a certain time (*biol.*).

euplastic (ūplās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *plastos*, moulded.] Readily organized, easily forming a tissue (*phys.*).

euryhaline (ū'rihāl'in) *a.* [Gk. *eury*, broad; *halinos*, marine.] *Appl.* marine animals adaptable to a wide range of salinity; *cf.* **stenohaline** (*biol.*).

eurypylous (ū'ripī'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *eury*, broad; *pyle*, gate.] Wide at the opening; *appl.* canal system of

Sponges in which the chambers open directly into the excurrent canals by wide apopyles, and receive the water from the incurrent canals through the prosopyles (*zool.*).

eusporangiate (ū'spōrān'jiāt) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] Having the sporogenous tissue derived from the inner cell that follows the periclinal division of the superficial initial; *cf.* **leptosporangiate** (*bot.*).

Eustachian (ūstā'kiān) *a.* [It. *Eustachi*, Italian physician.] *Pert.* canal connecting tympanic cavity with pharynx (*anat.*).

Eustachian valve,—a rudimentary valve guarding the orifice of the inferior vena cava in the atrium of the heart (*anat.*).

eustele (ū'stēl) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *stēle*, pillar.] The arrangement of the vascular tissue into collateral bundles with the conjunctive tissue between, as in a typical Dicotyledon (*bot.*).

eustomatus (ūstōm'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a distinct mouth-like opening (*zool.*).

euthenics (ūthēn'iks) *n.* [Gk. *euthenēin*, to thrive.] The science of the betterment of the human race on the side of intellect and morals; the psychological as distinct from the physiological improvement, or eugenics (*biol.*).

euthyneurous (ū'thinūrūs) *a.* [Gk. *euthus*, straight; *neuron*, nerve.] Having the visceral loop of the nervous system untwisted (*zool.*).

evagination (ē'vājīnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *e*, out; *vagina*, sheath.] The process of unsheathing, or product of this process; an outgrowth (*biol.*).

evanescent (ē'vānēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *evanescere*, to vanish.] Disappearing early; *appl.* flowers which fade quickly (*bot.*).

eviscerate (ē'vis'ērāt) *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *viscera*, entrails.] To disembowel; to eject the viscera, as Holothurians do on capture (*zool.*).

evolute (ē'völūt) *a.* [L. *evolvere*, to unroll.] Turned back; unfolded (*bot.*).

evolution (ē'völū'shūn) *n.* [L. *evol-*

vere, to unroll.] The gradual development of organisms from pre-existing organisms (*biol.*).

exalate (ĕksā'lāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *ala*, wing.] Not having wing-like appendages (*bot.*).

exalbuminous (ĕk'sālbū'mīnūs) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *albumen*, white of egg.] Without albumen; *appl.* seeds without endosperm or perisperm, or both (*bot.*).

exannulate (ĕksān'ulāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *annulus*, ring.] Having a sporangium not furnished with an annulus or ring; *appl.* certain ferns (*bot.*).

exarch (ĕk'sārk) *n.* [L. *ex*, without; Gk. *arche*, beginning.] With the protoxylem strands in touch with the pericycle (*bot.*).

exasperate (ĕksās'pērāt, ĕgzās'pērāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *asperare*, to make rough.] Furnished with hard, stiff points (*bot.*).

excentric (ĕksēn'trīk) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *centrum*, centre.] One-sided; having the two portions of the lamina unequally developed (*bot.*).

exciple (ĕk'sīpl) *n.* [L. *excipula*, receptacles.] The outer covering of the apothecium in certain Lichens (*bot.*).

excitation (ĕk'sītā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *citare*, to rouse.] The act of producing or increasing the stimulation; the stimulation thus produced (*phys.*).

excitatory cells,—motor cells in the sympathetic nervous system (*phys.*).

excite (ĕksīt) *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *citare*, to rouse.] To start or increase the vital activities of an organism or part thereof (*phys.*).

excitonutrient (ĕksītōnū'trīēnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *citare*, to rouse; *nutriens*, feeding.] Causing or increasing the nutrient activities (*phys.*).

exclusion (ĕksklōō'zhūn) *n.* [L. *excludere*, to exclude.] Act of expelling, or the product of the expulsion (*phys.*).

exconjugant (ĕkskōn'joogānt) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *conjugare*, to yoke.] An organism which is leading an independent life after conjugation with another (*zool.*).

excreta (ĕkskrē'tā) *n. plu.* [L. *excretum*, separated.] Waste material eliminated from the body or any tissue thereof (*phys.*); deleterious substances formed within a plant (*bot.*).

excrete (ĕkskrēt) *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *cernere*, to sift.] To eliminate waste material from the body (*phys.*); to withdraw useless materials from the place of most active metabolism in the plant (*bot.*).

excretion (ĕkskrē'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *cernere*, to sift.] Act of eliminating waste material, or the product of the elimination (*phys.*).

excurrent (ĕkskūr'ēnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *currere*, to run.] *Pert.* ducts, channels, or canals in which there is an outgoing flow (*zool.*); with undivided main stem; having the midrib projecting beyond the apex (*bot.*).

excurved (ĕkskūrvd) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *curvare*, to curve.] Curved outwards from the centre (*zool.*).

exfoliation (ĕksfō'liā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *folium*, leaf.] The shedding of the leaves or scales from a bud (*bot.*).

exhalant (ĕkshāl'ēnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *halare*, to breathe.] Capable of carrying from the interior outwards (*zool.*).

exindusiate (ĕk'sīndū'ziāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *indusium*, cover.] Having the sporangia uncovered or naked (*bot.*).

exine (ĕk'sīn),—see *extine*.

exinguinal (ĕk'sīn'gwināl) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *inguen*, groin.] Occurring outside the groin; *pert.* second joint of an arachnid leg (*zool.*).

exites (ĕksīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *exo*, without.] Offshoots on the outer lateral border of the axis of certain arthropod limbs (*zool.*).

exocardiac (ĕk'sōkār'diāk) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *kardia*, heart.] Situated outside the heart (*zool.*).

exocarp (ĕk'sōkārp) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *karpōs*, fruit.] The outer layer of the pericarp (*bot.*).

exoccipital (ĕk'sōksīp'itāl) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *occiput*, back of head.] *Pert.* a bone on each side of the foramen magnum (*zool.*).

exochorion (ĕk'sōkō'rīōn) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *chorion*, chorion.] The outer layer of the membrane secreted by the follicular cells surrounding the egg in the ovary of Insects (*zool.*).

exocoel (ĕk'sōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *koilos*, hollow.] The space between the mesenteries of adjacent couples in certain Zoantharia (*zool.*).

exocoelar (ĕk'sōsē'lār) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* the parietal wall of the coelom; *pert.* space between adjacent couples of mesenteries in the Zoantharia (*zool.*).

exocoelom (ĕk'sōsē'lōm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *koilos*, hollow.] The extra-embryonic body cavity of the embryo (*emb.*).

exoderm (ĕk'sōdērm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *derma*, skin.] The dermal layer of Sponges supposed by Haeckel to be equal to ectoderm of other animals (*zool.*).

exodermis (ĕk'sōdēr'mis) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *L. dermis*, skin.] See *ectoderm*.

exogamete (ĕk'sōgāmēt') *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *gametes*, mate.] A reproductive cell which fuses with one derived from another source (*zool.*).

exogamy (ĕksōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *gamos*, marriage.] Conjugation or fusion of isogametes with others of a different brood (*biol.*).

exogastrically (ĕk'sōgās'trīkālī) *adv.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *gaster*, belly.] Where the shell is coiled towards the dorsal surface of the body (*zool.*).

exogenous (ĕksōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *genos*, race.] Developed from superficial tissue, the superficial meristem (*bot.*); growing from parts which were previously ossified (*zool.*).

exognathion (ĕk'sōgnāth'īōn) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *gnathos*, jaw.] The maxillary portion of the upper jaw; the maxilla with exception of endognathion and mesognathion (*anat.*).

exoperidium (ĕk'sōpērīd'īūm) *n.*

[Gk. *exo*, without; *peridion*, a small wallet.] The outer layer of the spore case in certain Fungi (*bot.*).

exoplasm (ĕk'sōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *plasma*, something moulded.] The ectoplasm (*biol.*).

exopodite (ĕksōp'ōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *pous*, foot.] The outer branch of a typical biramous crustacean limb (*zool.*).

exoskeleton (ĕk'sōskēl'ētōn) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *skeletos*, hard.] A hard supporting structure secreted by the ectoderm or by the skin (*zool.*).

exosmosis (ĕk'sōsmō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *osmos*, impulse.] The passing out through a membrane of a gas or fluid, a phase in osmosis (*phys.*).

exospore (ĕk'sōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *sporos*, seed.] The outer coating of the sporangial wall; one of the conidia (*bot.*).

exosporium (ĕk'sōspō'rīūm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *sporos*, seed.] The outer layer of the sporangial wall (*bot.*).

exostome (ĕk'sōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *stoma*, mouth.] The opening or foramen in the outer wall of the ovule (*bot.*).

exostosis (ĕk'sōstō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *osteon*, bone.] The formation of knots on the surface of wood (*bot.*); the formation of knob-like outgrowths of bone at a damaged portion, or of dental tissue in a similar way (*anat.*).

exotheca (ĕk'sōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *theke*, box.] The extracapsular tissue of a Coral (*zool.*).

exothecal (ĕk'sōthē'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *theke*, box.] *Pert.* tissue outside the theca of a Coral (*zool.*).

exothecate (ĕk'sōthē'kāt) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *theke*, box.] Having an exotheca (*zool.*).

exotic (ĕksōt'īk, ĕgzōt'īk) *a.* [Gk. *exotikos*, foreign.] Signifying an introduced or non-endemic plant (*bot.*).

exotospore (ĕksōtōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *exotikos*, foreign; *sporos*, seed.] A sporozoite (*zool.*).

exotropism (ĕksōt'rōpīzm) *n.* [Gk.

- exo*, without; *trepein*, to turn.] The curvature away from the axis, exhibited by a laterally geotropic organ (*bot.*).
- expiration** (ĕk'spīrā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *spirare*, to breathe.] The act of emitting air from the lungs; the act of emitting volatile substances from the lungs, or from any internal cavity (*phys.*).
- exsculptate** (ĕkskŭlp'tāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *sculpere*, to carve.] Having the surface marked with more or less regularly arranged raised lines with grooves between (*zool.*).
- exscutellate** (ĕk'skŭtēl'āt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *scutellum*, shield.] Having no scutellum; *appl.* Insects (*zool.*).
- exserted** (ĕksĕr'tĕd) *a.* [L. *exserere*, to stretch out.] Protruding; *appl.* stamens which project beyond the corolla (*bot.*); protruding beyond some including organ or part (*zool.*).
- exsertile** (ĕksĕr'tīl) *a.* [L. *exserere*, to stretch out.] Capable of extrusion (*biol.*).
- exsufflation** (ĕks'sŭflā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *sufflare*, to blow.] Forced expiration from the lungs (*phys.*).
- extend** (ĕkstĕnd') *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *tendere*, to stretch.] To straighten out, as *opp.* to flex or bend any organ (*phys.*).
- extension** (ĕkstĕn'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *tendere*, to stretch.] Straightening out of an organ (*phys.*).
- extensor** (ĕkstĕn'sōr) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *tendere*, to stretch.] Any muscle which extends a limb or part thereof (*anat.*).
- exterior** (ĕkstĕr'iōr) *a.* [L. *externus*, on the outside.] Situated on the side away from the axis or definitive plane (*biol.*).
- external** (ĕkstĕr'nāl) *a.* [L. *externus*, outside.] Near the outside, away from the mesial plane (*anat.*).
- extine** (ĕk'stīn) *n.* [L. *exter*, on the outside.] The outer coat of the pollen grain (*bot.*).
- extra-axillary** (ĕk'strā-āksil'ārī) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; *axilla*, armpit.] Arising above the axil of a leaf, said of branches which develop from the upper bud when there are more than one in connection with the axil (*bot.*).
- extrabranchial** (ĕk'strābrāŋg'kiāl) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Arising outside the branchial arches (*zool.*).
- extracapsular** (ĕk'strākāp'sŭlār) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; *capsula*, cup.] Arising or situated outside the capsule; *appl.* ligaments, etc., in connection with a joint (*anat.*); *appl.* protoplasm lying outside the central capsule in some Protozoa (*zool.*).
- extracellular** (ĕk'strāsĕl'ŭlār) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; *cellula*, little cell.] Occurring outside the cell (*biol.*).
- extraembryonic** (ĕk'strāĕm'brīōn'īk) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; Gk. *embryon*, foetus.] Situated outside the embryo proper (*emb.*).
- extraenteric** (ĕk'strāĕntĕr'īk) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; Gk. *enteron*, gut.] Outside the alimentary tract (*zool.*).
- extrafloral** (ĕk'strāflō'rāl) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; *flos*, flower.] Situated outside the flower (*bot.*).
- extranuclear** (ĕk'strānŭ'klĕār) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; *nucleus*, nucleus.] Pert. structures or forces acting outside the nucleus; situated outside the nucleus (*biol.*).
- extraocular** (ĕk'strāōk'ŭlār) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; *oculus*, eye.] Exterior to the eye; *appl.* antennae of Insects (*zool.*).
- extrastapedial** (ĕk'strāstāpĕ'diāl) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; *stapes*, stirrup.] Extending beyond the stapedio-columellar junction (*anat.*).
- extrastelar** (ĕk'strāstĕlār) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; Gk. *stela*, column.] Pert. ground tissue outside the vascular tissue (*bot.*).
- extravaginal** (ĕk'strāvāj'ināl) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; *vagina*, sheath.] Forcing their way through the sheath, as the shoots of many plants (*bot.*).
- extravasate** (ĕk'strāvāsāt) *v.* [L. *exter*, outside; *vas*, vessel.] To force its way from the proper channel into the surrounding tissue; said of blood, etc. (*phys.*).
- extraventricular** (ĕk'strāvĕntrīk'ŭlār) *a.* [L. *exter*, outside; *venter*,

belly.] Situated or arising beyond the ventricle (*phys.*).

extremity (ĕkstrēm'itī) *n.* [L. *extremitas*, limit.] The limb, or distal portion of a limb; or the distal end of any limb-like structure (*biol.*, *anat.*).

extrinsic (ĕkstrīn'sik) *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*, on the outside.] *Pert.* muscles not wholly within the part (*anat.*).

extorse (ĕkstrōrs') *a.* [L. *extrorsus*, outwardly.] Turned away from the axis (*bot.*).

exudation (ĕk'sūdā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *exudere*, to sweat.] Any discharge through an incision or pore, *e.g.* gums, resins, moisture, etc. (*biol.*).

exumbra (ĕksŭm'brāl) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *umbra*, shade.] *Pert.* the rounded or convex upper surface of a jelly-fish (*zool.*).

exumbrella (ĕk'sŭmbrēl'ă) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *umbra*, shade.] The upper rounded or convex surface of a jelly-fish (*zool.*).

exuviae (ĕgzŭ'viē) *n. plu.* [L. *exuere*, to pull off.] Cast-off skins, etc., of animals (*zool.*).

eye (ī) *n.* [M.E. *ighe*.] The organ of sight or vision; one of the pigment spots in various animals and in many of the lower plants (*biol.*); the bud of a tuber (*bot.*).

eye-ball,—the globular capsule of the vertebrate eye; also the capsule and its contents.

eye spots,—certain pigment spots in many of the lower plants and animals, and also in some vertebrates, which are supposed to have an ocular function (*biol.*).

F

F₁,—used for convenience to denote the first filial generation, or the hybrids arising from a first cross, successive generations arising from this one being denoted by F₂, F₃, etc. P₁ denotes the parents of the F₁ generation, P₂ the grandparents, and so on (*biol.*).

fabella (făbēl'ă) *n.* [L. *fabella*, small

bean.] A small fibro-cartilage ossified in the gastrocnemius (*anat.*).

fabiform (fă'bifōrm) *a.* [L. *faba*, bean; *forma*, shape.] Bean-shaped.

Fabrician system,—a classification of the arthropoda based on the anatomy of the mouth parts (*zool.*).

facet (făs'ēt) *n.* [L. *facies*, face.] A smooth, flat, or rounded surface for articulation (*anat.*); an ocellus (*zool.*).

facial (fă'shăl) *a.* [L. *facies*, face.] *Pert.* face; *appl.* artery, nerve, bone, vein, etc. (*anat.*).

faciolingual (fă'shiōling'gwāl) *a.* [L. *facies*, face; *lingua*, tongue.] *Pert.* or affecting the face and tongue (*anat.*).

facultative (făk'ŭltă'tiv) *a.* [L. *facultas*, faculty.] Having the power of living under different conditions (*biol.*).

facultative parasites,—parasites which may be normally self-dependent, but which are adaptable to parasitic or semiparasitic mode of life; *cf.* **obligatory parasites** (*biol.*).

faeces (fē'sēz) *n. plu.* [L. *faeces*, dregs.] The excrement or waste matter from the bowels (*anat.*).

falcate (făl'kăt) *a.* [L. *falx*, sickle.] Sickle-shaped; hooked (*biol.*).

falciform (făl'sifōrm) *a.* [L. *falx*, sickle; *forma*, shape.] Sickle-shaped or scythe-shaped (*anat.*, *zool.*).

falciform ligament,—a dorso-ventral fold of the peritoneum, attached to under surface of diaphragm and the anterior and upper surfaces of the liver (*anat.*).

falcula (făl'kŭlă) *n.* [L. *falcula*, little hook.] A curved scythe-like claw (*zool.*).

falcuate (făl'kŭlăt) *a.* [L. *falcula*, little hook.] Curved, and sharp at the point.

Fallopian tubes (fălō'piăn),—the upper portions of the oviduct in man and mammals; the anterior portions of the Müllerian ducts (*anat.*).

false ribs,—those ribs whose cartilaginous ventral ends do not join the sternum directly, if at all (*anat.*).

falx (fălks) *n.*, **falces** (făl'sēz) *plu.* [L. *falx*, sickle.] A sickle-shaped fold of the dura mater (*anat.*).

family (fām'īli) *n.* [L. *familia*, household.] Term used in classification, signifying one group of an Order (*biol.*).

fan (fān) *n.* [A.S. *fann*, fan.] A bird's tail feathers (*zool.*).

fang (fāng) *n.* [A.S. *fang*, grip.] A long-pointed tooth, especially the poison tooth of snakes (*zool.*); the root of a tooth (*anat.*).

faradisation (fār'ādīzā'shūn) *n.* [Faraday, electrician.] Method of stimulation inducing partial or complete tetanus (*phys.*).

farina (fārē'nā, fār'īnā) *n.* [L. *farina*, flour.] The pollen of plants (*bot.*); the fine mealy-like powder found on some insects (*zool.*).

farinaceous (fār'īnā'shūs) *a.* [L. *farina*, flour.] Covered with fine mealy-like dust (*zool.*).

farinose (fār'īnōs) *a.* [L. *farina*, flour.] Covered with fine powder or dust (*bot.*, *zool.*).

fascia (fās'īā, fāsh'īā) *n.* [L. *fascia*, band.] An ensheathing band of connective tissue (*anat.*).

fascial (fās'īāl, fāsh'īāl) *a.* [L. *fascia*, bundle.] *Pert.* a fascia, ensheathing and binding (*anat.*).

fasciated (fās'īā'tēd, fāsh'īā'tēd) *a.* [L. *fascia*, bundle.] Banded (*zool.*); arranged in fascicles; *appl.* stems or branches malformed and flattened (*bot.*).

fascicle (fās'īkl) *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, *dim.* of *fascia*, bundle.] A small bundle or tuft, as of fibres (*anat.*) or of leaves (*bot.*).

fascicular (fās'īk'ulār) *a.* [L. *fasciculus*, *dim.* of *fascia*, bundle.] *Pert.* a fascicle; arranged in bundles or tufts; *appl.* cambium, tissue (*bot.*).

fasciculus (fās'īk'ulūs) *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, little bundle.] A fascicle; the direct pyramidal tract (*anat.*).

fasciola (fās'īolā) *n.* [L. *fasciola*, a small bandage.] A narrow colour band (*zool.*); a delicate lamina continuous with the dentate gyrus (*anat.*).

fasciole (fās'īōl) *n.* [L. *fasciola*, a small bandage.] A ciliated band on certain Echinoids for sweeping fresh water over the surrounding parts (*zool.*).

fastigate (fāstīj'īāt) *a.* [L. *fastigare*,

to slope up.] With branches parallel and erect (*bot.*); in pyramidal or conical form (*zool.*).

fat (fāt) *n.* [A.S. *faett*, fat.] Adipose tissue; any part of animal tissue which has its cells filled with a greasy or oily reserve material (*phys.*).

fatigue (fātēg') *n.* [L. *fatigare*, to weary.] The effect produced by long stimulation on the cells of an organ (*phys.*).

fauces (fōs'ēz) *n. plu.* [L. *fauces*, throat.] The upper or anterior part of the throat between palate and pharynx (*anat.*); the mouth of a spirally coiled shell (*zool.*); the throat of a corolla (*bot.*).

fauna (fōn'a) *n.* [L. *faunus*, a god of the woods.] All the animals peculiar to a country, area, or period (*biol.*).

faunal region,—an area characterized by a special group or groups of animals (*zool.*).

favella (fāvēl'ā) *n.* [L. *favus*, honeycomb.] A conceptacle of certain red Algae (*bot.*).

faveolate (fāvē'ōlāt) *a.* [L. *faveolus*, *dim.* of *favus*, honeycomb.] Honeycombed or alveolate.

faveolus (fāvē'ōlūs) *n.* [L. *faveolus*, small honeycomb.] A small depression or pit; alveola (*bot.*).

favose (fāvōs) *a.* [L. *favus*, honeycomb.] Like a honeycomb; alveolate (*bot.*).

feather-veined,—*appl.* leaf in which the veins run out from the mid-rib in a regular series at an acute angle (*bot.*).

feces,—see **faeces**.

fecundity (fēkūn'dītī) *n.* [L. *fecundus*, fertile.] Power of a species to multiply rapidly (*biol.*).

female (fē'māl) *n.* [L. *femina*, woman.] A pistillate flower (*bot.*); a female animal, *i.e.* an egg-producing or young-producing animal (*zool.*)—symbol ♀.

female pronucleus,—the nucleus left in the ovum after maturation.

femoral (fēm'ōrāl) *a.* [L. *femur*, thigh.] *Pert.* the thigh; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve, etc.; crural (*zool.*).

femur (fēm'mūr) *n.* [L. *femur*, thigh.] The proximal bone of the hind

limb in man and vertebrates (*anat.*); the third joint in an insect's leg counting from the proximal end (*zool.*).

fenchone (fě'n'chōn) *n.* [Ger. *fenchel*, fennel.] A ketone, the essential oil in oil of fennel (*phys.*).

fenestra (fě'něš'trā) *n.* [L. *fenestra*, window.] An opening in a bone, or between two bones (*anat.*); a pit on the head of the cockroach; a transparent spot on the wings of insects (*zool.*).

fenestrate (fě'něš'trāt) *a.* [L. *fenestra*, window.] Having small perforations or transparent spots, *appl.* insects' wings (*zool.*); having numerous perforations, *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).

fenestrule (fě'něš'trool) *n.* [L. *fenestra*, window.] A small opening between the branches of a polyzoan colony (*zool.*).

feral (fě'rāl) *a.* [L. *fera*, wild animal.] Wild, or escaped from cultivation and reverted back to the wild state (*zool.*).

ferment (fě'r'měnt) *n.* [L. *fermentum*, ferment.] A substance, organized or unorganized, capable of producing fermentation (*phys.*).

fermentation (fě'r'měntā'shūn) *n.* [L. *fermentum*, ferment.] Any of the transformations occurring in organic substances caused by the presence of a ferment (*phys.*).

ferruginous (fěroo'jīnūs) *a.* [L. *ferruginus*, rusty.] Having the appearance of a rusty spot (*bot.*).

fertile (fě'r'tīl) *a.* [L. *fertilis*, fertile.] Capable of producing; of eggs or seeds capable of developing (*biol.*).

fertilization (fě'r'tīlīzā'shūn) *n.* [L. *fertilis*, fertile.] The orderly and intimate union of male and female pronuclei (*biol.*); the process of pollination (*bot.*).

fetlock (fě't'lōk) *n.* [Icel. *fet*, step; *lokka*, tuft of hair.] The tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern joint; the pastern joint itself (*zool.*).

fibre (fī'bēr) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band.] A strand of nerve, muscle, connective, or bast-tissue (*bot.*, *zool.*).

fibril (fī'brīl) *n.* [L. *fibrilla*, a small fibre.] A small thread-like structure or fibre, a component part of a

fibre (*anat.*); a root-hair; a slender filiform outgrowth on some Lichens (*bot.*).

fibrillae (fībrīl'ē) *n. plu.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] The thread-like branches of roots (*bot.*); minute elastic fibres secreted within spongin cells; minute muscle-like threads found in various Infusorians (*zool.*).

fibrillate (fī'brīlāt) *a.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Having fibrillae or hair-like structures (*bot.*).

fibrillose (fī'brīlōs, fībrīl'ōs) *a.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Furnished with fibrils; *appl.* mycelia of certain Fungi (*bot.*).

fibrin (fī'brīn) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band.] An insoluble proteid found in blood after coagulation, it is readily digested in gastric juice (*phys.*).

fibrinogen (fībrīn'ōjēn) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band; Gk. *gignesthai*, to produce.] A soluble constituent of blood which yields fibrin and produces coagulation (*phys.*).

fibro-cartilage (fī'brō-kār'tīlāj) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band; *cartilago*, gristle.] A kind of cartilage whose matrix is mainly composed of fibres similar to connective tissue fibres, found at articulations, cavity margins, and osseous grooves (*anat.*).

fibrous (fī'brūs) *a.* [L. *fibra*, band.] Composed of fibres; *appl.* tissue (*anat.*); roots (*bot.*).

fibula (fī'būlā) *n.* [L. *fibula*, buckle.] The outer and smaller bone of the shin (*anat.*).

fibulare (fī'būlā'rē, -ārā) *n.* [L. *fibula*, buckle.] The outer element of the proximal row of the tarsus (*anat.*).

filament (fīl'āmēnt) *n.* [L. *filum*, thread.] The stalk of the anther (*bot.*); the stalk of a down-feather (*zool.*).

filicauline (fīl'īkōl'īn) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread; *caulis*, stalk.] With a thread-like stem (*bot.*, *zool.*).

filiciform (fīlīs'īfōrm) *a.* [L. *filix*, fern; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the frond of a fern (*bot.*).

filicoid (fīl'īkōid) *a.* [L. *filix*, fern; Gk. *eidos*, like.] Shaped like or resembling a fern (*bot.*).

filiform (fīlīfōrm) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread; *forma*, shape.] Thread-like.

filiform papillae,—papillae on the tongue ending in numerous minute slender processes (*anat.*).

filigerous (filij'ērūs) *a.* [*L. filum*, thread; *gerere*, to carry.] With thread-like outgrowths or flagella (*zool.*).

fillet (fil'ēt) *n.* [*L. filum*, thread.] Band of white matter in the brain; the lemniscus of the mid-brain (*anat.*).

filoplume (fil'öploom) *n.* [*L. filum*, thread; *pluma*, feather.] A delicate hair-like feather with long axis and a few free barbs at the apex (*zool.*).

filopodia (fil'öpō'diä) *n. plu.* [*L. filum*, thread; *Gk. pous*, foot.] Thread-like pseudopodia of Protozoa (*zool.*).

filose (fil'ös) *a.* [*L. filum*, thread.] Slender; threadlike; *appl.* pseudopodia of Protozoa (*zool.*).

filtration (filträ'shün) *n.* [*F. filtrer*, to strain.] *Appl.* the iridial angle of the cornea (*anat.*); straining, as of lymph through capillary walls (*phys.*).

filum terminale,—the terminal thread, a slender grey filament, of the spinal cord (*anat.*).

fimbria (fim'briä) *n.*, **fimbriae** (fim'briē) *plu.* [*L. fimbria*, fringe.] Any fringe-like structure (*anat.*, *bot.*); a prolongation of the hippocampus (*anat.*); delicate processes fringing the mouth of tubes or ducts, as of the oviduct; or the siphons of molluscs (*zool.*).

fimbriated (fim'briä'tēd) *a.* [*L. fimbria*, fringe.] Fringed at the margin, as petals (*bot.*), as tubes or ducts (*zool.*).

fin (fin) *n.* [*A.S. finn*, fin.] A fold of skin with fin-rays and skeletal supports, corresponding in the case of the paired fins to limbs, found in most fishes (*zool.*).

finials (fin'iälz) *n. plu.* [*L. finis*, end.] The ossicles of the distal rami of Crinoids which do not branch again (*zool.*).

fin-rays,—horny supports of the fins (*zool.*).

fissilingual (fis'ilīng'gwäl) *a.* [*L. fissus*, cleft; *lingua*, tongue.] With bifid tongue (*zool.*).

fission (fish'ün) *n.* [*L. fissus*, cleft.] Cleavage of cells; division of a unicellular organism into two or more parts, thereby reproducing its kind (*biol.*).

fissiparous (fisip'ärūs) *a.* [*L. fissus*, cleft; *parere*, to beget.] Reproducing by binary or multiple fission (*biol.*).

fissiped (fis'ipēd) *n.* [*L. fissus*, cleft; *pes*, foot.] With cleft feet, that is, with digits of feet separated (*zool.*).

fissirostral (fis'irös'träl) *a.* [*L. fissus*, cleft; *rostrum*, beak.] With deeply-cleft beak (*zool.*).

fissure (fish'ür) *n.* [*L. fissus*, cleft.] A cleft, deep groove, or furrow dividing an organ into lobes, or sub-dividing and separating certain areas of the lobes (*anat.*).

fix (fiks) *v.* [*L. fixus*, fixed.] To kill, and preserve; to establish (*biol.*).

fixation muscles,—muscles which prevent disturbance of the equilibrium of the body generally, and fix limbs in the case of limb-movements (*anat.*).

flabellate (fläbē'lät) *a.* [*L. flabellare*, to fan.] Fan-shaped.

flabellate antennae,—pectinate antennae with long processes (*zool.*).

flabelliform (fläbēl'iförm) *a.* [*L. flabellum*, *dim.* of *flabrum*, breeze; *forma*, shape.] Fan-shaped.

flabellinerved (fläbēl'inērvd) *a.* [*L. flabellum*, little breeze; *nervus*, sinew.] *Appl.* leaves with many radiating nerves (*bot.*).

flabellum (fläbēl'üm) *n.* [*L. flabellum*, fan.] Any fan-shaped organ or structure; the distal exite of a branchiopodan limb; the epipodite of certain crustacean limbs (*zool.*).

flagellate (fläj'ēlat) *a.* [*L. flagellum*, whip.] Furnished with flagella; like a flagellum (*bot.*, *zool.*).

flagelliform (fläjēl'iförm) *a.* [*L. flagellum*, whip; *forma*, shape.] Lash-like; like a flagellum (*bot.*, *zool.*).

flagellula (fläjēl'ülä) *n.* [*L. flagellula*, *dim.* of *flagellum*, whip.] A flagellate zoospore (*zool.*).

flagellum (fläjēl'üm) *n.* [*L. flagellum*, whip.] The lash-like process of many Protista; a long slender runner or creeping stem (*bot.*).

flame cells,—the terminal cells of the branches of the excretory system in many worms, with cavity continuous with the lumen of the duct, and containing a cilium or bunch of cilia, the motions of which give a flickering appearance similar to that of a flame; a pronephridiostome (*zool.*).

flavescent (flāvēs'ēnt) *a.* [*L. flavescere*, to turn yellow.] Growing yellow.

flex (flēks) *v.* [*L. flectere*, to bend.] To bend; *appl.* movement of limbs (*anat.*).

flexor (flēk'sör) *n.* [*L. flexus*, bent.] A muscle which bends a limb (or part) by its contraction (*anat.*).

flexuous (flēk'sūs) *a.* [*L. flexus*, bent.] Curving in a zig-zag manner (*bot.*).

flexure (flēk'sūr) *n.* [*L. flexus*, bent.] A curve or bend; *appl.* the curve in the embryonic brain, the curve of the intestine (*anat.*).

float (flōt) *n.* [*A.S. flota*, ship.] The pneumatophore of Siphonophores (*zool.*); a large spongy mass serving as a float in some Pteridophytes (*bot.*).

floating ribs,—ribs not uniting at their ventral end with the sternum (*anat.*).

floccose (flōk'ōs) *a.* [*L. floccus*, a lock of wool.] Covered with wool-like tufts.

floccular (flōk'ülär) *a.* [*L. floccus*, lock of wool.] *Pert.* the flocculus (*anat.*).

flocculence (flōk'ülēns) *n.* [*L. floccus*, lock of wool.] Adhesion in small flakes, as of a precipitant (*phys.*).

flocculent (flōk'ülēnt) *a.* [*L. floccus*, lock of wool.] Covered with a soft waxy substance giving the appearance of wool (*zool.*); covered with small woolly tufts (*bot.*).

flocculus (flōk'ülüs) *n.* [*L. floccus*, lock of wool.] A small accessory lobe on each lateral lobe of the cerebellum (*anat.*).

flocus (flōk'üs) *n.* [*L. floccus*, lock of wool.] The tuft of hair terminating a tail; the downy plumage of young birds (*zool.*); a mass of hyphal filaments in Algae and Fungi (*bot.*).

flora (flō'rä) *n.* [*L. flos*, flower.] The plants peculiar to a country, area, or period (*bot.*).

floral (flō'räl) *a.* [*L. flos*, flower.] *Pert.* the flora of a country or area; *pert.* flowers (*bot.*).

florescence (flörēs'ēns) *n.* [*L. flos*, flower.] Bursting into bloom (*bot.*).

floret (flör'ēt) *n.* [*L. flos*, flower.] One of the small individual flowers of a composite flower (*bot.*).

floricome (flör'ikōm) *n.* [*L. flos*, flower; *coma*, hair.] A form of branched hexaster spicule (*zool.*).

floscelle (flös'sël') *n.* [*L. flosculus*, a little flower.] The flower-like structure in some Echinoids round the mouth composed of the five bourrelets and the five phyllodes (*zool.*).

floss (flös) *n.* [*F. floche*, soft.] A downy or silky substance (*bot.*); the loose pieces of silk in a cocoon (*zool.*).

flower (flōw'ēr) *n.* [*L. flos*, flower.] The blossom of a plant, comprising generally sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils; a leafy shoot adapted for reproductive purposes (*bot.*).

fluviatile (flōo'viät'il) *a.* [*L. fluvialis*, *pert.* river.] Growing in or near streams (*bot.*); inhabiting and developing in streams, *appl.* certain insect larvae (*zool.*).

fluviomarine (flōo'viömärēn') *a.* [*L. fluvius*, stream; *mare*, the sea.] Found in rivers and in the sea (*zool.*); *pert.* rivers and the sea (*bot.*, *zool.*).

fluvioterrestrial (flōo'viötērēs'triäl) *a.* [*L. fluvius*, stream; *terra*, land.] Found in streams and in the land beside them (*zool.*).

flux (flüks) *n.* [*L. fluere*, to flow.] Term *appl.* species that are not yet stable (*biol.*).

foetal (fē'täl) *a.* [*L. foetus*, offspring.] Embryonic; *pert.* a foetus (*emb.*).

foetid glands,—small sac-like glands in Orthoptera which secrete an ill-smelling fluid (*zool.*).

foetus (fē'tüs) *n.* [*L. foetus*, offspring.] An embryo in the egg or in the uterus (*emb.*).

foliaceous (fō'liä'shüs) *a.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] Having the form or texture of a foliage leaf (*bot.*); thin; leaf-like (*zool.*).

- foliar** (fō'līär) *a.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] *Pert.* or consisting of leaves (*bot.*).
- foliobranchiate** (fō'ljöbräng'kiät) *a.* [*L. folium*, leaf; *Gk. brangchia*, gills.] Possessing leaf-like gills (*zool.*).
- foliolae** (fō'ljölä) *n. plu.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] Leaf-like appendages of the telum (*zool.*).
- foliolate** (fō'ljölä) *a.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] *Pert.* leaflets (*bot.*).
- foliole** (fō'ljö) *n.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] Small leaf-like organ or appendage (*zool.*); a leaflet (*bot.*).
- foliose** (fō'ljö) *a.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] With many leaves (*bot.*).
- folium** (fō'ljö) *n.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] A flattened plate-like structure in the cerebellum (*anat.*).
- follicle** (fō'l'ikl) *n.* [*L. folliculus*, small sac.] A capsular fruit which opens on one side only (*bot.*); a cavity or sheath (*zool.*).
- follicular** (fō'l'ik'ülär) *a.* [*L. folliculus*, a small sac.] *Pert.*, like or consisting of follicles.
- folliculate** (fō'l'ik'ülät),—follicular.
- folliculose** (fō'l'ik'ülös) *a.* [*L. folliculus*, a small bag.] Having follicles (*bot.*).
- fontanelle** (fōn'tänäl') *n.* [*F. fontanelle*, a little fountain.] A gap or space between bones in the cranium closed only by membrane (*anat.*).
- fonticulus** (fōntik'ülüs) *n.* [*L. fonticulus*, *dim. of fons*, fountain.] The depression at the anterior end of the sternum (*anat.*).
- food-vacuole**,—a small vacuole containing fluid and small food-particles, contained in the endosarc of many Protista.
- foot** (foot) *n.* [*A.S. fot*, foot.] An embryonic structure in ferns through which nourishment is obtained from the prothallus; the basal portion of the sporophyte in Mosses (*bot.*); an organ of locomotion, differing widely in different animals, from the tube-foot of Echinoderms, the muscular foot of Gastropods and Molluscs, the tarsus of Insects, to the foot of vertebrates and man (*zool.*).
- foramen** (fōrä'män) *n.* [*L. foramen*, an opening.] The opening through the coats of the ovule (*bot.*); any small perforation (*anat.*).
- foramen magnum**,—the opening in the occipital region of the skull through which the spinal cord passes (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- foraminate** (fōrä'm'inä) *a.* [*L. foramen*, opening.] Pitted; having many foramina (*zool.*).
- foraminiferous** (fōrä'm'inä'f'ärüs) *a.* [*L. foramen*, opening; *ferre*, to carry.] Containing shells of the Foraminifera (*zool.*).
- forceps** (fōr'seps) *n.* [*L. forceps*, a pair of tongs.] The clasper-shaped anal cerci of some Insects; the large fighting or seizing claws of crabs and lobsters (*zool.*).
- forcipated** (fōr'sipätäd) *a.* [*L. forceps*, pair of tongs.] Resembling forceps, or forked like a forceps (*zool.*).
- forcipulate** (fōrsip'ülät) *a.* [*L. forceps*, pair of tongs.] Shaped like a small forceps; *appl.* asteroid pedicellariae (*zool.*).
- forfex** (förföks') *n.* [*L. forfex*, pair of shears.] A pair of anal organs which open and shut transversely, occurring in certain Insects (*zool.*).
- forficate** (fōr'fikät) *a.* [*L. forfex*, shears.] Deeply notched (*zool.*).
- formation** (förmä'shün) *n.* [*L. forma*, shape.] Structure arising from an accumulation of deposits (*pal.*).
- formative** (förmä'tiv) *a.* [*L. forma*, shape.] *Appl.* matter which is living and developable (*phys.*).
- fornicated** (fōr'nikä'täd) *a.* [*L. fornix*, vault.] Concave within, convex without; arched (*zool.*).
- fornix** (fōr'niks) *n.* [*L. fornix*, vault.] An arched sheet of white longitudinal fibres beneath the corpus callosum (*anat.*); one of the arched scales in the orifice of some flowers (*bot.*).
- fossa** (fös'ä) *n.* [*L. fossa*, ditch.] A ditch or trench-like depression (*anat.*).
- fossette** (fös'ät') *n.* [*L. fossa*, ditch.] A small pit; a socket containing the base of the annule in Arthropods (*zool.*).
- fossil** (fös'il) *n.* [*L. fossilis*, dug up.] Petrified animal or plant, or portion thereof, found in rocks (*biol.*).
- fossiliferous** (fös'ilif'ärüs) *a.* [*L. fossilis*, dug up; *ferre*, to carry.] Containing fossils (*biol.*).

fossorial (fös'ö-riäl) *n.* [L. *fossor*, digger.] Adapted for digging; *appl.* claws, feet (*zool.*).

fossula (fös'ülä) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A small pit with reduced septa on one side of a corallite cup in the Rugosa (*pal.*).

fossulate (fös'ülät) *a.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] With slight hollows or grooves (*zool.*).

fossulet (fös'ülët) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A long narrow depression (*zool.*).

fovea (fö'veä) *n.* [L. *fovea*, depression.] A small pit or fossa (*anat.*); a small hollow at the leaf base in Isoetes containing a sporangium (*bot.*).

foveate (fö'veät) *a.* [L. *fovea*, depression.] Pitted.

foveola (fö've'ölä) *n.* [L. *foveola*, small pit.] A small pit; a shallow cavity in bone (*anat.*); a small depression just above the fovea in the leaf of Isoetes (*bot.*).

foveolate (fö've'ölät) *a.* [L. *foveola*, small pit.] Having regular small depressions (*bot.*, *zool.*).

fragmentation (fräg'mëntä'shün) *n.* [L. *frangere*, to break.] Division into small portions (*biol.*); nuclear division by simple splitting (*biol.*).

free (frē) *a.* [A.S. *freo*, acting at pleasure.] Motile; unattached; distinct; separate.

frenate (frē'nät) *a.* [L. *frenum*, bridle.] Having a frenum or frenulum (*zool.*).

frenulum (frēn'ülüm) *n.*, **frenula** (frēn'ülä) *plu.* [L. *frenulum*, *dim.* of *frenum*, bridle.] A fold of membrane, as of tongue, clitoris, etc. (*anat.*); a process on the hind-wing of Lepidoptera for attachment to fore-wing; a thickening of the sub-umbrella of certain Scyphomedusae (*zool.*).

frenum (frē'nüm) *n.*, **frena** (frē'nä) *plu.* [L. *frenum*, bridle.] A frenulum; a fold of integument at junction of mantle and body of Cirripedes, ovigerous in Pedunculata (*zool.*).

frond (frönd) *n.* [L. *frons*, leafy branch.] A leaf, especially of a fern (*bot.*).

frondescence (fröndës'sëns) *n.* [L. *frondescere*, to put forth leaves.] Development of leaves (*bot.*).

frons (frönz) *n.* [L. *frons*, forehead.] The forehead.

frontal (frün'täl) *a.* [L. *frons*, forehead.] In the region of the forehead; *appl.* artery, vein, lobe, convolution, etc. (*anat.*); *appl.* head-organ of Nemertines; a prostomial ridge of Polychaetes; palps of certain Nereids (*zool.*).

frontocerebellar fibres,—fibres passing from the frontal region to the cerebellum (*phys.*).

fronto-ethmoidal (frün'tö-ëthmoid'äl) *a.* *Pert.* the frontal and ethmoidal bones; *appl.* suture (*anat.*).

frontonasal (frün'tönä'zäl) *a.* [L. *frons*, forehead; *nasum*, nose.] *Pert.* forehead or frontal region and the nose; *appl.* ducts and processes (*emb.*).

frontonasal ducts,—ducts connecting the nasal cavities with the frontal sinuses (*anat.*).

frontosphenoidal (frün'tösfenoid'äl) *a.* [L. *frons*, forehead; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] *Pert.* frontal and sphenoid bones; *appl.* a process of the zygomatic articulating with the frontal (*anat.*).

fructification (frük'tifikä'shün) *n.* [L. *fructus*, fruit; *facere*, to make.] Fruit formation (*bot.*).

frugivorous (froojiv'örüs) *a.* [L. *frux*, fruit; *vorare*, to devour.] Fruit-eating; *appl.* certain animals (*zool.*).

fruit (froot) *n.* [F. *fruit*, from L. *fructus*, fruit.] The fertilized and developed ovary of a plant (*bot.*).

frustule (früs'tül) *n.* [L. *frustulum*, a small fragment.] The protoplasmic cell of a diatom (*bot.*).

frutescent (frootës'sënt) *a.* [L. *frutex*, shrub.] Shrub-like (*bot.*).

frutex (frootëks) *n.* [L. *frutex*, shrub.] Shrub (*bot.*).

fruticose (frootikös) *a.* [L. *frutex*, shrub.] Shrub-like (*bot.*).

fruticulose (frootik'ülös) *a.* [L. *frutex*, shrub.] Like a small shrub (*bot.*).

fucivorous (füsiv'örüs) *a.* [L. *fucus*, rock-lichen; *vorare*, to devour.] Eating seaweed; *appl.* certain animals (*zool.*).

fucoid (fü'koid) *a.* [L. *fucus*, rock-lichen.] *Pert.* or resembling seaweed (*bot.*).

fugacious (fugä'shüs) *a.* [L. *fugax*,

- swift.] Evanescent; falling off early; *appl.* petals, etc. (*bot.*).
- fulcrate** (fŭl'krāt) *a.* [*L. fulcrum*, a support.] Having a fulcrum.
- fulcrum** (fŭl'krŭm) *a.* [*L. fulcrum*, a support.] A supporting organ such as a tendril or stipule (*bot.*); part of the incus in the mastax of Rotifers; spine-like scales on anterior fin-rays of many Ganoids (*zool.*).
- function** (fŭngk'shŭn) *n.* [*L. functus*, performed.] The normal action proper to any organ or part (*phys.*).
- functional** (fŭngk'shŏnāl) *a.* [*L. functus*, performed.] Acting normally; acting or working part of an organ as distinct from the remainder (*phys.*).
- fundiform** (fŭn'difŏrm) *a.* [*L. funda*, sling; *forma*, shape.] Looped; *appl.* a ligament of the penis (*anat.*).
- fundus** (fŭn'dŭs) *n.* [*L. fundus*, bottom.] The base of an organ, as of stomach, etc. (*anat.*).
- fungicolous** (fŭnjik'ölŭs) *a.* [*L. fungus*, mushroom; *colere*, to inhabit.] Parasitic on Fungi (*bot.*).
- fungiform** (fŭn'jifŏrm) *a.* [*L. fungus*, mushroom; *forma*, shape.] Fungoid or shaped like a fungus; *appl.* tongue papillae (*anat.*).
- fungivorous** (fŭnjiv'örŭs) *a.* [*L. fungus*, mushroom; *vorare*, to devour.] *Appl.* fungus-eating animals (*zool.*).
- fungous** (fŭng'gŭs) *a.* [*L. fungus*, mushroom.] With character or consistency of fungus (*bot.*).
- funicle** (fŭ'nĭkl) *n.* [*L. funiculus*, a small cord.] An ovule stalk (*bot.*); a small cord or band of fibres especially in brain (*anat.*); a large double strand of cells passing from aboral end of coelom to aboral wall of zoecium of Molluscoidea (*zool.*).
- funicular** (fŭnik'ŭlär) *a.* [*L. funiculus*, small cord.] Consisting of a small cord or band; *pert.* a funiculus (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- funiculus**,—see **funicle**.
- funnel** (fŭn'ĕl) *n.* [*L. fundibulum*, funnel.] The siphon of Cephalopods (*zool.*).
- funnelform** (fŭn'ĕlfŏrm) *a.* [*L. fundere*, to pour; *forma*, shape.] Widening gradually from a narrow base; infundibuliform (*bot.*).
- furca** (fŭr'kă) *n.* [*L. furca*, fork.] The apophysis or entothorax of insect metathorax (*zool.*).
- furcal** (fŭr'käl) *a.* [*L. furca*, fork.] Forked; *appl.* a branching nerve of the lumbar plexus (*anat.*).
- furcate** (fŭr'kāt) *a.* [*L. furca*, fork.] Branching like the prongs of a fork.
- furciferous** (fŭrsĭf'ērŭs) *a.* [*L. furca*, fork; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing a forked appendage, as some Insects (*zool.*).
- furcula** (fŭr'külă) *n.* [*L. furcula*, dim. of *furca*, fork.] A forked process or structure, the merry-thought bone (*anat.*); a transverse ridge in the embryonic pharynx (*emb.*).
- furred** (fŭrd) *a.* [*M.E. furren*, a sheath.] Having short decumbent hairs thickly covering the surface (*zool.*).
- fuscĭn** (fŭs'kĭn) *n.* [*L. fuscus*, tawny.] A brown pigment in the retinal epithelium (*phys.*).
- fusi** (fŭ'zĭ) *n. plu.* [*L. fusus*, spindle.] In spiders, organs composed of two retractile processes which issue from the mammulae and form the threads (*zool.*).
- fusiform** (fŭ'zifŏrm) *a.* [*L. fusus*, spindle; *forma*, shape.] Spindle-shaped; tapering gradually at both ends (*zool.*).

G

- galactase** (gălăkt'ās) *n.* [*Gk. gala*, milk.] An enzyme, trypsin-like in action, found in milk (*phys.*).
- galactophorous** (gălăktŏf'örŭs) *a.* [*Gk. gala*, milk; *pherein*, to carry.] Lactiferous; *appl.* ducts of mammary glands (*anat.*).
- galactosis** (gălăktŏ'sis) *n.* [*Gk. gala*, milk.] Milk production (*phys.*).
- galbulus** (găl'bŭlŭs) *n.* [*L. galbulus*, cypress nut.] A modified cone with fleshy scales, as in cypress (*bot.*).
- galea** (găl'ĕă) *n.* [*L. galea*, helmet.] A helmet-shaped petal, or other

similarly-shaped structure (*bot.*); a muscle of the scalp (*anat.*); the outer division of the endopodite of the first maxillae of insects (*zool.*).

galeate (găl'ëät) *a.* [L. *galea*, helmet.] Helmet-shaped (*bot.*).

gall (gôl) *n.* [A.S. *gealla*, gall.] Bile, the secretion of the liver (*phys.*); any excrescence on plants caused by disease (*bot.*).

gall-bladder,—a small pear-shaped or spherical sac which stores the bile (*anat.*).

galvanotaxis (găl'vănötäk'sis) *n.* [It. *Galvani*, physiologist.] Response or reaction to electrical stimulus (*phys.*).

galvanotropism (găl'vănöt'röpizm) *n.* [It. *Galvani*, physiologist; Gk. *trope*, a turning.] Galvanotaxis.

gametal (gämētäl) *a.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] *Pert.* a gamete; reproductive (*biol.*).

gametangium (gäm'etän'jium) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *anggeion*, vessel.] A structure producing sexual cells (*bot.*).

gametes (gämëts') *n. plu.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] Cells derived from gametocytes which conjugate and form zygotes (*zool.*); sexual cells (*biol.*).

gametic (gämët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] *Pert.* gamete (*biol.*).

gametids (gäm'ëtídz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] Primary sporoblasts destined to become gametes (*zool.*).

gametocyte (gäm'ëtösít) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *kytos*, hollow.] The mother-cell of a gamete (*zool.*).

gametogenesis (gäm'ëtöjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *genesis*, birth.] Gamete formation (*biol.*).

gametogeny (gäm'ëtöj'ëni) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *genos*, birth.] Gametogenesis.

gametogonium (gäm'ëtögō'nium) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *gonos*, offspring.] A cell producing a gamete, a gametocyte (*bot.*).

gametophore (gäm'ëtöfôr) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *pherein*, to bear.] A special part of a gametophyte on which gametangia are borne (*bot.*).

gametophyll (gäm'ëtöfil) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *phyllon*, leaf.] A modified leaf bearing sexual organs;

a micro- or macro-sporophyll (*bot.*).

gametophyte (gäm'ëtöfit) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *phyton*, plant.] The gamete-forming phase in alternation of plant generations; the sexual generation of plants; cf. **sporophyte** (*bot.*).

gamic (gäm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilized (*biol.*).

gamobium (gämō'bium) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *bios*, life.] The sexual or medusoid generation in hydrozoan colonies (*zool.*).

gamodesmic (gäm'ödës'mik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *desma*, bond.] Having the vascular bundles fused together instead of separated by connective tissue (*bot.*).

gamogastrous (gäm'ögäs'trus) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *gaster*, belly.] *Appl.* a pistil formed by union of ovaries, but with styles and stigmata free (*bot.*).

gamogenesis (gäm'öjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *genesis*, descent.] Sexual reproduction (*biol.*).

gamogenetic (gäm'öjënët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *genesis*, descent.] Reproduced from union of sex elements; sexual (*biol.*).

gamogony (gämög'öni) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *gone*, descent.] Sporogony in Protozoa (*zool.*).

gamont (gämönt') *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *ons*, a being.] A sporont (*zool.*).

gamopetalous (gäm'öpëtälüs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *petalon*, petal.] With coherent petals; monopetalous (*bot.*).

gamophyllous (gäm'öfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *phyllon*, leaf.] With united perianth leaves; monophyllous (*bot.*).

gamosepalous (gäm'öšëpälüs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *sepalon*, sepal.] With coherent sepals; monosepalous (*bot.*).

gamostele (gäm'östël') *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *stele*, pillar.] A stele formed from the fusion of several steles (*bot.*).

gamostelic (gäm'östëlik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *stele*, pillar.] *Appl.* the condition in which the steles of a polystelic stem are fused together (*bot.*).

gamostely (gäm'östē'li) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *stèle*, pillar.] The arrangement of polystelic stems when the separate steles are fused together surrounded by pericycle and endodermis (*bot.*).

gangliar (gäng'gliär) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour.] *Pert.* a ganglion or ganglia.

gangliate (gäng'gliät) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour.] Having ganglia.

gangliform (gäng'gliförm) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour; *L. forma*, shape.] In the form of a ganglion.

ganglioblast (gäng'gliöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour; *blastos*, bud.] The mother-cell of a gangliocyte (*anat.*).

gangliocyte (gäng'gliösit) *n.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour; *kytos*, hollow.] A ganglion cell outside the central nervous system (*anat.*).

ganglioid (gäng'glioid) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour; *eidos*, resemblance.] Like a ganglion (*anat.*).

ganglion (gäng'gliön) *n.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour.] A mass of nervous matter containing nerve cells and giving origin to nerve fibres; a nerve centre (*anat.*).

ganglionated (gäng'gliönätéd) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour.] Supplied with ganglia (*anat.*).

ganglioneural (gäng'gliönüräl) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour; *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* a system of nerves, consisting of a series of ganglia connected by nerve strands (*zool.*).

ganglioneuron (gäng'gliönürön) *n.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour; *neuron*, nerve.] A nerve cell of a ganglion (*anat.*).

ganglionic (gäng'gliön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour.] *Pert.* consisting of, or in the neighbourhood of a ganglion; *appl.* a layer of the retina, arteries, arterial system of brain (*anat.*).

ganglioplexus (gäng'gljöpläk'süs) *n.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour; *L. plexus*, twisted.] A diffuse ganglion (*anat.*).

ganoid (gän'oid) *a.* [Gk. *ganos*, sheen; *eidos*, resemblance.] *Appl.* scales of ganoid fishes, rhomboidal,

joined like parquetry and consisting of a layer of bone with a superficial enamel layer (*zool.*).

ganoin (gän'öin) *n.* [Gk. *ganos*, sheen.] The outer layer of a ganoid scale, formed by the corium (*zool.*).

gape (gāp) *n.* [A.S. *geapan*, to open wide.] The distance between the open jaws of birds, fishes, etc. (*zool.*).

Gasserian ganglion,—a large ganglion on the sensory root of the fifth cranial nerve (*anat.*).

gasteromycetous (gäs'törömīsē'tüs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, belly; *mykes*, a mushroom.] Having the spores developed in a peridium (*bot.*).

gästraea (gästrē'ä) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] A hypothetical gastrula-like animal; the ancestral Metazoon, according to Haeckel (*zool.*).

gästraeum (gästrē'üm) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] The ventral side of the body (*anat.*).

gastral (gäs'träl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* stomach, as the gastral cavity, cortex, layer, etc. (*anat.*).

gastralia (gäs'trä'liä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] Microscleres in the gastral membranes of Hexactinellids (*zool.*).

gastric (gäs'trik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* or in the region of the stomach; *appl.* arteries, glands, nerves, veins (*anat.*).

gastrin (gäs'trin) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] The hormone which is the result of the action of the salivary products on the gastric mucous membrane (*phys.*).

gastrocentrous (gäs'trösën'trüs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *L. centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebrae with centra formed by pairs of inter-ventralia, while the basiventralia are reduced (*zool.*).

gastrocnemius (gäs'tröknē'miüs) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, belly; *kneme*, the tibia.] The large muscle of the calf of the leg (*anat.*).

gastrocoel (gäs'trösäl) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, belly; *koilos*, hollow.] The archenteron of a gastrula (*emb.*).

gastrocolic (gäs'trököl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *kolon*, the gut.]

Pert. stomach and colon; *appl.* a ligament (*anat.*).

gastroduodenal (gäs'trödü'ödē'näl) *a.*

[Gk. *gaster*, stomach; L. *duodeni*, twelve each.] *Pert.* stomach and duodenum; *appl.* an artery (*anat.*).

gastroepiploic (gäs'tröep'iplō'ik) *a.*

[Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *epiploon*, the great omentum.] *Pert.* stomach and the great omentum; *appl.* arteries, veins (*anat.*).

gastrointestinal (gäs'tröintēs'tinäl) *a.*

[Gk. *gaster*, stomach; L. *intus*, within.] *Pert.* stomach and intestines (*anat.*).

gastrolial (gäs'tröliē'näl) *a.* [Gk.

gaster, stomach; L. *lien*, the spleen.] *Pert.* the stomach and spleen; *appl.* ligament (*anat.*).

gastrolith (gäs'trölith) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*,

stomach; *lithos*, stone.] A mass of calcareous matter found at certain seasons on each side of the gizzard of Crustaceans (*zool.*).

gastroparietal (gäs'tröpär'i'etäl) *a.*

[Gk. *gaster*, stomach; L. *paries*, wall.] *Pert.* stomach and body wall (*anat.*).

gastrophrenic (gäs'tröfrēn'ik) *a.* [Gk.

gaster, stomach; *phrenos*, midriff.] *Pert.* stomach and diaphragm; *appl.* ligament (*anat.*).

gastropod (gäs'tröpöd) *n.* [Gk.

gaster, stomach; *pous*, foot.] A mollusc with a ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping (*zool.*).

gastropores (gäs'tröpörz) *n. plu.*

[Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *poros*, channel.] The larger pores, for nutrient persons, of hydroid Corals (*zool.*).

gastropulmonary (gäs'tröpül'mönäri)

a. [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; L. *pulmo*, lung.] *Pert.* stomach and lungs (*anat.*).

gastrosplenic (gäs'trösplēn'ik) *a.*

[Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *splen*, the spleen.] *Pert.* stomach and spleen (*anat.*).

gastrostege (gäs'tröstēj) *n.* [Gk.

gaster, belly; *stege*, roof.] A ventral scale of snakes (*zool.*).

gastrovascular (gäs'tröväs'külär) *a.*

[Gk. *gaster*, stomach; L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.] Serving both digestive and circulatory purposes, as canals of some Coelenterates (*zool.*).

gastrozoid (gäs'trözō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] In coelenterate colonies, the nutrient person with mouth and tentacles (*zool.*).

gastrula (gäs'troolä) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] The cup- or basin-shaped structure formed by invagination of a blastula (*emb.*).

gastrulation (gäs'troolä'shün) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] The formation of a gastrula from a blastula by invagination (*emb.*).

geitonogamy (gī'tönög'ämī) *n.* [Gk. *geiton*, neighbour; *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilization of a flower by another from the same plant (*bot.*).

gelatigenous (jěl'ätij'ēnūs) *a.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] Gelatine - producing (*anat.*).

gelatine (jěl'ätin) *n.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal.] A jelly-like substance obtained from animal tissue (*phys.*).

gelatinous (jělät'inūs) *a.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal.] Jelly-like in consistency (*zool.*).

geminate (jēm'ināt) *a.* [L. *geminī*, twins.] Growing in pairs; *binate* (*bot.*).

geminiflorous (jēm'iniflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *geminī*, twins; *flos*, flower.] *Appl.* a plant whose flowers are arranged in pairs (*bot.*).

gemma (jēm'ä) *n.*, **gemmae** (jēm'ē, jēm'ä) *plu.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] A bud or outgrowth of a plant or animal which develops into a new organism (*biol.*); hypothetical units (*cyt.*).

gemmaeous (jēmā'shūs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] *Pert.* gemmae or buds.

gemmae (jēm'ät) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Reproducing by bud-formation.

gemination (jēmā'shōn) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Bud-formation by means of which new independent individuals are developed in plants and animals (*biol.*).

gemmiferous (jēmif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud; *ferre*, to bear.] Bud-bearing; gemmate.

gemmiform (jēm'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like

- a bud; *appl.* pedicellariae of Echinoderms (*zool.*).
- gemma** (jēm'p'ārūs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud; *parere*, to produce.] Gemmiferous.
- gemmulation** (jēm'ulā'shūn) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Gemmule-formation.
- gemmule** (jēm'ul) *n.* [L. *gemma*, little bud.] A pangen (*cyt.*); one of the internal buds of Porifera arising asexually and coming into activity on the death of the parent organism (*zool.*).
- gena** (jē'nā) *n.*, **genae** (jē'nē) *plu.* [L. *gena*, the cheek.] The cheek or side part of the head; the antero-lateral part of an insect's head (*zool.*).
- genal** (jē'nāl) *a.* [L. *gena*, cheek.] *Pert.* the cheek; *appl.* the facial suture of Trilobites and the angle of the cheek (*zool.*).
- geneology** (jē'nēol'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *gene*, descent; *logos*, discourse.] The study of the development of individual and race; Embryology and Palaeontology combined.
- genera** (jē'nērā),—see **genus**.
- generalized** (jē'nērālīz'd) *a.* [L. *generalis*, of one kind.] Combining characteristics of two or more groups, as in many fossils (*pal.*).
- generation** (jē'nērā'shūn) *n.* [L. *generatio*, reproduction.] Production; formation; the individuals of a species equally remote from a common ancestor,—see **alternation of generations**.
- generative** (jē'nērā'tiv) *a.* [L. *genus*, race.] Concerned in reproduction; *appl.* the smaller of two cells into which a pollen grain primarily divides (*bot.*).
- generic** (jē'nēr'ik) *a.* [L. *genus*, race.] Common to all species of a genus,—see **binomial nomenclature**.
- genesis** (jē'nēs'is) *n.* [Gk. *gignesthai*, to produce.] Formation, production, or development of a cell, organ, individual, or species.
- genetic** (jē'nēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gignesthai*, to produce.] *Pert.* production.
- genetic spiral**,—in spiral phyllotaxis, the imaginary spiral line following the points of insertion of successive leaves (*bot.*).
- genetics** (jē'nēt'iks) *n.* [Gk. *gignesthai*, to produce.] That part of Biology dealing with heredity and variation.
- genial** (jēn'yal, jēn'yal) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, the chin.] *Pert.* the chin; *appl.* chin-plates of Reptiles (*zool.*).
- genicular** (jēnik'ulār) *a.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] *Pert.* region of the knee; *appl.* arteries, etc., also to ganglion of facial nerve (*anat.*).
- geniculate** (jēnik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] Bent like a knee-joint; *appl.* a ganglion of the facial nerve (*zool.*); having the upper part of the filament forming an angle more or less obtuse with the lower (*bot.*).
- geniculum** (jēnik'ulūm) *n.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] The part of the facial nerve in the temporal bone where it turns abruptly towards the stylo-mastoid foramen (*anat.*).
- genioglossal** (jēn'ōglōs'āl) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, chin; *glossa*, tongue.] Connecting the chin and tongue; *appl.* muscles (*anat.*).
- geniohyoid** (jēn'ōh'oid) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, chin; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* chin and hyoid; *appl.* muscles (*anat.*).
- genital** (jēn'itāl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget.] *Pert.* the region of the reproductive organs; *appl.* corpuscles, glands, ridge, tubercle, etc. (*anat.*).
- genitals** (jēn'itālz) *n. plu.* [L. *gignere*, to beget.] The organs of reproduction, especially the external organs (*anat.*).
- genitoanal** (jēn'itōā'nāl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget; *anus*, the vent.] In the region of the genitals and anus (*anat.*).
- genitocrural** (jēn'itōkroo'rāl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget; *crus*, leg.] In the region of the genitals and thigh; *appl.* a nerve (*anat.*).
- genitoenteric** (jēn'itōēntēr'ik) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget; Gk. *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* genitals and intestine (*anat.*).
- genitofemoral** (jēn'itōfēm'ōrāl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget; *femur*, thigh-bone.] Genitocrural.
- genoblast** (jēn'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, offspring; *blastos*, bud.] A mature germ-cell exclusively male or female (*cyt.*).

genu (jě'nū) *n.* [L. *genu*, knee.] A knee-like bend in an organ or part; the anterior end of the corpus callosum (*anat.*).

genus (jě'nūs) *n.*, **genera** (jě'n'ērā) *plu.* [L. *genus*, race.] A group of closely related species, in classification of plants or animals.

genys (jě'nīs) *n.* [Gk. *genys*, jaw.] See **gonys**.

geobios (jě'ōbī'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *bios*, life.] Terrestrial life—one of Haeckel's terms (*biol.*).

geoblast (jě'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *blastos*, bud.] A germinating plumule of which the cotyledons remain underground (*bot.*).

geocarpic (jě'ōkār'pik) *a.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *karpos*, fruit.] Having the fruits maturing underground (*bot.*).

geology (jě'ōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with the structure, activities, and history of the earth.

geomalism (jě'ōm'ālizm) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *omalos*, level.] Response to the influence of gravitation (*bot.*).

geophilous (jě'ōfī'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *philein*, to love.] Living in or on the earth, the ground.

geophyte (jě'ōfit) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *phyton*, plant.] A plant which grows in the earth (*bot.*).

geotaxis (jě'ōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *taxis*, arrangement.] Response to the laws of gravity.

geotonus (jě'ōtō'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *tonos*, tension.] Normal position in relation to gravity (*bot.*).

geotropism (jě'ōtrōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *trepein*, to turn.] Tendency to respond to stimulus of gravity by turning towards it, as the downward growth of a root (*bot.*).

gephyrocercal (gěf'īrōsēr'kāl, jěf'īrōsēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *gephyra*, bridge; *kerkos*, tail.] *Appl.* secondary diphyrcercal caudal fin brought about by the reduction of the extreme tip of the heterocercal or homocercal fin (*zool.*).

geratology (jě'rātōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *geras*, old age; *logos*, discourse.] Study of the factors of decadence.

germ (jěrm) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] A unicellular micro-organism; a seed (*bot.*); a developing egg (*zool.*).

germ-cell,—a reproductive cell, *lopp.* somatic; a primitive male or female element (*biol.*).

germ centre,—an area of lymph-corpuscle division in nodules of lymph gland tissue (*anat.*).

germ-disc,—a small green cellular plate of the germ tube of liverworts (*bot.*).

germ layer,—an early differentiated layer of cells (*emb.*).

germ nucleus,—an egg or sperm nucleus (*emb.*).

germ plasm,—idioplasm; the physical basis of inheritance.

germ pore,—the exit pore of a germ tube in the spore integument (*bot.*).

germ stock,—the stolon in certain Tunicates (*zool.*).

germ theory,—biogenesis; the theory that living organisms can be produced or developed only from living organisms (*biol.*).

germ tube,—the short filamentous tube put forth by a germinating spore (*bot.*).

germ vitellarium,—an organ of Platyhelminths producing both ova and vitelline material (*zool.*).

germ yolk gland,—in some Rhabdocoels, an embryonic structure consisting of the fertile portion of the egg and a sterile portion which functions as a yolk gland feeding the fertile portion (*zool.*).

germarium (jěrmār'iūm) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] An ovary (*zool.*).

germen (jěrměn) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] A mass of undifferentiated cells, the primary form of the germ cells.

germinal (jěrm'īnāl) *a.* [L. *germen*, bud.] *Perf.* a seed, a germ-cell, or reproduction.

germinal bands,—two sets of rows of cells in early development of Annulates (*zool.*).

germinal cells,—the cells concerned in reproduction, set apart early in embryonic life (*emb.*).

germinal disc,—the disc-like area of an egg yolk on which segmentation first appears (*emb.*).

germinal epithelium,—the layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the stroma of an ovary (*emb.*).

germinal layers,—the primary layers

- of cells in a developing ovum, epiblast, hypoblast, and later mesoblast (*emb.*).
- germinal spot**,—the nucleus of an ooplasm (*emb.*).
- germinal vesicle**,—the nucleus of an egg, before formation of polar-bodies (*emb.*).
- germination** (jěr'mīnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud;] Beginning of growth; budding; development (*bot.*).
- germiparity** (jěr'mīpār'itī) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud; *parere*, to beget.] Reproduction by germ-formation.
- germogen** (jěr'mōjĕn) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] The central cell of the gastrula-like phase, or infusorigen, in the development of the Rhombozoa; the residual nucleus, or unused portion, after formation of the rhombogen by division of the primary germogen or primitive central cell (*zool.*).
- gestation** (jĕstā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *gerere*, to carry.] The intra-uterine period in the development of an embryo (*emb.*).
- giant cells**,—large nerve-cells in Annelids; myeloplaxes; osteoclasts; large multinuclear protoplasmic masses found in marrow, spleen (*anat.*).
- giant fibres**,—greatly enlarged and modified nerve-fibres running longitudinally through the ventral nerve cord of some invertebrates, as Worms (*zool.*).
- gibbous** (gīb'ŭs) *a.* [L. *gibbus*, humped.] Inflated; saccate or pouched, as the lateral sepals of Cruciferae (*bot.*).
- gill** (gil) *n.* [M.E. *gille*, gill.] A plate-like or filamentous outgrowth; respiratory organ of water-inhabiting animals (*zool.*); one of a number of lamellae radiating from the stalk of a mushroom (*bot.*).
- gill arch**,—part of the visceral skeleton in the region of functional gills; branchial arch (*zool.*).
- gill basket**,—the branchial skeleton of lampreys, composed of continuous cartilage (*zool.*).
- gill book**,—the respiratory organ of certain Arachnids, consisting of a large number of leaf-like structures between which the water circulates (*zool.*).
- gill cleft**,—a branchial cleft formed on the side of the pharynx (*zool.*).
- gill cover**,—an operculum.
- gill helix**,—a spirally coiled gill-like organ in certain Clupeidae (*zool.*).
- gill plume**,—the gill or ctenidium of the majority of Gastropods (*zool.*).
- gill pouch**,—an oval pouch containing gills and communicating directly or indirectly by a duct with the exterior, seen in Myxine and Petro-myzon (*zool.*).
- gill rakers**,—small spine-like structures attached in a single or double row to branchial arches to prevent escape of food (*zool.*).
- gill remnants**,—epithelial, post-branchial, or suprapericardial bodies arising in the pharynx of higher vertebrates (*zool.*).
- gill rods**,—oblique gelatinous rods supporting the pharynx in Cephalochorda (*zool.*).
- gill slits**,—a series of perforations leading from pharynx to the exterior, persistent in lower vertebrates, embryonic in higher (*zool.*).
- gingival** (jĭnjĭ'vāl) *a.* [L. *gingivae*, gums.] *Pert.* the gums.
- ginglymoid** (gĭng'glĭmoid) *a.* [Gk. *gingglymos*, hinge-joint.] Constructed like a hinge-joint (*anat.*).
- ginglymus** (gĭng'glĭmŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gingglymos*, hinge-joint.] An articulation constructed to allow motion in one plane only (*anat.*).
- girdle** (gĕr'dl) *n.* [A.S. *gyrdan*, to gird.] In appendicular skeleton, the supporting structure at shoulder and hip, each consisting typically of one dorsal and two ventral elements (*anat.*).
- gizzard** (gĭz'ărd) *n.* [M.E. *gizer*, gizzard.] In birds, the muscular grinding chamber of the alimentary canal; the proventriculus of insects (*zool.*).
- glabella** (glăbĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *glaber*, bald.] The space on the forehead between the superciliary ridges (*anat.*); the elevated median region of the cephalic shield of Trilobites (*pal.*).
- glabrate** (glăb'rāt) *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth.] Becoming smooth; glab-

- rescent; with a nearly smooth surface (*bot.*).
- glabrescent**,—see **glabrate**.
- glabrous** (gläb'rūs) *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth.] With a smooth, even surface.
- gladiate** (gläd'iät) *a.* [L. *gladius*, sword.] Shaped like a sword (*bot.*).
- gladiolus** (gläd'iō'lūs) *n.* [L. *gladiolus*, small sword.] The middle or largest part of the sternum (*anat.*).
- gladius** (gläd'iūs) *n.* [L. *gladius*, sword.] The pen of a cuttle-fish (*zool.*).
- gland cell**,—an isolated secreting cell; a cell of glandular epithelium.
- glands** (gländz) *n. plu.* [L. *glans*, an acorn.] Single cells or masses of cells specialized for the elaboration of secretions either for use in the body or for excretion (*anat.*).
- glandula** (glän'dülä) *n.* [L. *glandula*, small acorn.] An arachnoid granulation on the outer surface of the dura mater (*anat.*).
- glandular** (glän'dülär) *a.* [L. *glandula*, small acorn.] *Pert.* a gland; with secreting function (*zool.*); bearing a gland (*bot.*).
- glandular epithelium**,—the tissue of glands, composed of polyhedral columnar or cubical cells whose protoplasm contains the material secreted (*phys.*).
- glandular tissue**,—tissue of single or massed cells, parenchymatous and filled with granular protoplasm, adapted for secretion of aromatic substances (*bot.*).
- glandule** (glän'dül) *n.*,—see **glandula**.
- glandulose-serrate** (glän'dülōs-sēr'ät) *a.* [L. *glandula*, small acorn; *serratus*, sawn.] Having the serrations tipped with glands (*bot.*).
- glans** (glänz) *n.* [L. *glans*, acorn.] A nut; a hard, dry, indehiscent one-celled fruit like an acorn (*bot.*); a gland, especially the glans penis (*anat.*).
- glaucous** (glōsēs'ēt) *a.* [L. *glaucus*, sea-green.] Somewhat glaucous (*bot.*).
- glaucous** (glōk'ūs) *a.* [L. *glaucus*, sea-green.] Covered with a bluish-green bloom (*bot.*).
- gleba** (glē'bä) *n.* [L. *gleba*, clod.] The central part of the sporophore in certain Fungi; the spore-forming apparatus in certain plants (*bot.*).
- glebula** (glē'bülä) *n.* [L. *glebula*, small clod.] A small prominence on a lichen thallus (*bot.*).
- glenohumeral** (glē'nöhū'mēräl) *a.* [Gk. *glene*, socket; L. *humerus*, the humerus.] *Pert.* glenoid fossa and humerus; *appl.* ligaments (*anat.*).
- glenoid** (glē'noid) *a.* [Gk. *glene*, socket; *eidōs*, resemblance.] Like a socket; *appl.* especially to the cavity into which the head of the humerus fits, the mandibular fossa, and ligaments (*anat.*).
- glenoidal labrum**,—a fibro-cartilaginous rim attached round the margin of glenoid cavity and acetabulum (*anat.*).
- glia** (glī'ä, glē'ä) *n.* [Gk. *glia*, glue.] A cell of the neuroglia; a supporting cell of nervous tissue (*phys.*).
- Glisson's capsule**,—a thin fibrous capsule within the tunica serosa of the liver (*anat.*).
- globate** (glō'bät) *a.* [L. *globus*, globe.] Globe-shaped.
- globigerina ooze** (glöbīj'ērī'nä ooz),—sea-bottom mud, which is largely composed of foraminifera shells (*zool.*).
- globin** (glō'bīn) *n.* [L. *globus*, globe.] The protein constituent of haemoglobin (*phys.*).
- globoid** (glō'boid) *n.* [L. *globus*, globe; Gk. *eidōs*, resemblance.] A spherical body of aleurone grains; a double phosphate of calcium and magnesium (*bot.*).
- globose** (glōbōs) *a.* [L. *globus*, globe.] Spherical or globe-shaped.
- globular** (glōb'ülär) *a.*,—see **globose**.
- globule** (glōb'ül) *n.* [L. *globulus*, small globe.] Any minute spherical structure; the antheridium of Characeae (*bot.*).
- globulin** (glōb'ülīn) *n.* [L. *globus*, globe.] A proteid such as fibrinogen, vitellin (*phys.*).
- globulose** (glōb'ülōs) *a.* [L. *globus*, globe.] Spherical; consisting of, or containing globules.
- glochidiate** (glōkīd'iät) *a.* [Gk. *glochis*, arrow-point.] Furnished with barbed hairs (*bot.*).

- glochidium** (glökið'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *glochis*, arrow-point.] Hairs bearing barbed processes seen on the massulae of certain Rhizocarps (*bot.*); the larva of fresh-water mussels such as Unio and Anodon (*zool.*).
- gloea** (glē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *gloia*, glue.] An adhesive secretion of some Protozoa (*zool.*).
- glomerular** (glömēr'ulār) *a.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] *Pert.* or like a glomerulus (*anat.*).
- glomerulate** (glömēr'ulāt) *a.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] Arranged in clusters.
- glomerule** (glöm'ērul) *n.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] A condensed cyme of almost sessile flowers; a compact cluster (*bot.*).
- glomeruliferous** (glömēr'ulif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *glomus*, ball; *ferre*, to carry.] Having the flowers arranged in glomerules (*bot.*).
- glomerulus** (glömēr'ulūs) *n.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] A network of capillary blood-vessels; the inturned portion of a Bowman's capsule (*zool.*); an oval body terminating the olfactory fibre in the rhinencephalon (*anat.*).
- glomus** (glōm'ūs) *n.*, **glomera** (glōm'ēră) *plu.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] A number of glomeruli run together (*zool.*); the coccygeal and carotid skeins of the suprarenal glands (*anat.*).
- glossa** (glōs'ă) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] A tongue-like projection in the middle of the labium of insects (*zool.*).
- glossal** (glōs'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* the tongue.
- glossarium** (glōsăr'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] The slender-pointed glossa of certain Diptera (*zool.*).
- glossate** (glōs'ăt) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] Having a tongue or tongue-like structure (*zool.*).
- glossoepiglottic** (glōs'öp'iglōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *epi*, upon; *glotta*, tongue.] *Pert.* tongue and epiglottis; *appl.* folds of mucous membrane (*anat.*).
- glossohyal** (glōs'ōhi'ăl) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] The median basihyal of fishes (*zool.*).
- glosso-kinaesthetic area**,—a brain area in Broca's convolution immediately connected with speech (*phys.*).
- glossopalatine** (glōs'öpăl'ătin) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; L. *palatus*, the palate.] Connecting tongue and palate; *appl.* arch, muscle (*anat.*).
- glossophagine** (glōsōf'ājīn) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *phagein*, to eat.] Securing food by means of the tongue (*zool.*).
- glossopharyngeal** (glōs'ōfărīn'jēăl, -fărīnjē'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *pharynx*, gullet.] *Pert.* pharynx and gullet; *appl.* the ninth cranial nerve (*anat.*).
- glossopodium** (glōs'öpō'diŭm) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *pous*, foot.] The sheathing leaf-base of Isoetes (*bot.*).
- glossotheca** (glōs'ōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *theka*, box.] The proboscis-covering part of a pupal integument of insects (*zool.*).
- glottis** (glōt'is) *n.* [Gk. *glotta*, tongue.] The opening into the windpipe (*anat.*).
- glucase** (glōok'ās) *n.* [Gk. *glykus*, sweet.] A plant enzyme which produces grape sugar from maltose (*bot.*).
- glucoproteins**,—compounds of protein with a carbohydrate, including mucins and mucoids (*phys.*).
- glucosamine** (glōok'ōsăm'īn) *n.* [Gk. *glykus*, sweet.] A nitrogenous substance with a reducing power, obtained from chitin, and dextrorotary (*phys.*).
- glucose** (glōok'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *glykus*, sweet.] The grape sugar of plants and animals (*phys.*).
- gluma** (glōom'ă) *n.* [L. *gluma*, husk.] A bract at the base of a grass inflorescence or spikelet (*bot.*).
- glumaceous** (glōomă'shūs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk.] Dry and scaly like glumes (*bot.*).
- glume** (glōom) *n.*,—see **gluma**.
- glumiferous** (glōomif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing glumes (*bot.*).
- glumiflorus** (glōom'iflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk; *flos*, flower.] Having flowers with glumes or bracts at their bases (*bot.*).

gluteal (gloot'éäl) *a.* [Gk. *gloutos*, buttock.] *Pert.* or in the region of the buttocks; *appl.* artery, muscle, nerve, tuberosity, vein (*anat.*).

gluten (gloot'éñ) *n.* [L. *gluten*, glue.] A tough substance obtainable from some grains.

gluteus (gloot'éüs) *n.* [Gk. *gloutos*, buttock.] Name given to certain muscles of the buttock (*anat.*).

glutinous (gloot'inüs) *a.* [L. *gluten*, glue.] Having a sticky or adhesive surface (*bot.*).

glycerin (glis'éřin) *n.* [Gk. *glykos*, sweet.] The sweet principle of natural fats and oils (*phys.*).

glycerol (glis'eröl) *n.* — see **glycerin**.

glycogen (glí'køjén) *n.* [Gk. *glykos*, sweet.] Animal starch (*phys.*).

glycolysis (gliköl'ísís) *n.* [Gk. *glykos*, sweet; *lyein*, to loosen.] Decomposition of sugar by hydrolysis (*phys.*).

glycosecretory (glí'kösëkrë'törí) *a.* [Gk. *glykos*, sweet; L. *secretus*, set apart.] Connected with the secretion of glycogen (*phys.*).

gnathic (gnáth'ík, náth'ík) *a.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw.] *Pert.* the jaw (*zool.*).

gnathism (gnáth'ízm, náth'ízm) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw.] Formation of jaw with reference to the degree of projection.

gnathites (gnáth'íts, náth'íts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw.] The buccal appendages of insects.

gnathobase (gnáth'öbäs, náth'öbäs) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *basis*, base.] An inwardly turned masticatory process on the protopodite of appendages near the mouth in Crustacea (*zool.*).

gnathopod (gnáth'öpöd, náthöpöd) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *pous*, foot.] Any Crustacean limb in the oral region modified to assist with the food (*zool.*).

gnathopodite (gnáthöp'ödít, náthöp'ödít) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *pous*, foot.] A maxilliped of an Arthropod (*zool.*).

gnathostegite (gnáthös'tëgít, náthös'tëjít) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *stegē*, roof.] A covering plate for the mouth parts of some Crustaceans (*zool.*).

gnathostomatous (gnáth'östöm'ätüs,

náth'östöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *stoma*, mouth.] With jaws at the mouth.

gnathotheca (gnáth'öthë'kä, náth'öthë'kä) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *theke*, case.] The horny outer covering of a bird's lower jaw (*zool.*).

goblet cells,—mucus-secreting cells of most columnar epithelia (*phys.*).

gomphosis (göm'fö'sís) *n.* [Gk. *gomphos*, a bolt.] Articulation by insertion of a conical process into a socket, as of roots of teeth into alveoli (*anat.*).

gonad (gön'äd) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, descent.] A sexual gland, either ovary or testis (*zool.*).

gonaduct (gön'ädükt) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; L. *ducere*, to lead.] A genital duct; a duct leading from the gonad to the exterior; a gonoduct (*zool.*).

gonangium (gönän'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A gonotheca, a dilated cup of perisarc protecting the blastostyle of Calyptoblastea (*zool.*).

gonapophyses (gön'äpöf'isëz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] The chitinous outgrowths subserving copulation in insects; the component parts of the sting (*zool.*).

goniale (gön'ialë, gönial'a) *n.* [Gk. *gonia*, corner.] In some vertebrates, a bone of the lower jaw beside the articular (*anat.*).

gonidangium (gön'idän'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A structure producing or containing gonidia (*bot.*).

gonidia (gönid'ia) *n. plu.*; **gonidium** (gönid'ium) *sing.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed.] Asexual non-motile reproductive cells produced upon gametophytes (*bot.*).

gonidial (gönid'ial) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed.] *Pert.* gonidia (*bot.*).

gonidiferous (gönidif'erüs) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing or producing gonidia (*bot.*).

gonidium (gön'idim'ium) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed.] A gonidial structure smaller than a gonidium and larger than a gonimium (*bot.*).

gonidiogenous (gōnīd'īōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *genos*, offspring.] Bearing or producing gonidia; gonidiferous (*bot.*).

gonidioid (gōnīd'īōid) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *eidos*, resemblance.] Like a gonidium; *appl.* certain Algae (*bot.*).

gonidiophore (gōnīd'īōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] An aerial hypha supporting a gonidangium (*bot.*).

gonidiophyll (gōnīd'īōfil) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] A gametophyte leaf bearing gonidia (*bot.*).

gonimium (gōnīm'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *gonimos*, productive.] A bluish-green gonidium of certain Lichens (*bot.*).

gonimoblasts (gōn'īmōblāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gonimos*, productive; *blastos*, bud.] Filamentous outgrowths of a fertilized carpogonium of certain Algae (*bot.*).

gonion (gō'nīōn) *n.* [Gk. *gonia*, angle.] The angle point on the lower jaw (*anat.*).

gonoblast (gōn'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *blastos*, bud.] A reproductive cell (*zool.*).

gonoblastid (gōn'ōblās'tid) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *blastos*, bud.] A blastostyle of Hydrozoa (*zool.*).

gonocalyx (gōn'ōkā'līks) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *kalyx*, a cup.] The bell of a medusiform gonophore (*zool.*).

gonochrome (gōn'ōkēm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *ochema*, support.] A medusoid bearing sex-cells in the Hydrozoa (*zool.*).

gonochorism (gōn'ōkō'rīzm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *chorisein*, to divide.] The history or development of sex distinction.

gonocoele (gōn'ōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity containing the gonads (*zool.*).

gonocytes (gōn'ōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *kytos*, hollow.] Sexual cells of Sponges; the mother-cells of ova and spermatozoa (*zool.*).

gonodendron (gōn'ōdēn'drōn) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *dendron*, tree.] A branching blastostyle in Physalia (*zool.*).

gonoduct (gōn'ōdūkt') *n.*,—see *gonaduct*.

gonophore (gōn'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] An elongation of the thalamus between corolla and stamens (*bot.*); a reproductive zooid in a hydroid colony (*zool.*).

gonoplasm (gōn'ōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *plasma*, something moulded.] The generative part of protoplasm (*cyt.*).

gonopore (gōn'ōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *poros*, channel.] The reproductive aperture of female Nematodes (*zool.*).

gonosome (gōn'ōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *soma*, body.] All the reproductive zooids of a hydrozoan colony (*zool.*).

gonosphaerium (gōn'ōsfē'rīūm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *sphaira*, globe.] An oosphere (*bot.*).

gonostyle (gōn'ōstil) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *stylos*, pillar.] The blastostyle; sexual palpon or siphon of Siphonophora (*zool.*).

gonotheca (gōn'ōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *theke*, cup.] A transparent protective expansion of the perisarc round a blastostyle or gonophore (*zool.*).

gonotome (gōn'ōtōm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *temnein*, to cut.] An embryonic segment containing the primordium of the gonad, comparable to a nephrotome (*emb.*).

gonozooid (gōn'ōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] A gonophore or reproductive individual of a hydrozoan colony; a zooid containing a gonad (*zool.*).

gonydial (gōnīd'īāl) *a.* [Gk. *genys*, lower jaw.] *Pert.* a gonys (*zool.*).

gonys (gōn'īs) *n.* [Gk. *genys*, lower jaw.] The lower part of a bird's bill (*zool.*).

Graafian (grāf'īān, grāf'īān) *follicle*,—a vesicular spherical capsule surrounding an ovum, the cells of the capsule being morphologically equal to the ovum; an ovisac with developing ova.

gracilis (grās'īlis) *n.* [L. *gracilis*, slender.] A superficial muscle of the thigh (*anat.*).

graduated (grād'ūātēd) *a.* [L. *gradus*,

- step.] Tapering ; becoming longer or shorter by steps.
- grain** (grān) *n.* [L. *granum*, grain.] Theseed of cereals ; a granular prominence on the back of a sepal (*bot.*).
- graminifolious** (grām'ínifō'liūs) *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass ; *folium*, leaf.] With grass-like leaves (*bot.*).
- graminivorous** (grām'íniv'ōrūs) *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass ; *vorare*, to eat.] Grass-eating (*zool.*).
- granellae** (grănĕl'ē) *n. plu.* [L. *dim. of granum*, grain.] Small oval, refractile granules consisting chiefly of barium sulphate, found in the tubes of certain Sarcodina (*zool.*).
- granellarium** (grăn'ĕlār'iūm) *n.* [L. *dim. of granum*, grain.] The system of granellae-containing tubes of Sarcodina (*zool.*).
- granose** (grăn'ōs) *a.* [L. *granum*, grain.] In appearance like a chain of grains, like some insect antennae ; moniliform (*zool.*).
- granular** (grăn'ulār) *a.* [L. *granum*, grain.] Consisting of grains or granules ; appearing as if made up of granules (*zool.*).
- granulation** (grăn'ulā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *granum*, grain.] A grain-like elevation or eminence ; *appl.* arachnoid elevations on the outer surface of the dura mater (*anat.*).
- granule** (grăn'ul) *n.* [L. *granulum*, small grain.] A small particle of matter ; a small grain (*bot.*).
- granule cells**,—ovoid or spheroid cells formed of soft protoplasm containing basiphil granules.
- granule glands**,—the prostate glands of flatworms.
- graphiohexaster** (grăf'îōhĕksās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *graphein*, to write ; *hex*, six ; *aster*, star.] A hexaster spicule with long outwardly-directed filamentous processes from four of the rays (*zool.*).
- grater** (grātēr) *n.* [O.F. *grater*, to scrape.] One of the denticles of a Eunice (*zool.*).
- gravity** (grăv'itī) *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy.] The force of attraction of all bodies towards each other ; the tendency of terrestrial bodies to be drawn towards the earth's centre (*phys.*).
- green glands**,—the excretory organs of certain Crustacea (*zool.*).
- gregaloid** (grĕg'ăloid) *a.* [L. *grex*, flock ; Gk. *eidos*, like.] *Appl.* a colony of Protozoa of indefinite shape, usually with a gelatinous base, formed by incomplete division of individuals or partial union of adults (*zool.*).
- gregarious** (grĕgār'iūs) *a.* [L. *grex*, flock.] Tending to herd together ; colonial ; growing in clusters (*biol.*).
- grey matter**,—nerve tissue abundantly supplied with nerve cells, of greyish colour, internal to white matter in spinal cord, external in cerebrum (*anat.*).
- grey nerve-fibres**,—semitransparent, grey or yellowish-grey, gelatinous non-medullated nerve-fibres, comprising most of the fibres of the sympathetic system and some of the cerebro-spinal (*anat.*).
- groin** (groin) *n.* [Icel. *grein*, branch.] The depressed part of the body between abdomen and thigh (*anat.*).
- groove** (groov) *n.* [Dut. *groef*, channel.] Any channel, furrow, or depression, as carotid, costal, optic, primitive vertebral groove (*anat.*).
- group** (groop) *n.* [F. *groupe*, group.] A number of plants, or animals, related to one another, and considered collectively (*biol.*).
- growing point**,—a part of the plant body at which cell-division is localized, generally terminal and composed of meristematic cells (*bot.*).
- growth**,—increase in substance of plant or animal, due to anabolism being greater than katabolism (*biol.*).
- growth rings**,—see *annual rings* (*bot.*).
- grumose** (groom'ōs) *a.* [L. *grumus*, hillock.] Clotted ; knotted ; collected into granule masses (*bot.*).
- grumous** (groom'ūs),—see *grumose*.
- guanin** (gwăn'in) *n.* [Peruvian, *huano*, dung.] A substance contained in guano, also in some plants and certain mammalian glands ; that found in fish corium forms the basis of artificial pearl (*biol.*).
- guanylic** (gwăn'īlik) *a.* [Peruvian, *huano*, dung.] *Appl.* a nucleic acid, yielding guanin, found in the pancreas (*phys.*).

guard (gârd) *n.* [O.F. *garder*, to guard.] The rostrum of a Belemnite (*pal.*).

guard cells,—cells surrounding the stomata of the aerial epidermis of plant tissue (*bot.*).

gubernacular (goo'běrnăk'ulăr) *a.* [L. *gubernare*, to govern.] *Pert.* the gubernaculum.

gubernaculum (goo'běrnăk'ulŭm) *n.* [L. *gubernare*, to govern.] A cord stretching from the epididymis to the wall of the scrotum (*anat.*); strands of blastostylar ectoderm between gonophore and gonotheca in the Hydromedusae; a posterior flagellum functioning as a rudder (*zool.*).

guest insect,—an insect living or breeding in the nest of another (*zool.*).

gula (gŭlă) *n.* [L. *gula*, gullet.] The upper part of the throat; the median ventral piece of an insect's head (*zool.*).

gular (gŭlăr) *n.* [L. *gula*, gullet.] An anterior unpaired horny shield on the plastron of Chelonia (*zool.*).

gullet (gŭl'ět) *n.* [L. *gula*, gullet.] The oesophagus; a muscular canal extending from mouth cavity to stomach; the canal between the cell-mouth or cytostome and the endoplasm of Ciliata (*zool.*).

gum (gŭm) *n.* [L. *gummi*, gum.] An exudation of certain plants and trees; a vegetable mucilage (*bot.*).

gummiferous (gŭmif'ěrŭs) *a.* [L. *gummi*, gum; *ferre*, to carry.] Gum-producing or exuding (*bot.*).

gummosis (gŭmō'sis) *n.* [L. *gummi*, gum.] Condition of plant tissue when cell-walls become gummy (*bot.*).

gums (gŭmz) *n. plu.* [A.S. *goma*, jaw.] The thick tissues investing the jaws (*anat.*).

gustatory (gŭs'tătōrī) *a.* [L. *gustare*, to taste.] *Pert.* sense of taste; *appl.* cells, hairs, pores, nerves (*anat.*).

gustatory calyculus,—a taste bud; an end-cell or end-organ of taste consisting of a group of gustatory cells (*anat.*).

gut (gŭt) *n.* [A.S. *gut*, a channel.] The intestine or part thereof, according to the structure of the animal (*zool.*).

gutta (gŭt'ă) *n.* [L. *gutta*, drop.]

A small spot of colour on an insect's wing or elsewhere (*zool.*).

guttation (gŭtă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *gutta*, drop.] Formation of drops of water on plants from moisture in the air (*bot.*).

guttiform (gŭt'fŏrm) *a.* [L. *gutta*, drop; *forma*, shape.] Drop-like; in the form of a drop (*zool.*).

guttulate (gŭt'ulăt) *a.* [L. *guttula*, small drop.] In the form of a small drop, as markings (*zool.*).

gymnanthous (jĭmnăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *anthos*, flower.] With no floral envelope; achlamydeous (*bot.*).

gymnetrous (jĭmně'trŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *etron*, abdomen.] Without an anal fin (*zool.*).

gymnoarian (jĭmnŏă'riăn) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked.] *Appl.* gonads when naked, or not enclosed in coelomic sacs; *opp.* cystoarian (*zool.*).

gymnoblasic (jĭm'nŏblăs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *blastos*, bud.] Without hydrothecae and gonothecae; *appl.* certain of the Coelenterates (*zool.*).

gymnocarpous (jĭm'nŏkăr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *karpŏs*, fruit.] With naked fruit; *appl.* Lichens with uncovered apothecia, Mosses with expanded hymenium (*bot.*).

gymnocidium (jĭm'nŏsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered.] A basal swelling of certain moss capsules (*bot.*).

gymnocyte (jĭm'nŏsĭt) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell without a defining cell-wall (*biol.*).

gymnocytoide (jĭm'nŏsĭ'tŏd),—a cytode without cell-wall or nucleus—a term used by Haeckel (*biol.*).

gymnogenous (jĭmnŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *genos*, offspring.] Naked when born; *appl.* birds (*zool.*).

gymnogynous (jĭmnŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *gyne*, woman.] With exposed ovary (*bot.*).

gymnoplast (jĭm'nŏplăst) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *plastŏs*, formed.] Protoplasm without definite formation or cell-wall (*biol.*).

gymnorhinal (jĭm'nŏrĭ'năl) *a.* [Gk.

gymnos, naked; *rhis*, nose.] With nostril region not covered by feathers, as in some birds (*zool.*).
gymnosomatous (jĭm'nösöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *soma*, body.] Having no shell or mantle, as certain Molluscs (*zool.*).
gymnospermous (jĭmnöspër'müs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *sperma*, seed.] Having seeds not enclosed in a true ovary, as in the Conifers (*bot.*).
gymnospore (jĭm'nöspör) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *sporos*, seed.] A naked germ not enclosed in a protective envelope (*biol.*).
gymnostomatous (jĭm'nöstöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *stoma*, mouth.] Naked-mouthed; having no peristome (*zool.*, *bot.*).
gynaecophoral groove,—see **gynaecophore**.
gynaecophore (jĭnē'köför) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *pherein*, to carry.] The canal or groove of certain Worms formed by an inrolling of the sides, in which the female is carried (*zool.*).
gynandrisism (jĭnän'drĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man.] Hermaphroditism.
gynandromorphism (jĭnän'drömôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man; *morphe*, form.] Condition of having one side characteristically male, the other female, from external aspect.
gynandrophore (jĭnän'dröför') *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man; *pherein*, to carry.] An axial prolongation bearing a sporophyll (*bot.*).
gynandrosporous (jĭnän'dröspör'üs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man; *sporos*, seed.] With androspores adjoining the oogonium, as in some Algae (*bot.*).
gynandrous (jĭnän'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man.] Having the stamens fused with the pistils, as in some Orchids (*bot.*).
gynantherous (jĭnän'thërüs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *anthos*, flower.] Having the stamens converted into pistils (*bot.*).
gynobase (jĭ'nöbäs) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; L. *basis*, base.] A gynoeceum-bearing receptacle of certain

plants; the condition in which the style appears to arise from the ovary (*bot.*).
gynobasic style,—a style arising from the base of the carpel (*bot.*).
gynodioecious (jĭ'nödiē'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *dis*, twice; *oikos*, house.] Dimorphic, with some plants producing only female flowers (*bot.*).
gynoeceum (jĭnē'siüm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *oikos*, house.] The pistils, carpels, or female organs of a flower (*bot.*).
gynogonidia (jĭ'nögönid'ĭä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *gonos*, offspring.] Female sexual elements formed after repeated division of parthenogonidia in Mastigophora (*biol.*).
gynomonoecious (jĭ'nömönē'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *monos*, alone; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* plants with pistillate flowers only (*bot.*).
gynophore (jĭ'nöför) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *pherein*, to carry.] A stalk supporting the ovary; an elongation of the thalamus between stamens and pistil (*bot.*).
gynostegium (jĭ'nöstē'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *steges*, roof.] A protective covering for a gynoeceum (*bot.*).
gynostemium (jĭ'nöstē'miüm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *stemon*, warp.] The column composed of pistil and stamens in Orchids (*bot.*).
gyration (jĭrā'shün) *n.* [L. *gyrare*, to revolve.] Rotation, as of cells; a whorl of a spiral shell (*zool.*).
gyrose (jĭ'rös) *a.* [L. *gyrare*, to revolve.] With undulating lines; sinuous (*bot.*).
gyrus (jĭ'rüs) *n.*, **gyri** (jĭ'rĭ) *plu.* [L. *gyrus*, circle.] A cerebral convolution; a ridge between two grooves (*anat.*).

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habenula (häbën'ulä) *n.* [L. *habena*, strap.] A name *appl.* certain band-like structures (*anat.*).
habituation (häbit'üä'shün) *n.* [L. *habituare*, to bring into a habit.] The adjustment effected in a cell by which subsequent contacts of

- the same stimulus produce diminishing effects (*phys.*).
- haedrocentric** (hăd'rôsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hadros*, thick; *kentron*, centre.] With the phloem surrounding the xylem (*bot.*).
- haemachrome** (hĕmăkrôm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *chromos*, colour.] The colouring matter found in the blood (*phys.*).
- haemacyanin**.—see **haemocyanin**.
- haemacyte** (hĕmăsit) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kytos*, hollow.] A blood corpuscle (*anat.*, *phys.*).
- haemad** (hĕmăd) *adv.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] Situated on same side of vertebral column as the heart (*zool.*, *anat.*).
- haemal** (hĕmăl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Pert.* blood or blood-vessels; also situated on the same side of the vertebral column as the heart (*zool.*).
- haemamoeba** (hĕm'ămĕ'bă) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *amoibos*, exchanging.] Protozoon with an amoeboid trophozoitic stage parasitic in a red blood-corpuscle (*zool.*).
- haemapoietic** (hĕm'ăpoiĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *poiein*, to form.] Blood-forming.
- haemapophysis** (hĕm'ăpŏf'ĭsis) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] One of plate-like or spine-like processes growing from the latero-ventral surfaces of a vertebral centrum (*anat.*).
- haematal** (hĕm'ătăl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Pert.* blood or blood-vessels.
- haematid** (hĕm'ătĭd) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] Red blood-corpuscle.
- haematin** (hĕm'ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] A blue-black substance formed by the decomposition of haemoglobin, and probably containing iron (*phys.*).
- haematobic** (hĕm'ătŏ'bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *bios*, life.] Living in the blood (*zool.*).
- haematobium** (hĕm'ătŏ'bĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *bios*, life.] Any organism, plant or animal, living in the blood (*biol.*).
- haematoblast** (hĕm'ătŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *blastos*, bud.] Any cell that will develop into a red blood-corpuscle (*emb.*).
- haematochrome** (hĕm'ătŏkrôm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *chromos*, colour.] A red colouring matter found in certain Algae (*bot.*).
- haematocryal** (hĕm'ătŏkrĭ'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kryos*, cold.] Cold-blooded (*zool.*).
- haematocyanin** (hĕm'ătŏsi'ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kyanos*, dark blue substance.] A colourless substance in the blood of Molluscs and Arthropods which becomes blue when oxydized (*zool.*).
- haematocytotozoon** (hĕm'ătŏsi'tŏzŏ'n) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kytos*, hollow; *zoon*, animal.] An intra-corpuscular blood parasite (*zool.*).
- haematodocha** (hĕm'ătŏdŏ'kă) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *doche*, receptacle.] A fibro-elastic bag, normally collapsed and spirally disposed round the base of the bulb, the basal portion of the palpal organ in the Araneae (*zool.*).
- haematogen** (hĕm'ătŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *gignesthai*, to produce.] A pseudo-nuclein containing iron (*phys.*).
- haematogenesis** (hĕm'ătŏjĕn'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *gignesthai*, to produce.] The formation of blood (*phys.*).
- haematogenous** (hĕm'ătŏjĕ'nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Formed in the blood (*phys.*).
- haematoidin** (hĕm'ătŏid'in) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *eidōs*, resemblance.] An iron-free pigment found in blood-stains (*phys.*).
- haematolysis** (hĕm'ătŏl'ĭsis) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *lyein*, to dissolve.] Breaking up of blood corpuscles, hence reduced coagulability (*phys.*).
- haematophagous** (hĕm'ătŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on the blood, or obtaining nourishment from the blood (*zool.*).
- haematophyte** (hĕm'ătŏft) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *phyton*, plant.] Any vegetable micro-organism of the blood (*phys.*).
- haematoporphyrin** (hĕm'ătŏpŏr'firĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *porphyrā*, purple.] An iron-free substance formed by the decomposition of haematin (*phys.*).

haematosis (hěm'ătō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *haimatoein*, to change to blood.] Blood-formation (*phys.*).

haematothermal (hěm'ătōthēr'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *thermos*, warm.] Warm-blooded (*zool.*).

haematozoon (hěm'ătōzō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *zoon*, animal.] Any animal parasitic in the blood (*zool.*).

haemic (hěm'ík) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Pert.* blood (*phys.*).

haemin (hěm'in) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] Haematin hydrochloride (*phys.*).

haemochromogen (hěm'ōkrō'mōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *chroma*, colour; *gignesthai*, to produce.] The colour producing component of haemoglobin (*phys.*).

haemocoel (hěm'ōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *koilos*, hollow.] An expanded portion of the blood system which replaces the true coelom (*zool.*).

haemocyanin (hěm'ōsī'ānīn), — see **haematocyanin**.

haemocytolysis (hěm'ōsītōl'īsīs) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kytos*, hollow; *lyein*, to dissolve.] The breaking up of the red blood-corpuscle by solution (*phys.*).

haemocytotrypsis (hěm'ōsītōtrīp'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kytos*, hollow; *tribein*, to rub.] Breaking up of blood by pressure (*phys.*).

haemoerythrin (hěm'ōērīth'rīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *erythros*, red.] A red pigment found in the blood of Worms, etc., probably performing the same functions as haemoglobin (*zool.*).

haemoglobin (hěm'ōglō'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *globos*, sphere.] The red colouring matter of blood (*phys.*).

haemoid (hěm'ōid) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling blood (*phys.*).

haemolymph (hěm'ōlīm'f) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *lymphe*, fluid.] A fluid found in the coelom of some invertebrates, which is regarded as equivalent to the blood and lymph of the higher forms (*zool.*).

haemolysin (hěm'ōlī'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *lyein*, to dissolve.] A substance developed in the blood

serum capable of destroying red blood-corpuscles (*phys.*).

haemolysis (hěmōl'īsīs), — see **haematolysis**.

haemoplasmodium (hěm'ōplāsmō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood, *plasma*, something moulded.] A unicellular animal parasite of the blood (*zool.*).

haemotropic (hěm'ōtrōp'ík) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *trepein*, to turn.] Affecting or acting upon the blood (*phys.*).

haemozoin (hěmōzō'in) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *zoon*, animal.] Granules of a black pigment usually called melanin, but without the chemical characteristics of true melanin (*phys.*).

hair (hār) *n.* [A.S. *haer*.] A thread-like or filamentous outgrowth of the epidermis of animals (*zool.*); any outgrowth of the epidermis consisting of one or more cells, and very varied in shape (*bot.*).

hair cell, — any of the columnar cells bearing long stiff processes or hairs, found in the inner ear near the points of entrance of the nerve fibres (*anat.*).

hair follicle, — the tubular sheath formed by an invagination of the epidermis and surrounding the base of a hair (*anat.*).

hair worm, — any of the small Nematodes (*zool.*).

half-inferior, — having the ovary but partially adherent to the calyx (*bot.*).

half-terete, — rounded on one side, flat on the other (*bot.*).

haliplankton (hāl'īplāng'ktōn) *n.* [Gk. *hals*, the sea; *plangkētos*, wandering.] The floating organisms in the sea; *cf.* **limnoplankton**.

hallux (hāl'ūs) *n.* [L. *hallux*, the great toe.] The first digit of the hind-limb (*anat.*).

halobios (hāl'ōbr'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *hals*, sea; *bios*, life.] The sum total of living plants and animals in the sea (*biol.*).

halolimnic (hāl'ōlīm'nik) *a.* [Gk. *hals*, sea; *limne*, marsh.] *Pert.* or referring to marine organisms modified to live in fresh water (*zool.*).

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- halophilous** (hăl'öf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *hals*, salt; *philein*, to love.] Salt-loving (*bot.*).
- halophyte** (hăl'öfit) *n.* [Gk. *hals*, salt; *phyton*, plant.] Shore plants; plants capable of thriving on salt-impregnated soils (*bot.*).
- halteres** (hăl'tērēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *halter*, weight used in jumping.] A pair of small capitate bodies representing the rudimentary posterior wings in Diptera, which are said to be balancers (*zool.*).
- hamate** (häm'ät) *a.* [L. *hamatus*, hooked.] Hooked or hooked-shaped at the tip.
- hamatum** (häm'ätüm) *n.* [L. *hamatus*, hooked.] The unciform bone in the carpus, probably corresponding to the fourth and fifth distalia of a typical pentadactyl limb (*zool.*).
- hamirostrate** (häm'irös'trät) *a.* [L. *hamus*, hook; *rostrum*, beak.] Having a hooked beak (*zool.*).
- hamose** (hä'mös) *a.* [L. *hamus*, hook.] Hooked (*bot.*).
- hamular** (häm'ülär) *a.* [L. *hamus*, hook.] Hooked; hook-like (*zool.*).
- hamulus** (häm'ülüs) *n.* [L. *hamulus*, little hook.] A hook, or hook-like process (*anat.*); the minute hook-like process on the distal barboles which aid in the interlocking of the barbs of a feather (*zool.*).
- hapaxanthous** (häp'äksän'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *hapax*, once; *anthos*, flower.] With only a single flowering period (*bot.*).
- haplocaulescent** (häp'lökölēs'ēnt) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; L. *caulis*, stem.] With a simple axis, *i.e.*, capable of producing seed on the main axis (*bot.*).
- haplochlamydeous** (häp'löklämīd'ēüs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having rudimentary leaves in connection with the sporophylls (*bot.*).
- haplodont** (häp'lödönt) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *odous*, tooth.] Having the molars with simple crowns (*zool.*).
- haploid** (häp'löid) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *eidos*, like.] Having the number of chromosomes characteristic of the germ-cells for the organism in question (*biol.*).
- haploperistomous** (häp'löpēris'tömüs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *peri*, around; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a peristome with a single row of teeth; *appl.* Mosses (*bot.*).
- haplopetalous** (häp'löpēt'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *petalon*, petal.] With a single row of petals (*bot.*).
- haptera** (häp'tērä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hapterein*, to fasten.] Special disc-like outgrowths from the stem-like portion of certain Algae, which serve as organs of attachment (*bot.*).
- haptophores** (häp'töförs) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hapterein*, to fasten; *pherein*, to carry.] The combining qualities of the molecule of a toxin; *cf.* *toxophores* (*phys.*).
- harmonic suture**, — an articulation brought about by the apposition of fairly smooth edges or surfaces (*anat.*).
- harmosone** (här'mösön) *n.* [Gk. *armozo*, I regulate.] One of the class of hormones which influence growth (*phys.*).
- Hassall's concentric corpuscles**, — cell nests in the reticulum of the thymus gland (*anat.*).
- hastate** (häs'tät) *a.* [L. *hasta*, spear.] Spear-shaped, more or less triangular with the two basal lobes divergent (*bot.*).
- haulm** (hôm) *n.* [A.S. *healm*.] The stem of such plants as peas; the stem of a grass (*bot.*).
- haustellate** (hös'tēlat) *a.* [L. *haurire*, to suck.] Having a proboscis adapted for sucking (*zool.*).
- haustellum** (höstēl'üm) *n.* [L. *haurire*, to suck.] A proboscis adapted for sucking (*zool.*).
- haustorial** (höstö'riäl) *a.* [L. *haurire*, to drink.] Pert. or resembling a haustorium (*bot.*).
- haustorium** (höstö'riüm) *n.* [L. *haurire*, to drink.] An outgrowth of the stem of certain plants, which serves as a means of drawing food from the host plant (*bot.*).
- haversian canals** [*Havers*, English physician], — the small canals in bone in which the blood-vessels lie (*anat.*).
- head** (hēd) *n.* [A.S. *heafod*.] The anterior part of a vertebrate body containing the brain, skull, eyes,

- ears, etc.; the anterior end of most invertebrate animals containing the cerebral ganglia; the antlers of deer (*zool.*); the top of a plant when it consists of a mass of leaves; a compact inflorescence (*bot.*).
- head case**,—the outer hard covering of an insect's head (*zool.*).
- head cell**,—one of the cells found on the manubrium of the antheridium of Chara (*bot.*).
- head kidney**,—the pronephric portion of the kidney, in vertebrates usually represented only in the embryo; a nephridium usually developed in the cephalic segment of invertebrates (*zool.*).
- heart** (hârt) *n.* [A.S. *heorte*.] A hollow muscular organ with a varying number of chambers which by rhythmic contraction keeps up the circulation of the blood (*zool.*, *anat.*); the core or central portion of a tree or fruit (*bot.*).
- heat** (hêt) *n.* [A.S. *haetu*.] A kind of energy manifested in various ways; the sensation of warmth produced by stimulation of special organs; the period of sexual desire (*phys.*).
- heat spot**,—any of the special areas on the skin at which nerve endings sensitive to heat are found (*phys.*).
- hectocotylus** (hèk'tòkòt'ílús) *n.* [Gk. *hekatón*, hundred; *kotyle*, vessel.] One of the arms of a male cephalopod specialized to effect transference of sperms to eggs (*zool.*).
- hedonic** (hèdòn'ík) **glands**,—skin glands found in certain reptiles which secrete musk and are specially active at the rutting season.
- heel** (hèl) *n.* [A.S. *hèla*.] The hinder part of the foot; the posterior tarsal portion of the foot; the talon or talonid of a tooth (*zool.*).
- hekistotherm** (hèk'is'tòthèrm) *n.* [Gk. *hekistos*, least; *therme*, heat.] A plant that thrives with the minimum of heat, as alpine plants (*bot.*).
- helicine** (hèl'isín) *a.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral.] Spiral; convoluted; hoisted; *appl.* certain convoluted and dilated arteries in the penis; *pert.* outer rim of the pinna (*anat.*).
- helicoid** (hèl'íkoid) *a.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral; *eidos*, like.] Spiral; shaped like a snail's shell; *pert.* genus *Helix* (*zool.*); *pert.* type of sympodial branching in which the sympodium consists of the fork branches of the same side (*bot.*).
- helicoid cyme**,—an inflorescence produced by the suppression of the successive axes on the same side, thus causing the sympodium to be spirally twisted (*bot.*).
- helicotrema** (hèl'íkòtré'mă) *n.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral; *trema*, hole.] A small opening near the summit of the cochlea by which the two scalae communicate with one another (*anat.*).
- heliosis** (hèl'io'sis) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun.] The production of discoloured spots or markings on leaves through the concentration of the sun on them (*bot.*).
- heliotaxis** (hèl'iótāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun; *taxis*, arrangement.] Response to the stimulus of the sun's rays.
- heliotropism** (hèl'iótröp'izm) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun; *trepein*, to turn.] The tendency of growing organisms or parts thereof to respond to the stimulus of sunlight (*biol.*).
- helix** (hè'liks) *n.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral.] The outer rim of the ear (*anat.*); the coiled spiral arrangement of certain structures in the invertebrates (*zool.*).
- helmet** (hèl'mèt) *n.* [O.F. *helmet*, head covering.] The process of the bill of hornbills; the bony plates covering the head of certain extinct Fishes; the galea of Insects (*zool.*).
- helminthology** (hèl'mínthöl'ójí) *n.* [Gk. *helmins*, worm; *logos*, discourse.] The study of the natural history, anatomy, etc., of Worms, especially parasitic forms (*zool.*).
- helotism** (hèl'ötizm) *n.* [Gk. *Helos*, Laconian town.] Symbiosis in which the one organism enslaves the other and forces it to labour in its behalf, *e.g.* in Lichens, in some species of ants (*biol.*).
- hemelytron** (hèmèl'itròn) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *elytron*, wing.] The thickened forewing of certain Insects; the elytra of certain Worms (*zool.*).

hemelytron, hemelytron.

hemibasidium (hēm'ibāsīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *basis*, base.] The promycelium of the Ustilaginales (*bot.*).

hemibathybial (hēm'ibāthīb'ial) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *bathys*, depths.] *Pert.* plankton between the littoral and bathybial zones (*biol.*).

hemibranch (hēm'ibrāngk) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *branchia*, gills.] A gill with gill filaments on one side only (*zool.*).

hemichordate (hēm'ikôr'dāt) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *chorde*, string.] Possessing a more or less rudimentary notochord (*zool.*).

hemicyclic (hēm'is'iklik) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *kyklos*, round.] With some of the floral whorls cyclic, others spiral (*bot.*).

hemiellytron,—hemelytron.

hemiepiphyte (hēm'ēp'ifit) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *epi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] A plant whose seeds germinate on another plant, but later send roots to the ground (*bot.*).

hemignathous (hēm'ignāth'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having one jaw shorter than the other, as in some birds (*zool.*).

hemimetabolic (hēm'imēt'āböl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *meta*, after; *ballein*, to change.] Having an incomplete metamorphosis, *i.e.* the larva has a strong resemblance to the adult (*zool.*).

hemiparasitic (hēm'ipār'āsīt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] *Pert.* a plant which is capable of carrying on photosynthesis, but not sufficiently to supply all food material (*bot.*).

hemipenis (hēm'ipē'nīs) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *L. penis*, penis.] One of the paired copulatory organs in lizards and snakes (*zool.*).

hemipterous (hēm'iptērūs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *pteron*, wing.] *Pert.* Hemiptera (*zool.*).

hemisaprophyte (hēm'isāp'rōfit) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *sapros*, dung; *phyton*, plant.] A plant living partly by photosynthesis, partly by obtaining food from the humus (*bot.*).

hemisome (hēm'isōm) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *soma*, body.] The symmetrical half of an animal about a median vertical plane (*zool.*).

hemisphere (hēm'isfēr) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *sphaira*, globe.] One of the cerebral hemispheres (*zool.*).

hemisystole (hēm'isis'tölē) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *syn*, with; *stellein*, to set.] Contraction of one ventricle of the heart (*phys.*).

hemitropous (hēm'it'röpūs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *trepein*, to turn.] Turned half round, having an ovule with the hilum on one side and the micropyle, etc., opposite in a plane parallel to the placenta (*bot.*).

hemorrhoidal (hēm'oroi'däl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *rhein*, to flow.] Rectal; *appl.* arteries and veins (*anat.*).

Henle's layer,—a single stratum of nucleated cubical cells in the inner root sheath of a hair follicle (*anat.*).

Henle's loop,—the loop of a kidney tubule within the apical portion of the pyramid (*anat.*).

hepar (hē'pâr) *n.* [*L. hepar*, liver.] Liver or any organ having a similar function (*anat.*, *zool.*).

hepatic (hēpät'ik) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver.] *Pert.* like or associated with the liver (*zool.*); *pert.* Hepatics (*bot.*).

hepatocolic (hēpätököl'ik) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *colon*, large intestine.] *Pert.* liver and colon (*zool.*).

hepatocystic (hēpätösis'tik) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *Gk. kystis*, bladder.] *Pert.* liver and gall-bladder (*zool.*).

hepatoduodenal (hēpätödū'ödē'näl) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *duodeni*, twelve each.] *Pert.* liver and duodenum (*anat.*).

hepatocenteric (hēpätöentēr'ik) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *Gk. enteron*, gut.] Of or *pert.* liver and intestine.

hepatogastric (hēpätögās'trik) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *Gk. gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* liver and stomach (*anat.*).

hepatopancreas,—the digestive gland in many invertebrates, supposed to perform a function similar to that of the liver and of the pancreas in higher forms (*zool.*).

hepatoportal (hēpätöpörtäl) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *portare*, to carry.]

- Pert.* or designating the portal circulation of the liver (*zool.*).
- hepatorenal** (hěp'atōrē'nāl) *a.* [L. *hepar*, liver; *renes*, kidneys.] *Pert.* liver and kidney (*zool.*).
- hepatoumbilical** (hěp'atōūmbil'ikāl) *a.* [L. *hepar*, liver; *umbo*, umbilicus.] Joining liver and umbilicus (*anat.*).
- heptagynous** (hěptāj'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *gyne*, female.] With seven pistils (*bot.*).
- heptamerous** (hěptām'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *meros*, part.] Having the whorls of the flower in sevens (*bot.*).
- heptandrous** (hěptān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *aner*, man.] Having seven stamens (*bot.*).
- heptastichous** (hěptās'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *stichos*, row.] Having the leaves arranged in sevens (*bot.*).
- herb** (hěrb) *n.* [M.E. *herbe*.] Any seed plant which has not a woody stem (*bot.*).
- herbaceous** (hěrbā'shūs) *a.* [L. *herbaceus*, grassy.] *Pert.* or resembling a herb, or similarly formed (*bot.*).
- hercogamy** (hěrkōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *herkos*, barrier; *gamos*, birth.] The condition in which self-fertilization is impossible (*bot.*).
- hereditary** (hěřēd'itārī) *a.* [L. *hereditas*, heirship.] Transmitted or possibly transmissible from parent to offspring, as a special quality or condition (*biol.*).
- heredity** (hěřēd'itī) *n.* [L. *hereditas*, heirship.] The organic relation between successive generations (*biol.*).
- hermaphrodite** (hěrmāf'rōdit) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditos*, combining both sexes.] Any organism having both male and female reproductive organs (*biol.*).
- hermaphroditism** (hěrmāfrōd'itizm) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditos*, combining both sexes.] The condition of having both male and female reproductive organs in one individual (*biol.*).
- herpetology** (hěp'ētōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *herpeton*, reptile; *logos*, discourse.] That part of zoology dealing with the structure, habits and classification of Reptiles (*zool.*).
- hesperidium** (hěs'pērīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *Hesperia*, Westernland.] A superior, many-celled, few-seeded indehiscent fruit, having epicarp and mesocarp joined together, and an endocarp projecting into the interior as membranous partitions which divide the pulp into chambers (*bot.*).
- heteracanthous** (hět'ērākān'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *akanthe*, spine.] Having the spines in the dorsal fin asymmetrical (*zool.*).
- heteractinal** (hět'ērāk'tināl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *aktis*, ray.] *Pert.* nail-like spicules, having a disc of six to eight rays in one plane, and a stout ray rising at right angles to these (*zool.*).
- heterandrous** (hět'ērān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *aner*, man.] With the stamens of different lengths or shape (*bot.*).
- heterauxesis** (hět'ērōksēs'is) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *auxein*, to grow.] Irregular or asymmetrical growth of organs (*bot.*).
- heteraxial** (hět'ērāk'siāl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *axis*, axis.] With three unequal axes (*zool.*).
- heteroblastic** (hět'ērōblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *blastos*, bud.] With an indirect development (*zool.*).
- heterocarpous** (hět'ērōkār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *karpōs*, fruit.] Bearing two distinct types of fruit (*bot.*).
- heterocellular** (hět'ērōsēl'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; L. *cellula*, cell.] Composed of more than one type of cells (*bot.*).
- heterocephalous** (hět'ērōkēf'ālūs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kephale*, head.] Having the pistillate flowers on separate heads from the staminate flowers (*bot.*).
- heterocercal** (hět'ērōsēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kerkos*, tail.] Having the vertebral column terminating in the upper lobe of the fin, which is usually larger than the lower; *appl.* tail fins (*zool.*).
- heterocercy** (hět'ērōsēr'sī) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kerkos*, tail.] The condition of having a heterocercal tail (*zool.*).
- heterochlamydeous** (hět'ērōklāmīd'ēūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *chlamys*,

cloak.] Having a calyx differing from corolla in colour, texture, etc. (*bot.*).

heterochromous (hët'ëörkrō'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *chroma*, colour.] Having disc and marginal florets differently coloured (*bot.*).

heterochronism (hët'ëörkrō'nizm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *chronos*, time.] A departure from the typical sequence in time of the formation of the organs (*biol.*).

heterochrosis (hët'ëörkrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *chrosis*, colouring.] Abnormal coloration (*zool.*).

heterodinous (hët'ëörklī'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kline*, bed.] Heterocephalous (*bot.*).

heteroceleous (hët'ëösē'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* vertebrae with saddle-shaped articulatory centra (*zool.*).

heterocysts (hët'ëösists) *n. plu.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kystis*, bladder.] The clear cells occurring at intervals on the filaments of certain Algae, and marking the limits of the hormogonia (*bot.*).

heterodactylous (hët'ëödāk'tīlūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *daktylos*, toe.] With the first and second toes turned backwards (*zool.*).

heterodont (hët'ëödōnt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *odous*, tooth.] Having the teeth differentiated for various purposes (*zool.*).

heterodromous (hët'ëöd'rōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *dromein*, to run.] Having the genetic spiral of the stem leaves turning in a different direction to that of the branch leaves (*bot.*).

heteroecious (hët'ëērē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *oikos*, house.] Passing different stages of its life on different hosts (*bot.*).

heterogamous (hët'ëög'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gamos*, marriage.] With unlike gametes; having two types of flowers; having indirect pollination methods (*biol.*).

heterogamy (hët'ëög'āmī) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gamos*, offspring.] Alternation of generations (*biol.*).

heterogangliate (hët'ëögäng'gliät) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gangglion*, ganglion.] With widely separated

and asymmetrically placed nerve-ganglia (*zool.*).

heterogenesis (hët'ërojēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Spontaneous generation; alternation of generations (*biol.*).

heterogeny (hët'ëroj'ēnī) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *genos*, race.] Having several distinct generations succeeding one another in a regular series (*biol.*).

heterogonous (hët'ëög'ōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gonos*, birth.] *Pert.* heterogenesis (*biol.*).

heterogony (hët'ëög'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gonos*, birth.] Having two kinds of flowers differing in length of stamen (*bot.*); alternation of generations (*biol.*).

heterogynous (hët'ëög'īnūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gyne*, woman.] With two types of females (*zool.*).

heterokaryote (hët'ëörkār'iōt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *karyon*, nut.] Having two distinct types of nuclei (*zool.*).

heterokinesis (hët'ëörkīnē'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kinein*, to move.] Qualitative or differential division of the chromosomes (*biol.*).

heterolecithal (hët'ëölēs'ithāl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *lekithos*, yolk.] Having unequally distributed deutoplasm (*biol.*).

heterology (hët'ëöl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *logos*, discourse.] The non-correspondence of parts owing to different origin or different elements (*biol.*).

heteromallous (hët'ëöm'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *mallos*, lock of wool.] Spreading in different directions (*bot.*).

heteromastigate (hët'ëömäs'tīgāt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *mastix*, lash.] Having two different types of flagella (*zool.*).

heteromastigote (hët'ëömäs'tīgōt), —heteromastigate.

heteromerous (hët'ëöm'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *meros*, part.] Having the whorls consisting of an unequal number of parts (*bot.*).

heterometabolic (hët'ëömēt'äböl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *metabole*, change.] Having incomplete metamorphosis (*zool.*).

heteromorphic (hět'ërômôr'fik) *a.*
[Gk. *heteros*, other; *morphe*, shape.]
Having different forms at different times (*zool.*).

heteromorphism (hět'ërômôr'fizm) *n.*
[Gk. *heteros*, other; *morphe*, shape.]
The state or quality of being heteromorphic (*biol.*).

heteromorphosis (hět'ërômôr'fösis) *n.*
[Gk. *heteros*, other; *morphe*, shape.]
The production of a part in an abnormal position, by any organ-ism; a case of regeneration, when the new part is different from that removed (*biol.*).

heteromorphous (hět'ërômôr'fūs) *a.*
[Gk. *heteros*, other; *morphe*, shape.]
Pert. an irregular structure, or departure from the normal (*biol.*).

heteronereis (hět'ërôně'rěis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *nereis*, nereis.]
A free-swimming dimorphic sexual stage of Nereis and other marine worms (*zool.*).

heteronomous (hět'ërôn'ömüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *nomos*, law.]
Subject to different laws of growth; specialized on different lines (*biol.*).

heteropelmous (hět'ëröpě'l'müs) *a.*
[Gk. *heteros*, other; *pelma*, sole of foot.]
Having the flexor tendons of the toes bifid (*zool.*).

heteropetalous (hět'ëröpět'älüs) *a.*
[Gk. *heteros*, other; *petalon*, petal.]
With dissimilar petals (*bot.*).

heterophagous (hět'ëröf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *phagein*, to eat.]
Having young which are immature and require feeding at birth; *appl.* birds (*zool.*).

heterophyadic (hět'ëröfiäd'ík) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *phyas*, shoot.]
Producing separate shoots, one vegetative, one reproductive (*bot.*).

heterophyllous (hět'ëröfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *phyllon*, leaf.]
Bearing foliage leaves of different shape on different parts of the plant (*bot.*).

heteroplasia (hět'ëröplä'ziä) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *plassein*, to mould.]
The development of one tissue from another of a different kind (*zool.*).

heteroplasm (hět'ëröpläzm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *plasma*, something moulded.]
Tissue formed in abnormal places (*biol.*).

heteroprotease (hět'ëröprö'těös) *n.*
[Gk. *heteros*, other; *protos*, first.]
One of the primary products formed by the action of gastric juices on proteids (*phys.*).

heterorhizal (hět'ëröriz'al) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *rhiza*, root.]
With roots coming from no determinate point (*bot.*).

heterosporous (hět'ëriöspör'üs, hět'ërös'pörüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *sporos*, seed.]
Producing two kinds of spores (*bot.*).

heterostemonous (hět'ëröstěm'önüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *stemon*, stamen.]
With unlike stamens (*bot.*).

heterostrophy (hět'ërös'tröfi) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *strophe*, turning.]
The condition of being coiled in a direction opposite to the normal (*zool.*).

heterostyled (hět'ërösti'ld) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *stylos*, pillar.]
Having unlike styles; or unequal styles (*bot.*).

heterostyly (hět'ërösti'li) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *stylos*, pillar.]
Condition of being heterostyled (*bot.*).

heterotaxis (hět'ërötäk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *taxis*, arrangement.]
Abnormal or unusual arrangement of organs or parts (*biol.*).

heterotomy (hět'ërötö'mi) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *temnein*, to cut.]
The condition of having the parts of the perianth whorls unequal or dissimilar (*bot.*); irregular dichotomy in Crinoids (*zool.*).

heterotopy (hět'ëröt'öpi) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *topos*, place.]
Displacement (*biol.*).

heterotrichous (hět'ëröt'riküs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *thrix*, hair.]
Having two types of cilia (*zool.*).

heterotrophic (hět'ëröt'röf'ík) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *trephein*, to nourish.]
Getting its nourishment from outside; *appl.* parasitic plants (*bot.*).

heterotropic,—heterotropous.

heterotropous (hět'ëröt'röpüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *trepein*, to turn.]
Pert. an ovule with hilum and micropyle at opposite ends in a plane parallel to the placenta (*bot.*).

heterotypic (hět'ërötíp'ík) *a.* [Gk.

- heteros*, other; *L. typus*, type.] *Pert.* mitotic division in which the daughter chromosomes remain united and form rings (*biol.*).
- heteroxenous** (hët'ërók'sënüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *xenos*, guest.] Occurring on or infesting more than one kind of host (*biol.*).
- heterozygosis** (hët'ërozīgō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *zygein*, to yoke.] Condition or state of being heterozygote (*biol.*).
- heterozygote** (hët'ërozīgōt) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *zygein*, to yoke.] A mendelian hybrid which contains one or more recessive characters and therefore does not breed true (*biol.*).
- hexacanth** (hëk'sākānth) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *akantha*, thorn.] Having six hooks; *appl.* embryos of flatworms (*zool.*).
- hexactinal** (hëk'sāk'tināl) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] *Pert.* spicules with six rays (*zool.*).
- hexactine** (hëk'sāk'tin) *n.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] A spicule with six equal and similar rays meeting at right angles (*zool.*).
- hexactinian** (hëk'sāktin'ian) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] With the tentacles or mesenteries in multiples of six (*zool.*).
- hexacyclic** (hëk'sās'klik) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *kyklos*, circle.] Having the floral whorls consisting of six parts (*bot.*).
- hexagynous** (hëksāj'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *gyne*, woman.] Having six pistils (*bot.*).
- hexamerous** (hëksām'ërüs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *meros*, part.] Occurring in sixes or arranged in sixes (*bot.*).
- hexandrous** (hëksān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aner*, man.] Having six stamens (*bot.*).
- hexapetaloid** (hëk'sāpët'älöid) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *petalon*, petal; *eidōs*, like.] With a petaloid perianth of six parts (*bot.*).
- hexapetalous** (hëk'sāpët'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *petalon*, petal.] Having six petals (*bot.*).
- hexaphyllous** (hëk'sāfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having six leaves (*bot.*).
- hexapod** (hëk'sāpōd) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* animal with six legs (*zool.*).
- hexapterous** (hëksāp'tërüs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *pteron*, wing.] Having six wing-like processes or expansions (*bot.*).
- hexarch** (hëk'sārk) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *arche*, beginning.] Having six radiating vascular strands; *appl.* roots (*bot.*).
- hexasepalous** (hëk'sāsëp'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having six sepals (*bot.*).
- hexaspermous** (hëk'sāsper'müs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *sperma*, seed.] Having six seeds (*bot.*).
- hexastemonous** (hëk'sāstëm'önüs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *stemon*, stamen.] Having six stamens (*bot.*).
- hexaster** (hëksās'tër) *n.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aster*, star.] A variety of the hexactine in which the rays branch and produce star-shaped figures (*zool.*).
- hexastichous** (hëksās'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *stichos*, row.] Having the parts arranged in six rows (*bot.*).
- hexicology** (hëk'sikōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *hexis*, habit; *logos*, discourse.] Bionomics (*biol.*).
- hiatus** (hīā'tūs) *n.* [L. *hiare*, to gape.] Any large opening (*anat.*).
- hibernaculum** (hī'bërnāk'ülüm) *n.* [L. *hibernaculum*, winter residence.] Specially modified winter bud, found in certain fresh-water Polyzoa (*zool.*).
- hibernate** (hī'bërnāt) *v.* [L. *hibernus*, wintry.] To pass the winter in a resting state (*biol.*).
- hibernating glands**,—lymph glands of richly vascularized fatty tissue occurring in some Rodents and Insectivores (*anat.*).
- hidrosis** (hidrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *hidros*, sweat.] Excretion of sweat; perspiration (*phys.*).
- high** (hī) *a.* [A.S. *hēh*.] Having a more complex and more highly differentiated structure.
- hiliferous** (hilif'ërüs) *a.* [L. *hilum*, trifle; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a hilum (*bot.*).
- hilum** (hī'lüm) *n.* [L. *hilum*, trifle.] The scar on the ovule where it

was attached to the placenta; the eye of a seed; the nucleus of a starch grain (*bot.*).

hilus (hī'lūs) *n.* [L. *hilum*, trifle.]

A small notch or opening; a small opening or depression usually where the blood-vessels, etc., enter (*anat.*, *zool.*).

hind brain,—the rhombencephalon, that portion of the brain derived from the third embryonic vesicle (*anat.*).

hind gut,—a diverticulum of the yolk-sac extending into the tail-fold in the human embryo; the posterior portion of the alimentary tract (*anat.*).

hinge joint,—a joint in which the articulatory surfaces are so moulded to one another as to permit motion in one direction only (*anat.*).

hinge ligament,—the tough elastic substance joining the two valves of a bivalve shell (*zool.*).

hinge line,—the line of articulation of the two valves in a bivalve shell (*zool.*).

hinge tooth,—one of the projections found on the hinge line in bivalves (*zool.*).

hip-joint,—the ball-and-socket joint between femur and hip-girdle (*anat.*).

hippocampal (hīp'ōkām'pāl) *a.* [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *kampos*, sea-monster.] *Pert.* the hippocampus (*anat.*).

hippocampus (hīp'ōkām'pūs) *n.* [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *kampos*, sea-monster.] A curved eminence that extends throughout the entire length of the floor of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle (*anat.*).

hirsute (hēr'sūt) *a.* [L. *hirsutus*, hairy.] Covered with hair-like feathers, *appl.* birds; having stiff, hairy bristles (*zool.*); having stiff, hairy covering (*bot.*).

hirudin (hīrū'dīn) *n.* [L. *hirudo*, leech.] A substance obtained in solution from the head of leeches which renders drawn blood non-coagulable; an anticoagulin (*phys.*).

hispid (hīs'pid) *a.* [L. *hispidus*, rough.] Having stiff hairs, spines, or bristles (*bot.*, *zool.*).

histoblast (hīs'tōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *blastos*, bud.] One of the

units of any tissue (*anat.*); imaginal discs (*zool.*).

histochemistry (hīs'tōkēm'īstri) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *chemos*, juice.] The chemistry of animal tissues (*biol.*).

histocyte (hīs'tōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *kytos*, hollow.] A tissue cell as distinguished from a germ cell (*zool.*).

histogenesis (hīs'tōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Formation and development of tissue (*biol.*).

histogenic (hīs'tōjēn'īk) *a.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Tissue-producing; *appl.* the separate merismatic layers in a stratified growing point (*bot.*); tissue-producing (*zool.*).

histohaematin (hīs'tōhē'mātin) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *haima*, blood.] One of the animal pigments with a great affinity for oxygen, and so supposed to be respiratory (*phys.*).

histology (hīstōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the minute structure of tissues (*biol.*).

histolysis (hīstōl'īsis) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *lyein*, to dissolve.] The dissolution of organic tissues (*biol.*); that process by which most of the pupal internal organs dissolve into a creamy fluid, except certain cells round which the new imaginal tissues are formed (*zool.*).

histone (hīs'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue.] An albuminose body derived from nucleo-histone (*phys.*).

histophyly (hīstōf'īlī) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *phyle*, tribe.] The phylogenetic history of any group of cells (*biol.*).

histotrophic (hīs'tōtrōf'īk) *a.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *trephein*, to nourish.] *Pert.* or connected with tissue formation (*phys.*).

histozoic (hīs'tōzō'īk) *a.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *zoon*, animal.] Living within tissues; *appl.* trophozoitic stage of certain Sporozoa (*zool.*).

histozyme (hīs'tōzīm) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *zyme*, leaven.] An enzyme found in the kidneys of certain

- animals capable of decomposing hippuric acid (*phys.*).
- hoch** (hök) *n.* [A.S. *hoh*, heel.] The tarsal joint, or the region of the tarsal joint (*zool.*).
- holarectic** (hölärk'tik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *arktos*, bear.] *Pert.* species found in a zoogeographical region including the northern parts of the new and old worlds (*zool.*).
- holaspidean** (hö'äspid'ëän) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *aspis*, shield.] With a single series of large scales on the posterior aspect of the tarso-metatarsus (*zool.*).
- holcodont** (hö'l'ködönt) *a.* [Gk. *holkos*, furrow; *odous*, tooth.] Having the teeth in a long continuous groove (*zool.*).
- holdfast**,—the sucker or disc on the thallus of certain Algae (*bot.*).
- holobenthic** (hö'l'öbën'thik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *benthos*, depths.] Living in the depths of the sea throughout life (*zool.*).
- holoblastic** (hö'l'öbläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* eggs in which the cleavage is total (*emb.*).
- holobranch** (hö'l'öbrängk) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *branchia*, gills.] A gill in which gill filaments are borne on both sides (*zool.*).
- holochlamydate** (hö'l'ökläm'îdät) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having no notch on the margin of the mantle (*zool.*).
- holochroal** (hö'l'ökrö'äl) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *chros*, touch.] Having eyes with globular or biconvex lenses closely crowded together, so that the cornea is continuous over the whole eye (*zool.*).
- hologastrula** (hö'l'ögäs'troolä) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *gaster*, stomach.] A gastrula formed from a holoblastic egg (*emb.*).
- holognathous** (hö'l'ögnäth'üs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having the jaw in a single piece (*zool.*).
- holomastigote** (hö'l'ömäs'tigöt) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *mastix*, whip.] Having one type of flagellum scattered evenly over the body (*zool.*).
- holometabolic** (hö'l'ömët'äböl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *meta*, after; *ballein*, to change.] Having complete metamorphosis (*zool.*).
- holometabolism** (hö'l'ömëtäb'ölizm) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *metabole*, change.] State of having complete metamorphosis (*zool.*).
- holomorphosis** (hö'l'ömôr'fösis) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *morphe*, shape.] Regeneration in which the entire part is replaced (*zool.*).
- holonephros** (hö'l'önëf'rös) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *nephros*, kidney.] The hypothetical continuous excretory organ (*anat.*).
- holophytic** (hö'l'öfit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *phyton*, plant.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of a plant (*zool.*).
- holoplanktonic** (hö'l'öplängktön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *plangkton*, wandering.] Living near the surface throughout life (*zool.*).
- holoptic** (hö'l'öp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *ops*, eye.] Having the eyes of the two sides meeting in a coadapted line of union (*zool.*).
- holorhinal** (hö'l'örin'äl) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *rhis*, nose.] Having nares with the posterior margin rounded, not cleft (*zool.*).
- holoschisis** (hö'l'ös'kisis) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *schizein*, to cut.] Amitosis (*emb.*).
- holosericeous** (hö'l'ösërish'üs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *L. sericus*, silken.] Completely covered with silky hair-like structures (*bot.*); having a silky lustre or sheen (*zool.*).
- holostomatous** (hö'l'östöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *stoma*, mouth.] With the margin of the aperture entire (*zool.*).
- holosystolic** (hö'l'ösis'tölik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *systole*, contraction.] *Pert.* the complete systole (*phys.*).
- holotrichous** (hö'l'öt'riküs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *thrix*, hair.] Having a uniform covering of cilia over the body (*zool.*).
- holozotic** (hö'l'özö'tik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *zoon*, animal.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of animals; ingulphing protozooids (*zool.*).
- homacanth** (höm'äkänth) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, like; *akantha*, spine.]

- Having the spines of the dorsal fin symmetrical (*zool.*).
- homaxon** (hõm'äksõn) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike; *axon*, axis.] Built up around equal axes (*zool.*).
- homaxonic**,—homaxon.
- homeokinesis** (hõm'ëökiné'sis) *n.* [Gk. *homoios*, same; *kinein*, to move.] Mitosis with an equal division of the chromatinic elements to the daughter nuclei (*biol.*).
- homeotely** (hõm'mëöt'ëli) *n.* [Gk. *homoios*, same; *telos*, end.] Evolution from homologous parts, but with less close resemblance (*biol.*).
- homeozoic** (hõm'ëözō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *homoios*, same; *zoon*, animal.] Pert. a region or a series of regions with identical fauna or flora (*biol.*).
- homoblastic** (hõm'öbläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike; *blastos*, bud.] Having direct embryonic development; arising from similar cells (*emb.*).
- homocarpous** (hõm'ökâr'püs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike; *karpós*, fruit.] Bearing one kind of fruit (*bot.*).
- homocercal** (hõm'ösër'käil) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *kerkos*, tail.] Having a tail with equal or nearly equal lobes, and axis ending near the middle of the base; usually this type is derived from the heterocercal type (*zool.*).
- homocerebrin** (hõm'ösër'ëbrin) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, alike; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] A substance identical with cerebrin (*phys.*).
- homochlamydeous** (hõm'öklämíd'-ëüs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having the outer and inner perianth whorls alike (*bot.*).
- homochromous** (hõm'ökrō'müs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike; *chroma*, colour.] With the whole of the capitular florets of one colour (*bot.*).
- homodermic** (hõm'ödër'mik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *derma*, skin.] Sprung from the same embryonic layer (*biol.*).
- homodont** (hõm'ödönt) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *odous*, tooth.] Having the teeth all alike, not differentiated (*zool.*).
- homodromous** (hõmõd'römüs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *dromein*, to run.] Having the genetic spiral alike in direction in both stem and branches (*bot.*).
- homodynamy** (hõm'ödín'ämi) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *dynamis*, power.] Metameric homology (*biol.*).
- homoeosis** (hõm'ëösís) *n.* [Gk. *homoiosis*, likeness.] The assumption by one part of the likeness of another part, as the modification of an antenna into a foot, or of a petal into a stamen; metamorphosis (*biol.*).
- homogamous** (hõmög'ämüs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *gamos*, marriage.] Characterized by homogamy (*biol.*).
- homogamy** (hõmög'ämi) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *gamos*, marriage.] Interbreeding due to some type of isolation, e.g. physiological isolation (*zool.*); having the flowers all alike, having the stamens and pistils mature at the same time (*bot.*).
- homogangliate** (hõm'ögäng'gliät) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *ganglion*, knot.] Having the ganglia of the nerve loops symmetrically arranged (*zool.*).
- homogen** (hõm'öjën) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *genos*, race.] One of a group having a common origin; one of a series of identically derived parts (*zool.*).
- homogeneous** (hõmöj'ë'nëüs),—homogenous.
- homogenesis** (hõm'öjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *genesis*, birth.] The type of reproduction in which like begets like (*biol.*).
- homogenous** (hõmöj'ë'nüs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *genos*, race.] More or less alike owing to descent from a common stock (*biol.*).
- homogeny** (hõmöj'ëni) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *genos*, race.] Correspondence between parts due to common descent (*biol.*).
- homogony** (hõmög'öni) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *gonos*, offspring.] Condition of having one type of flower with equally long stamens and pistil (*bot.*).
- homolomorous** (hõmöiöm'ërüs) *a.* [Gk. *homoios*, like; *meros*, part.]

- Having the Algae distributed equally through the fungoid mycelium, in a lichen (*bot.*).
- homiothermal** (hōmoi'ōthēr'māl) *a.* [Gk. *homaios*, like; *thermos*, hot.] Warm-blooded (*zool.*).
- homolecithal** (hōmōlēs'ithāl) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *lekithos*, yolk.] Having little deutoplasm, which is equally distributed (*emb.*).
- homologous** (hōmōl'ōgūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *logos*, discourse.] Resembling in structure and origin (*biol.*).
- homologue** (hōmōl'ōg) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *logos*, speech.] One of a series of structures similar in structure and origin (*biol.*).
- homology** (hōmōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *logos*, speech.] The similarity in structure and development of organs or parts (*biol.*).
- homomallous** (hōmōmāl'ūs, hōmōm-ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *mallos*, lock of wool.] Curving uniformly to one side; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- homomorphism** (hōmōmōr'fizm) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *morphe*, shape.] The condition of having perfect flowers of only one type (*bot.*); hemimetabolism (*zool.*).
- homomorphosis** (hōmōmōr'fōsis) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *morphe*, shape.] The condition of having the newly regenerated part like the part removed (*biol.*).
- homunculus** (hōmōn'kūlūs) *n.* [L. *homunculus*, little man.] The small miniature of the human foetus seen in the spermatozoon, according to the Animalculists (*biol.*).
- homonymy** (hōmōn'ōmī) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *nomos*, law.] The homology existing between parts arranged on transverse axes (*biol.*).
- homonym** (hōmōn'ōīm) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *onyma*, name.] A name pre-occupied, and so unsuitable according to the law of priority (*biol.*).
- homopetalous** (hōmōpēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *petalon*, petal.] Having all the petals alike (*bot.*).
- homophyadic** (hōmōfiād'ik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *phyas*, shoot.] Producing only one kind of shoot (*bot.*).
- homophylic** (hōmōfil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *phyle*, race.] Resembling one another owing to a common ancestry (*biol.*).
- homophyllous** (hōmōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing leaves which are all of one kind (*bot.*).
- homoplast** (hōmōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *plastos*, moulded.] An organ formed of similar plastids (*bot.*).
- homoplastic** (hōmōplās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *plastos*, moulded.] Pert. homoplasty (*biol.*).
- homoplasty** (hōmōplās'tī) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *plastos*, moulded.] Convergence; resemblance in form or structure between different animals or organs due to evolution along similar lines (*biol.*).
- homoplasia**,—homoplasty.
- homopterous** (hōmōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *pteron*, wing.] Having the wings alike (*zool.*).
- homosporous** (hōmōs'pōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *sporos*, seed.] Producing only one kind of spore (*bot.*).
- homostyled** (hōmōstīld) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *stylos*, pillar.] With uniform styles (*bot.*).
- homothermous**,—homiothermal.
- homotropous** (hōmōt'rōpūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *trepein*, to turn.] Erect; having the micropyle and chalaza at opposite ends; *appl.* ovules (*bot.*).
- homozygote** (hōmōzi'gōt) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *zygein*, to yoke.] An organism in which the characters are stable, resulting from the union of zygotes bearing similar characters (*biol.*).
- homozygous** (hōmōzi'gūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *zygein*, to yoke.] Stable (*biol.*).
- honey-dew**,—a sugary exudation found on the leaves of many plants (*bot.*); a sweet secretion produced by certain insects, *e.g.* Aphids (*zool.*).
- hooded** (hood'ēd) *a.* [A.S. *hōd*.] Bearing a hood-like petal; rolled up like a cone of paper, as in certain leaves (*bot.*); having the head conspicuously and differently

- coloured from the rest of the body ; having crests on the head ; having wing-shaped expansions on the neck, as in the cobra (*zool.*).
- hordeaceous** (hôr'dēā'shūs) *a.* [L. *hordeum*, barley.] *Pert.* or resembling barley (*bot.*).
- horizontal** (hôr'izôn'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *horizon*, bounding.] Growing in a plane at right angles to the primary axis (*bot.*).
- hormogonium** (hôr'mögō'nium) *n.* [Gk. *hormos*, chain ; *goneia*, generation.] That portion of an algal filament between two heterocysts which, breaking away, acts as a reproductive body (*bot.*).
- hormones** (hômôn'z) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hormao*, to excite.] The secretions of ductless glands which pass into the blood-vessels by osmosis (*phys.*).
- horn** (hörn) *n.* [A.S. *horn*.] The process on the head of many animals ; any projection from an animal resembling a horn ; a tuft of feathers as in an owl ; a spine in fishes ; a tentacle in snails (*zool.*) ; an awn ; any pointed projection or process (*bot.*).
- horn core**,—the central bony part in the hollow-horned ruminants (*zool.*).
- host** (höst) *n.* [L. *hostis*, stranger.] Any organism in which another organism spends a part or the whole of its existence, and derives some of its nourishment therefrom (*biol.*).
- house** (hows) *n.* [A.S. *hūs*.] The external gelatinous-like covering secreted by certain Tunicates (*zool.*).
- humeral** (hū'mērāl) *a.* [L. *humerus*, the shoulder.] *Pert.* shoulder region (*anat.*) ; *pert.* or naming the anterior basal angle of the wing of an insect, one of the horny plates on the plastron of a turtle (*zool.*).
- humerus** (hū'mērūs) *n.* [L. *humerus*, shoulder.] The bone of the upper arm (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- humistratous** (hū'mistrā'tūs) *a.* [L. *humus*, earth ; *sternere*, to spread.] Spreading over the surface of the earth (*bot.*).
- humour** (hū'mör) *n.* [L. *humor*, moisture.] The fluid of the eye (*anat.*) ; any fluid or juice (*phys.*).
- humus** (hū'mūs) *n.* [L. *humus*, earth.] A dark soil-like material formed by the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter (*bot.*).
- hunger** (hūng'gër) *n.* [A.S. *hungor*.] The sensation caused normally by the lack of food (*phys.*).
- husk** (hüsk) *n.* [M.E. *huske*.] The outer coating of various seeds (*bot.*).
- hyaline** (hī'ālīn) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass.] Clear ; transparent ; free from inclusions (*biol.*).
- hyalogen** (hī'älöjën) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass ; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Any of the substances found in animal tissues which are insoluble and related to mucoids (*phys.*).
- hyaloid** (hī'älöid) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass.] Glassy ; transparent (*phys.*).
- hyaloid membrane**,—a delicate membrane enveloping the vitreous body of the eye (*anat.*).
- hyalomucoid** (hī'älömū'koid) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass ; L. *mucus*, mucus ; Gk. *eidos*, like.] One of the non-phosphorized gluco-proteids in the vitreous humour (*phys.*).
- hyaloplasm** (hī'älöplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass ; *plasma*, something moulded.] The ground substance of the cell as distinguished from the microsomes, or as distinguished from the reticulum or spongioplasm (*zool.*) ; the ectoplasm or peripheral zone in plant cells (*bot.*).
- hyaloplasma**,—hyaloplasm.
- hyalopterous** (hī'älöp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass ; *pteron*, wing.] Having transparent wings (*zool.*).
- hyalosome** (hī'älösöm') *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass ; *soma*, body.] A nucleolar-like body in a cell-nucleus, only slightly stainable by nuclear or plasma stains (*biol.*).
- hybrid** (hī'brīd) *n.* [L. *hibrida*, a cross.] Any cross-bred animal or plant (*biol.*).
- hybridism** (hī'brīdīzm) *n.* [L. *hibrida*, a cross.] The state or quality of being a hybrid (*biol.*).
- hybridization** (hī'brīdīzā'shūn) *n.* [L. *hibrida*, a cross.] Act or process of hybridizing ; state of being hybridized (*biol.*).
- hybridize** (hī'brīdīz) *v.* [L. *hibrida*, a cross.] To interbreed, to produce hybrids (*biol.*).

- hydathode** (hí'dáthōd) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *odos*, way.] An epidermal structure specialized for the secretion of water (*bot.*).
- hydatid** (hí'dätíd) *n.* [Gk. *hydatís*, watery vesicle.] Any vesicle or sac filled with a clear watery-like fluid, and containing encysted stages of the larval tapeworms (*zool.*).
- hydatiform** (hídät'íform) *a.* [Gk. *hydatís*, watery vesicle; *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling a hydatid (*zool.*).
- hydatigenous** (hí'dätij'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *hydatís*, watery vesicle; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Producing or forming hydatids (*zool.*).
- hydranth** (hí'drānth) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *anthos*, flower.] A nutritive zooid in a hydroid colony (*zool.*).
- hydrocaulis** (hí'drōkōl'is) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *kaulos*, stalk.] The branching vertical portion of the coenosarc in a hydroid colony (*zool.*).
- hydrocercus** (hí'drōsēr'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *kirkos*, circle.] The hydrocoelic ring surrounding the mouth in Echinoderms (*zool.*).
- hydrocladia** (hí'drōklād'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *klados*, short.] The secondary branches of a hydrocaulis (*zool.*).
- hydrocoel** (hí'drōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *koilos*, hollow.] The water-vascular system in the Echinoderms (*zool.*).
- hydrocyst** (hí'drōsíst) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *kystis*, bladder.] A dactylozooid (*zool.*).
- hydroecium** (hídrē'shiūm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *oikos*, house.] A closed tube at the upper end of a Siphonophore; an infundibulum (*zool.*).
- hydroid** (hí'droid) *n., a.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *eidos*, resemblance.] A tracheid (*bot.*); *pert.* or similar to the genus *hydra*; the polyp form of a Hydrozoan (*zool.*).
- hydrolysis** (hídrōl'ísís) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *lyein*, to dissolve.] Decomposition of a chemical compound by the addition of water (*phys.*).
- hydrome** (hí'drōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *mestos*, full.] Any tissue that conducts water (*bot.*).
- hydromegatherm** (hí'drōmēg'áthērm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *mega*, great; *therme*, heat.] A plant which must have both moisture and heat to develop fully (*bot.*).
- hydrophilous** (hídrōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *philein*, to love.] Pollinated through the agency of water (*bot.*).
- hydrophyllum** (hí'drōf'il'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *phyllon*, leaf.] One of leaf-like transparent bodies arising above and partly covering the sporosacs in a Siphonophore (*zool.*).
- hydrophyte** (hí'drōfit) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *phyton*, plant.] An aquatic plant.
- hydrophyton** (hídrōf'itōn) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *phyton*, plant.] A complete hydroid colony, root-like organ, stem and branches (*zool.*).
- hydroplanula** (hí'drōplān'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *L. planus*, flat.] A stage in the larval history of a Coelenterate between a planula and an actinula (*zool.*).
- hydropolyp** (hí'drōpōl'ip) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *F. polype*, polyp.] A polyp of a hydroid colony; a hydrula (*zool.*).
- hydropore** (hí'drōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *poros*, opening.] The opening into the right hydrocoel in the echinoderm larvae (*zool.*).
- hydrorhiza** (hí'drōr'izā) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *rhiza*, root.] The creeping root-like portion of the coenosarc of a hydroid colony (*zool.*).
- hydrosome** (hí'drōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *soma*, body.] The conspicuously hydra-like stage in a coelenterate life-history (*zool.*).
- hydrospire** (hí'drōspír) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *L. spira*, coil.] The folds on the stereom of blastoids; respiratory structures (*pal.*).
- hydrostome** (hí'drōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *stoma*, mouth.] The mouth of a hydroid polyp (*zool.*).
- hydrotaxis** (hí'drōtāk'sís) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *taxis*, arrangement.] The response of certain small

organisms or of certain organs to the stimulus of water (*biol.*).

hydrotheca (hī'drōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *thēke*, cup.] The cup-like structure into which the polyp may withdraw, found in many Coelenterates; a product of the ectoderm (*zool.*).

hydrotropism (hīdrōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *trepein*, to turn.] Hydrotaxis.

hydrula (hī'droolā) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water.] A hypothetical simple polyp (*zool.*).

hygrophilous (hīgrōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet; *philein*, to love.] Inhabiting moist or marshy places (*bot.*).

hygrophyte (hī'grōfit) *n.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet; *phyton*, plant.] A plant which lives and thrives under conditions of plentiful moisture (*bot.*).

hygroplasm (hī'grōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet; *plasma*, something moulded.] The more liquid part of protoplasm; *cf.* **stereoplasm** (*biol.*).

hygroscopic (hī'grōskōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet; *skopein*, to regard.] Sensitive to moisture (*bot.*).

hylophagous (hīlōf'āgūs) *a.* [Gk. *hyle*, wood; *phagein*, to eat.] Eating wood; *appl.* certain insects (*zool.*).

hylophyte (hī'lōfit) *n.* [Gk. *hyle*, wood; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing in woods (*bot.*).

hylotomous (hīlōt'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *hyle*, wood; *temnein*, to cut.] Wood-cutting; *appl.* certain insects (*zool.*).

hymen (hīmēn) *n.* [Gk. *hymen*, membrane.] A thin fold of mucous membrane situated at the orifice of the vagina (*anat.*).

hymenial (hīmē'nīāl) *a.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin.] *Pert.* hymenium (*bot.*).

hymeniferous (hīmēnif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin; *L. ferre*, to carry.] Having a hymenium (*bot.*).

hymenium (hīmē'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin.] The outermost layer of a mushroom lamellae, or similar fungus, consisting of barren cells or paraphyses and basidial cells (*bot.*).

hymenophore (hīmēnōfōr) *n.* [Gk.

hymen, skin; *pherein*, to carry.] The hymen portion of the sporophore of a fungus (*bot.*).

hymenopterous (hīmēnōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin; *pteron*, wing.] Having membranous wings; *appl.* certain insects (*zool.*).

hyobranchial (hī'ōbrāng'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *τ*; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* gills and hyoid (*zool.*).

hyoepiglottic (hī'ōēpiglōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *τ*; *epi*, upon; *glotta*, tongue.] Connecting the hyoid and the epiglottis (*anat.*).

hyoglossal (hī'ōglōs'āl) *a.* [Gk. *τ*; *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* tongue and hyoid (*anat.*).

hyoid (hī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* or designating a bone or series of bones lying at the base of the tongue and developed from the hyoid arch of the embryo (*anat.*).

hyoideus (hīoid'ēūs) *n.* [Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] A nerve which supplies the mucosa of the mouth and the muscles of the hyoid region (*anat.*).

hyomandibular (hī'ōmāndīb'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *τ*; *L. mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* hyoid and the mandible; *pert.* dorsal segment of the hyoid arch in fishes; *n.*, the dorsal segment itself of the hyoid arch in fishes (*zool.*).

hyomental (hī'ōmēn'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *τ*; *L. mentum*, chin.] *Pert.* hyoid and chin (*anat.*).

hyoplastron (hī'ōplās'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *τ*; *F. plastron*, breast-plate.] The second lateral plate in the plastron of Chelonians (*zool.*).

hyosternum (hī'ōstēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *τ*; *sternon*, breast.] The hyoplastron (*zool.*).

hyostylic (hī'ōstīl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *τ*; *stylos*, pillar.] Having the jaw articulated to the skull by the agency of the hyomandibular or corresponding part (*zool.*).

hyothyroid (hī'ōthī'roid) *a.* [Gk. *τ*; *thyreos*, shield; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* the hyoid and the thyroid cartilages of the larynx; *appl.* structures associated with them (*zool.*).

hypallelomorph (hī'pālēl'ōmōrf) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *allelon*, of one

- another; *morphe*, shape.] Allelomorphs which under certain conditions are themselves compound (*biol.*).
- hypanthium** (hīpān'thūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *anthos*, flower.] Any enlargement of the torus (*bot.*).
- hypanthodium** (hīp'anthō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *anthodes*, like flowers.] An inflorescence with a concave capitulum on the walls of which the flowers are arranged (*bot.*).
- hypantrum** (hīpān'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *antron*, cave.] A notch on the vertebrae of certain reptiles for articulation with the hyposphene (*pal.*).
- hypapophysis** (hīp'apōf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *apo*, upon; *phyein*, to grow.] A ventral process on a vertebra (*anat.*).
- hyparterial** (hīp'artē'riāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; L. *arteria*, channel.] Situated below an artery; *appl.* branch of the right bronchus (*anat.*).
- hypaxial** (hīpāk'siāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; L. *axis*, axis.] Ventral, or below the vertebral column; *appl.* muscles (*zool.*).
- hyperapophysis** (hīpērāpōf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] A postero-lateral process of the dorsal side of a vertebra (*zool.*).
- hyperchromasy** (hīpērkrō'māsi) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *chroma*, colour.] A relatively superabundant supply of chromatin to cytoplasm in a cell (*biol.*).
- hyperchromatosis** (hīpērkrō'mātō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *chroma*, colour.] The excess of nuclear substance in a cell just previous to division (*zool.*).
- hypercoracoid** (hīpērkor'ākoid) *a.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *korax*, crow; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* or designating the upper bone at the base of a pectoral fin in Fishes (*zool.*).
- hypermetamorphosis** (hīpērmēt'ā-mōrfōsis) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *meta*, after; *morphe*, shape.] A protracted and thoroughgoing metamorphosis (*zool.*).
- hyperparasite** (hīpērpār'āsīt) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] A parasite which is parasitic on or in another parasite (*biol.*).
- hyperpnoea** (hīpērpne'ā) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *pnoe*, breath.] Rapid breathing due to an insufficient supply of oxygen (*phys.*).
- hypersensitivity** (hī'pērsēn'sitiv'itī) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; L. *sentire*, to feel.] A condition of being unduly sensitive to any drug (*phys.*).
- hypertely** (hīpērtēli) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *telos*, end.] Any imitation in colour or pattern which has overshot the mark (*zool.*).
- hypertonía** (hīpērtō'niā) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *tonos*, tone.] Excessive tonicity (*phys.*).
- hypertrophy** (hīpērtrofī) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *trophe*, nourishment.] An excessive growth or development (*biol.*).
- hypha** (hīfā) *n.* [Gk. *hyphē*, web.] The thread-like element of the vegetative mycelium of a Fungus (*bot.*).
- hyphasma** (hīfāz'mā) *n.* [Gk. *hyphasma*, thing woven.] A barren mycelium (*bot.*).
- hyphodrome** (hīfōdrōm) *n.* [Gk. *hyphē*, web; *dromein*, to run.] Running throughout the tissues; *appl.* thick leaves where the veins are not visible from the surface (*bot.*).
- hypnocyst** (hīp'nōsist) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *kystis*, bladder.] A cyst in which the contained organism simply rests (*zool.*).
- hypnody** (hīp'nōdi) *n.* [Gk. *hypnodia*, sleepiness.] The long resting period passed by certain larval forms (*zool.*).
- hypnogenic** (hīp'nōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *genos*, offspring.] Sleep-producing; *appl.* influences or localities which tend to produce hypnosis (*phys.*).
- hypnosperm** (hīp'nōspērm) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *sperma*, seed.] A hypnospor (*bot.*).
- hypnosporangium** (hīp'nōspōrānjūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] A sporangium containing resting spores (*bot.*).

- hypnosore** (hí'pñospör) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *sporos*, seed.] A resting spore; a zygote that remains in a quiescent condition during winter (*bot.*).
- hypoarion** (hí'pöär'ïön) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *oarion*, little egg.] A small lobe below the optic lobes of most Teleosts (*zool.*).
- hypobasal** (hí'pöbäs'äl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. basis*, base.] The lower segment of a developing ovule (*bot.*).
- hypoblast** (hí'pöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *blastos*, bud.] The inner germ layer in a gastrula (*emb.*).
- hypoblastic** (hí'pöbläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* or derived from the inner layer; endodermal (*biol.*).
- hypobranchial** (hí'pöbräng'kiäl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* the lower or fourth segment of the branchial arch (*anat.*).
- hypocentrum** (hí'pösën'trüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *kentron*, centre.] A transverse cartilage that arises below the nerve cord and forms part of the vertebral centrum (*zool.*).
- hypochilium** (hí'pökíl'ium) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *cheilos*, lip.] The lower portion of the lip of an orchid (*bot.*).
- hypochondrium** (hí'pökön'driüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *chondros*, cartilage.] A region below the epigastric and above the lumbar (*anat.*).
- hypochordal** (hí'pökör'däl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *chorde*, string.] Below the notochord (*anat.*).
- hypoceleidium** (hí'pöklí'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *kleis*, key.] The interclavicle.
- hypocone** (hí'pökön) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *konos*, cone.] The postero-internal cusp of an upper molar (*zool.*).
- hypoconid** (hí'pökö'níd) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *konos*, cone.] The postero-buccal cusp of a lower molar (*zool.*).
- hypoconulid** (hí'pökön'ulíd) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *konos*, cone.] The postero-mesial cusp of a lower molar (*zool.*).
- hypocoracoid** (hí'pökör'äköid) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *korax*, crow; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* the lower bone at the base of the pectoral fin in Fishes (*zool.*).
- hypocotyl** (hí'pököt'il) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *kotyle*, hollow.] That portion of the stem below the cotyledons in an embryo (*emb.*).
- hypocotyledonary** (hí'pököt'ilē'dönäri) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *kotyle*, hollow.] Below the cotyledons (*bot.*).
- hypocrateriform** (hí'pökrätēr'iförm) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *krater*, cup; *L. forma*, shape.] Having a gamopetalous corolla with a long narrow tube, and the limbs at right angles to the tube (*bot.*).
- hypodactylum** (hí'pödäk'tilüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *daktylos*, digit.] The under surface of a bird's toes (*zool.*).
- hypoderma** (hí'pödēr'mä) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *derma*, skin.] The tissue just under the epidermis in plants.
- hypodermal** (hí'pödēr'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* the hypoderma or hypodermis (*biol.*).
- hypodermalia** (hí'pödērmä'liä) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *derma*, skin.] Sponge spicules situated just below the derma or skin (*zool.*).
- hypodermic** (hí'pödēr'mik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. dermis*, skin.] *Pert.* the parts just under the skin (*zool.*).
- hypodermis** (hí'pödēr'mis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. dermis*, skin.] The cellular layer lying beneath and secreting the cuticle of the Annelata, Arthropoda, etc.; the hypoblast (*zool.*); hypodema (*bot.*).
- hypodierotic** (hí'pödikröt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *di*, two; *krotein*, to beat.] Exhibiting the phenomenon of having two arterial beats for the one cardiac (*phys.*).
- hypogastric** (hí'pögäs'trik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* the lower median region of the abdomen (*anat.*).
- hypogastrium** (hí'pögäs'triüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaster*, belly.] The lower median region of the abdomen (*anat.*).

- hypogeal** (hí'pöjé'ál) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaia*, earth.] Subterranean; *appl.* stems, etc. (*bot.*).
- hypogenesis** (hí'pöjén'ésis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *genesis*, origin.] Development without alternation of generations occurring (*biol.*).
- hypogenous** (hí'pöj'enüs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *genos*, birth.] Growing on the lower surface of anything (*bot.*).
- hypogeous** (hí'pöjé'üs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *ge*, earth.] Growing or maturing under the earth (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- hypoglossal** (hí'pöglös'ál) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *glossa*, tongue.] The twelfth paired cranial nerve, distributed to the base of the tongue (*anat.*).
- hypoglottis** (hí'pöglöt'is) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *glotta*, tongue.] The under part of the tongue (*anat.*); a division of the labium of beetles (*zool.*).
- hypognathous** (hí'pögná'thüs, hí'pögná'thüs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having the lower jaw slightly longer than the upper (*zool.*).
- hypogynium** (hí'pöjín'ium) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gynē*, female.] That structure which supports the ovary in such plants as sedges (*bot.*).
- hypogynous** (hí'pöj'inüs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gynē*, female.] Inserted below the gynoeceum, and not adherent; *cf.* **perigynous** (*bot.*).
- hypohyal** (hí'pöhí'ál) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *hyocides*, Y-shaped.] The hyoid element lying between the ceratohyal and the basihyal (*anat.*).
- hypoischium** (hí'pöis'kiüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *ischion*, hip.] A small bony rod passing backwards from the ischiadic symphysis and supporting the ventral cloacal wall (*zool.*).
- hypomere** (hí'pömēr) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *meros*, part.] The lower or lateral plate zone of the coelomic pouches (*emb.*).
- hypomeron** (hí'pöm'erön) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *meros*, part.] The lateral inflexed side of a coleopterous prothorax (*zool.*).
- hyponasty** (hí'pönäs'ti) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *nastos*, close-pressed.] The state of growth in a flattened structure in which the under surface grows more vigorously than the upper (*bot.*).
- hyponome** (hí'pönöm) *n.* [Gk. *hyponome*, underground passage.] The funnel of the Cephalopods (*zool.*, *pal.*).
- hyponychium** (hí'pönik'ium) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *onyx*, nail.] The layer of epidermis on which the nail rests (*anat.*).
- hypopetalous** (hí'pöpēt'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *petalon*, petal.] Having the corolla inserted below and not adherent to the gynoeceum (*bot.*).
- hypophare** (hí'pöfär) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pherein*, to bear.] The lower part of the sponge in which there are no chambers; *cf.* **spongophare** (*zool.*).
- hypopharyngeal** (hí'pöfärin'jēäl, -fär-injē'äl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pharynx*, pharynx.] *Pert.* or situated below or in the lower surface of the pharynx (*zool.*).
- hypopharynx** (hí'pöfär'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pharynx*, pharynx.] The lingua of many insects; in mosquitoes, an outgrowth from the base of the labium which bears the salivary groove or duct (*zool.*).
- hypophloeodal** (hí'pöflē'ödäl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *phloios*, bark.] Living or growing under the bark (*bot.*).
- hypophyllum** (hí'pöfil'ium) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *phyllon*, leaf.] A scale-like leaf below a cladophyll (*bot.*).
- hypophysial** (hí'pöfiz'ial) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *physis*, growth.] *Pert.* the hypophysis (*anat.*).
- hypophysis** (hí'pöf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *physis*, growth.] The pituitary body (*anat.*); the olfactory pit in the lancelet (*zool.*); the last cell of the suspensor (*bot.*).
- hypoplastron** (hí'pöplás'trön) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *F. plastron*, shield.] The third lateral bony plate in the plastron of turtles (*zool.*).
- hypopodium** (hí'pöpö'dium) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *podion*, little foot.]

The basal portion of any leaf, including the stalk (*bot.*).

hypoptilum (hīpōp'tilūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *ptilon*, down.] The after-shaft (*zool.*).

hypopygium (hīpōp'ig'iūm, hīpōp'i-jūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pyge*, buttocks.] The clasp organ of a male dipterous insect (*zool.*).

hyporachis (hīpōrā'kīs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *rhachis*, spine.] The stem of the after-shaft of a feather (*zool.*).

hyporhachis,—see **hyporachis**.

hyposkeletal (hīpōskēl'ētāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *skeletos*, hard.] Lying beneath or internally to the endoskeleton (*zool.*).

hyposphene (hīpōsfēn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *sphen*, wedge.] A wedge-shaped process on the neural arch of the vertebrae of certain extinct reptiles which fits into the hypantrum (*pal.*).

hypostereom (hīpōstēr'ēōm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *stereos*, solid.] The third or inner layer of the thecal plates of a Cystid; the inner layer of the integument of a Crinoid (*zool.*).

hypostoma (hīpōstō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *stoma*, mouth.] The fold bounding the posterior margin of the oral aperture in Crustacea; the oral projection or manubrium of a Hydrozoan (*zool.*).

hypostomatous (hīpōstōm'ătūs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *stoma*, mouth.] Having the mouth placed on the lower or ventral side (*zool.*).

hypostome,—see **hypostoma**.

hypotarsus (hīpōtâr'sūs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *tarsus*, ankle.] The "calcaneum" of a bird (*zool.*).

hypothalamus (hīpōthāl'ămūs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thalamos*, chamber.] The subthalamie tegmental region and the structures forming the greater part of the floor of the third ventricle (*anat.*).

hypothallus (hīpōthāl'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thallus*, flattened plate.] The marginal hyphal outgrowth; a membranous case bearing sporangia (*bot.*).

hypothecium (hīpōthē'siūm, -shūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *theke*, cup.]

The layer of dense hyphal threads below the thecium in Lichens; the upper layer of the ascoma (*bot.*).

hypothenar (hīpōthē'nār) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thenar*, palm of the hand.] *Pert.* the prominent part of the palm of the hand above the base of the little finger (*anat.*).

hypothetical units,—the ultimate component parts of protoplasm; ultracellular units ranking between the molecule and the cell; also called variously, physiological units, pangens, gemmules, biophores, bioblasts, somacules, idiosomes, plasomes, micellae, plastidules, inotagmata, idioblasts, biogens, gemmae, and microzymas (*biol.*).

hypotonic (hīpōtōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *tonos*, tension.] *Appl.* a solution whose osmotic pressure is less than that of serum (*phys.*).

hypotrichous (hīpōt'rikūs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thrix*, hair.] *Pert.* Infusorians in which the cilia are mainly restricted to the under surface, and often form strong seta-like structures (*zool.*).

hypotrochanteric (hīpōtrōk'ântēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *trochanter*, runner.] Beneath the trochanter (*anat.*).

hypotympanic (hīpōtīm'pānik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. tympanum*, drum.] Situated below the tympanum; *pert.* the quadrate (*anat.*).

hypoxanthin (hīpōzān'thīn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *xanthos*, yellow.] A crystalline nitrogenous substance found in muscle tissue and in some seeds (*phys.*).

hypozygal (hīpōzī'gāl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *zygon*, yoke.] The lower ossicle of a syzygial pair bearing no pinnule (*zool.*).

hypselodont (hīp'sēlōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *hypsē*, high; *odous*, tooth.] Hypsodont.

hypsodont (hīp'sōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *hypsos*, height; *odous*, tooth.] *Pert.* or designating teeth with high crowns and short roots (*zool.*).

hypsophyll (hīp'sōfil) *n.* [Gk. *hypsē*, high; *phyllon*, leaf.] Any leaf beneath the sporophylls (*bot.*).

hypural (hīp'ūrāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *oura*, tail.] *Pert.* a bony

structure, formed by the fused haemal spines of the last few vertebrae, which supports the caudal fin in certain Fishes (*zool.*).

hysterogenic (hî'stêrôjën'îk) *a.* [Gk. *hysteros*, later; *genos*, birth.] Of later development or growth (*zool.*).

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ichthyic (îk'thîik) *a.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish.] *Pert.* or characteristic of Fishes (*zool.*).

ichthyoid (îk'thîoid) *a.*,—ichthyic.

ichthyolite (îk'thîölit) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil fish or part of one (*pal.*).

ichthyology (îkthîöl'ôjî) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *logos*, discourse.] That part of zoology treating of fishes.

ichthyopterygia (îk'thîöptêrîj'îä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *pteryx*, wing or fin.] Paired fish fins (*zool.*).

icosandrous (î'kösän'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *eikosi*, twenty; *aner*, man.] Having twenty or more stamens (*bot.*).

id (îd) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct.] A hypothetical structural unit; the chromomere (*cyt.*).

idant (îdänt) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct.] A unit resulting from an aggregation of ids; the chromosome (*cyt.*).

idioblast (îd'îöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *blastos*, bud.] A biophore; an ultimate cell unit. See **hypothetical units**.

idochromatin (îd'îökrö'mätin) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *chroma*, colour.] Temporarily dormant generative chromatin; *cf.* **trophochromatin** (*cyt.*).

idochromidia (îd'îökrö'mîd'îä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *chroma*, colour.] Sporetia; generative chromidia; *cf.* **trophochromidia** (*cyt.*).

idochromosome (îd'îökrö'mösöm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] An additional chromosome with a relation to sex, observed in certain germ cells—one or more may be present (*cyt.*).

idiomuscular (îd'îömüs'külär) *a.* [Gk.

idios, personal; L. *musculus*, muscle.] *Appl.* contraction of a degenerated muscle artificially stimulated (*phys.*).

idioplasm (îd'îöpläzm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *plasma*, something moulded.] Chromatin; the generative or germinal part of a cell; *cf.* **trophoplasm** (*cyt.*).

idiosome (îd'îösöm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *soma*, body.] An idioblast or biophore. See **hypothetical units**.

idiotalamous (îd'îöthäl'amüs) *a.* [Gk. *idios*, personal; *thalamos*, receptacle.] *Appl.* Lichens in which various parts are differently coloured from the thallus (*bot.*).

idiothermous (îd'îöthêr'müs) *a.* [Gk. *idios*, personal; *thermos*, hot.] Warm-blooded; homoiothermal (*zool.*).

idizome (îd'îözöm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *soma*, girdle.] In spermatogenesis a separated portion of archoplasm which ultimately becomes the head-cap of the spermatozoon (*cyt.*).

idorgan (îdör'gän) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *organon*, instrument.] A purely morphological multicellular unit which does not possess the features of a soma (*biol.*).

ileocaecal (îl'ëösê'käl) *a.* [L. *ileum*, groin; *caecus*, blind.] *Pert.* ileum and caecum; *appl.* fossae, folds, etc. (*anat.*).

ileocolic (îl'ëököl'îk) *a.* [L. *ileum*, groin; *kolon*, the gut.] *Pert.* ileum and colon; *appl.* artery, lymph gland, etc. (*anat.*).

ileum (îl'ëüm) *n.* [L. *ileum*, groin.] The lower part of the small intestine (*anat.*).

iliao (îl'îäk) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks.] *Pert.* ilium, a pelvic bone; *appl.* artery, fossa, furrow, tuberosity, vein, muscle, etc. (*anat.*).

iliocaudal (îl'îökö'däl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *cauda*, tail.] Connecting ilium and tail; *appl.* muscle (*anat.*).

illococcygeal (îl'îökök'sîj'ëäl, -köksîj'ëäl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *kokkys*, cuckoo.] *Pert.* ilium and coccyx; *appl.* a muscle (*anat.*).

iliocostal (îl'îökös'täl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *costa*, rib.] In region of

- ilia and ribs; *appl.* several muscles (*anat.*).
- iliofemoral** (il'iofēm'ōrāl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *femur*, thigh.] *Pert.* the ilium and femur; *appl.* a ligament (*anat.*).
- ilohypogastric** (il'iohi'pōgās'trik) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* ilium and lower anterior part of the abdomen; *appl.* a nerve (*anat.*).
- ilioinguinal** (il'ioin'gwīnāl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *inguen*, the groin.] In the region of ilium and groins; *appl.* a nerve (*anat.*).
- ilolumbar** (il'iolūm'bār) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *lumbus*, loins.] In region of ilium and loins; *appl.* artery, ligament, vein (*anat.*).
- iliopectineal** (il'iopektīn'ēāl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *pecten*, crest.] *Appl.* an eminence marking the point of union of ilium and pubis (*anat.*).
- iliotibial** (il'iotīb'īāl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *tibia*, pipe.] *Appl.* a tract or band of muscle at the lower end of the thigh (*anat.*).
- iliotrochanteric** (il'iotrōkāntēr'ik) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *trochanter*, a runner.] Uniting ilium and trochanter of femur; *appl.* a ligament (*anat.*).
- ilium** (il'ium) *n.* [L. *ilium*, flank.] That part of the hip-bone supporting the flank (*anat.*); the dorsal bone, articulating with the backbone, of the pelvic arch (*zool.*).
- imaginal** (imāj'ināl) *a.* [L. *imago*, image.] *Pert.* an imago; *appl.* larval discs, patches of cells from which new organs develop (*zool.*).
- imago** (imā'gō) *n.* [L. *imago*, image.] The last or adult stage in insect metamorphosis; the perfect insect (*zool.*).
- imbricate** (im'brīkāṭ) *a.* [L. *imbricare*, to tile.] Having parts overlying each other like house-tiles; *appl.* scales, plates, etc. (*zool.*); bud-scales, bracts, etc. (*bot.*).
- imitative** (im'itātiv) *a.* [L. *imitari*, to imitate.] *Appl.* form, structure, habit, colouring, etc., assumed for protection (*zool.*).
- immaculate** (imāk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *macula*, spot.] Without spots or marks of different colour.
- immunise** (im'ūnīz, imū'nīz) *v.* [L. *immunis*, free.] To render invulnerable to a toxin, usually by injecting the toxin in small quantities at short intervals, without the appearance of severe symptoms (*phys.*).
- immunity** (imū'nītī) *n.* [L. *immunis*, free from duty.] An organism's resistance, natural or acquired, to the onset of pathological conditions from infection, natural or artificial, by any of the micro-organisms (*phys.*).
- imparidigitate** (impār'idij'itāt) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal; *digitus*, finger.] Having an odd number of digits on a limb (*zool.*).
- imparipinnate** (impār'ipīn'āt) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal; *pinnna*, wing.] Unequally pinnate; pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet (*bot.*).
- imperfect metamorphosis**,—see incomplete.
- imperforate** (impēr'fōrāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *per*, through; *foratus*, bored.] Not pierced; *appl.* foraminifera shells without fine pores in addition to principal opening (*zool.*).
- impervious** (impēr'vīūs) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *per*, through; *via*, way.] Not permeable (*biol.*); *appl.* nostrils with a septum between the nasal cavities (*zool.*).
- import** (im'pōrt) *n.* [L. *importare*, to bring in.] A method of food-ingestion in Amoeba, food being drawn in on contact (*phys.*).
- impregnation** (im'prēgnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *impraegnare*, to fertilize.] Transference of spermatozoa from male to body of female.
- impression** (imprēsh'ōn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *premere*, to press.] An indentation mark resulting from contact of organs or pressure of one on another, as those on the surfaces of the liver, the rhomboid of the clavicle, the trigeminal of the temporal (*anat.*).
- inantherate** (inān'thērāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; Gk. *antheros*, flowery.] Without anthers (*bot.*).
- inarticulate** (inārtik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *articulatus*, jointed.] Not segmented (*biol.*).
- inaxon** (ināk'sōn) *n.* [Gk. *is*, fibre;

- axon, axis.*] A nerve-cell with axis-cylinder branching at a distance from it (*phys.*).
- inbreeding**,—breeding through a succession of parents belonging to the same stock, or very nearly related (*biol.*).
- incaliculate** (inkälík'ulāt) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *caliculus*, small flower-cup.] Wanting a calicle (*zool.*).
- incasement theory**,—see **preformation theory**.
- incised** (insīzd') *a.* [*L. incisus*, cut into.] With deeply notched margin (*biol.*).
- incisiform** (insī'zifōrm) *a.* [*L. incisus*, cut into; *forma*, shape.] Incisor-shaped.
- incisive** (insī'ziv) *a.* [*L. incisus*, cut into.] *Pert.* or in the region of the incisors; *appl.* bones, foramina, fossa, canals (*anat.*).
- incisor** (insī'zōr) *a.* [*L. incisus*, cut into.] Adapted for cutting—*appl.* mammalian premaxillary teeth; *n.* a crest or ridge of bone (*anat.*).
- included** (inklood'ēd) *a.* [*L. includere*, to shut in.] Having stamens and pistils not protruding beyond the corolla; not exerted (*bot.*).
- incomplete metamorphosis**,—insect metamorphosis in which the young are hatched in the general adult form and develop without a quiescent stage (*zool.*).
- incongruent** (inkōng'grooēnt) *a.* [*L. incongruus*, not suiting.] Not suitable or fitting; *appl.* surface of joints which do not fit properly (*anat.*).
- incoordination** (in'kōōr'dinā'shūn) *n.* [*L. in*, not; *cum*, together; *ordo*, order.] Want of coordination; irregularity of movement due to loss of muscle control (*phys.*).
- incrassate** (inkrās'āt) *a.* [*L. incrassare*, to thicken.] Thickened.
- incubation** (in'kūbā'shūn) *n.* [*L. incubare*, to lie on.] The hatching of eggs by means of heat, natural or artificial (*emb.*).
- incubous** (in'kūbūs) *a.* [*L. incubare*, to lie on.] *Appl.* leaves so arranged that the base of each is covered by the upper portion of the next lower (*bot.*).
- incudate** (ing'kūdāt) *a.* [*L. incus*, anvil.] *Appl.* type of Rotifer mastax with large and hooked rami and reduced mallei (*zool.*).
- incumbent** (inkūm'bēnt) *a.* [*L. incumbere*, to lie upon.] Lying upon; bent downwards to lie along a base; *appl.* cotyledons with hypocotyl applied to the back (*bot.*); *appl.* hairs or spines applied lengthwise to their base (*zool.*).
- incurrent** (inkūr'ēnt) *a.* [*L. in*, into; *currere*, to run.] Leading into; *appl.* ectoderm-lined canals of Sponges which admit water; and inhalent siphons of Molluscs (*zool.*).
- incurvate** (inkūr'vāt) *a.* [*L. in*, in; *curvus*, bend.] Of a structure, curved inwards or bent back on itself.
- incurvation** (in'kūr'vā'shūn) *n.* [*L. in*, in; *curvare*, to bend.] The doubling back on itself of a structure or organ, as of a spirochaete about to divide (*zool.*).
- incus** (ing'kūs) *n.* [*L. incus*, anvil.] Part of a Rotifer mastax; the anvil-shaped ear ossicle of Mammals (*zool.*).
- indeciduate** (in'dēsīd'ūāt) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *de*, down; *cadere*, to fall.] Non-caducous; with maternal part of placenta not coming away at birth (*zool.*).
- indeciduous** (in'dēsīd'ūūs) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *de*, down; *cadere*, to fall.] Persistent; not falling off at maturity; everlasting; evergreen (*bot.*).
- indefinite** (indēf'īnīt) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *de*, down; *finis*, end.] Not limited; not determinate; of no fixed number (*bot.*).
- indehiscent** (in'dēhīs'ēnt) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *dehiscens*, gaping.] Not splitting at maturity; *appl.* certain fruits (*bot.*).
- indeterminate growth**,—growth of stem, branch or shoot not limited or stopped by development of a terminal bud; indefinite prolongation and subdivision of an axis (*bot.*).
- indeterminate inflorescence**,—growth of a floral axis by indefinite branching because unlimited by development of a terminal bud (*bot.*).

index finger,—the forefinger or digit next to the thumb.

indifferent (indif'ěrěnt) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *dis*, apart; *ferre*, to carry.] Undifferentiated.

indigenous (indij'ěnuš) *a.* [*L. in*, in; *gignere*, to beget.] Belonging to the locality; not imported (*biol.*).

indirect (in'dirěkt) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *directus*, straightened.] Not by a simple method; complicated; *appl.* development, mitosis, selection, embryogeny (*biol.*).

individual (in'divíd'üál) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *dividuus*, divisible.] *Pert.* a single example or unit, as individual variations of colour (*biol.*); *n.* a person or zooid of distinctive function of a hydrozoan colony (*zool.*).

individualism (in'divíd'üälizm) *n.* [*L. in*, not; *dividuus*, divisible.] Symbiosis in which the two parties together form what appears to be a single organism (*biol.*).

individuation (in'divídüā'shŭn),—development of interdependent functional units, as in colony formation (*biol.*).

induced movement,—movement dictated and influenced by external stimulus, as plant curvature (*bot.*).

inductive stimulus,—an external stimulus which influences the growth or behaviour of any organism (*biol.*).

indumentum (in'düměn'tŭm) *n.* [*L. indumentum*, covering.] The plumage of birds; a hairy covering (*zool.*).

induplicate (indŭ'plikāt) *a.* [*L. in*, in; *duplex*, double.] In vernation having bud-leaves bent or rolled without overlapping; in aestivation having bud sepals or petals folded inwards at points of contact (*bot.*).

induplicative (indŭ'plikātiv) *a.* [*L. in*, in; *duplex*, double.] *Appl.* vernation or aestivation with induplicate foliage or floral leaves respectively (*bot.*).

indusial (indŭ'ziāl) *a.* [*L. induere*, to put on.] Containing larval insect cases, as certain limestones (*pal.*); *pert.* the indusium (*bot.*).

indusiate (indŭ'ziāt) *a.* [*L. induere*, to put on.] Having an enveloping

case, *appl.* insect larvae (*zool.*); having an indusium (*bot.*).

indusiform (indŭ'zifŏrm) *a.* [*L. induere*, to put on; *forma*, shape.] Resembling an indusium (*bot.*).

industum (indŭ'ziŭm) *n.* [*L. induere*, to put on.] An insect larva case (*zool.*); an outgrowth of plant epiderm covering and protecting a sorus (*bot.*); the supracallosal gyrus of the olfactory lobe of the cerebrum, the indusium griseum (*anat.*).

induviae (indŭ'viē) *n. plu.* [*L. induere*, to put on.] Scale-leaves, or those which remain attached to stem after withering (*bot.*).

induviate (indŭ'viāt) *a.* [*L. induere*, to put on.] Covered with scale-leaves or induviae (*bot.*).

inequilateral (iněk'wílāt'ěrāl) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *aequus*, equal; *latus*, side.] Having two sides unequal; having unequal portions on either side of a line drawn from umbo to gape of a bivalve shell (*zool.*).

inequilobate (iněk'wílŏ'bāt) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *aequus*, equal; *Gk. lobos*, lobe.] With lobes of unequal size (*biol.*).

inequivalve (iněk'wivālŷ) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *aequus*, equal; *valvae*, folding doors.] Having the two valves or halves of the shell unequal; *appl.* Mollusca (*zool.*).

inerm (iněrm') *a.* [*L. in*, not; *arma*, arms.] Unarmed; without means of defence and offence (*biol.*).

inermous (iněrm's) *a.*,—inerm.

inferior (infě'riŏr) *a.* [*L. inferior*, lower.] *Appl.* the lower placed of two, the farther down the axis; growing or arising below another organ (*bot.*).

inferoanterior (in'fěrŏántě'riŏr) *a.* [*L. inferus*, beneath; *anterior*, anterior.] Below and in front (*biol.*).

inferobranchiate (in'fěrŏbrāng'kiāt) *a.* [*L. inferus*, beneath; *Gk. brangchia*, gills.] With gills under the margin of the mantle, as in certain Mollusca (*zool.*).

inferolateral (in'fěrŏlāt'ěrāl) *a.* [*L. inferus*, beneath; *latus*, side.] Below and at or towards the side (*zool.*).

inferomedian (in'fěrŏmė'diān) *a.* [*L.*

- inferus*, beneath; *medius*, middle.] Below and about the middle.
- inferoposterior** (in'fērōpōstē'riōr) *a.* [L. *inferus*, beneath; *posterior*, behind.] Below and behind.
- inferredial** (in'fērrā'diāl) *n.* [L. *inferus*, beneath; *radius*, radius.] The lower part of transversely bisected radials of certain fossil Crinoids (*pal.*).
- inflated** (inflā'tēd) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *flare*, to blow.] Puffed out; distended (*bot.*).
- inflected** (inflek'tēd) *a.* [L. *inflectere*, to bend in.] Curved or abruptly bent inwards or towards the axis (*biol.*).
- inflexed** (inflek'sd) *a.*,—inflected.
- inflorescence** (in'flōrēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom.] A flowering or putting forth blossoms; the method in which flowers are arranged on an axis (*bot.*).
- infraaxillary** (in'frāāksil'āri) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *axilla*, armpit.] Branching off below the axil (*bot.*).
- infrabasal** (in'frābās'sāl) *n.* [L. *infra*, below; *basis*, base.] One of a series of plates, perradial in position, below the basals in Crinoids (*zool.*).
- infrabranchial** (in'frābrāng'kiāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Below the gills; *appl.* part of the pallial chamber (*zool.*).
- infracentral** (in'frāsēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *centrum*, centre.] Below a vertebral centrum (*zool.*).
- infraclavicle** (in'frāklāv'ikl) *n.* [L. *infra*, below; *clavicula*, little key.] A membrane bone occurring in the pectoral girdle of some Ganoids and Teleosts (*zool.*).
- infraclavicular** (in'frāklāv'ik'ulār) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *clavicula*, small key.] Beneath the clavicle; *appl.* branches of brachial plexus (*anat.*).
- infracortical** (in'frākōr'tikāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *cortex*, bark.] Beneath the cortex (*anat.*).
- infracostal** (in'frākōs'tāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *costa*, rib.] Beneath the ribs; *appl.* muscles (*anat.*).
- infradentary** (in'frādēn'tāri) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *dens*, tooth.] Beneath the dentary bone (*anat.*).
- infraglenoid** (in'frāglē'noid) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *glene*, socket; *eidos*, like.] Below the glenoid fossa; *appl.* a tuberosity (*anat.*).
- infrahyoid** (in'frāhī'oid) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Beneath the hyoid; *appl.* muscles (*anat.*).
- infralabial** (in'frālā'bīāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *labium*, lip.] Beneath the lower lip (*anat.*).
- inframarginal** (in'frāmār'jīnāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *margo*, margin.] Under the margin, or marginal structure; *appl.* a cerebral convolution (*anat.*); *appl.* certain plates on the carapace of Chelonians below the marginals; *appl.* the lower of two series of plates round the margin of stelleroid arms and discs (*zool.*).
- inframaxillary** (in'frāmāksil'āri) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *maxilla*, jaw.] Situated beneath the maxilla; *appl.* nerves (*zool.*).
- infracorbital** (in'frāōr'bitāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *orbis*, circle.] Beneath the orbit; *appl.* artery, canal, foramen, groove, nerve, etc. (*anat.*).
- infrapatellar** (in'frāpātēl'ār) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *patella*, knee-cap.] *Appl.* a pad of fat beneath the patella (*anat.*).
- infrascapular** (in'frāskāp'ulār) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Beneath the scapula; *appl.* artery (*anat.*).
- infraspinatus** (in'frāspi'nātūs) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *spina*, spine.] Beneath the spine; beneath the scapular spine; *appl.* muscle, fossa (*anat.*).
- infraspinous**,—infraspinatus.
- infrastapedial** (in'frāstāpē'diāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *stapes*, a stirrup.] Beneath the stapes of the ear; *appl.* a part of the columella (*anat.*).
- infrasternal** (in'frāstēr'nāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *sternon*, breast.] Beneath the breast-bone; *appl.* notch at the lower end of the sternum (*anat.*).
- infratemporal** (in'frātēm'pōrāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *temporalis*, temporary.] Beneath the temporal bone; *appl.* a crest or fossa (*anat.*).
- infratrochlear** (in'frātrōk'lēār) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *trochos*, wheel.]

- Beneath the trochlea; *appl.* a nerve (*anat.*).
- infructescence** (in'fruktēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *fructus*, fruit.] An inflorescence matured into a fruit (*bot.*).
- infundibular** (in'fūndib'ulār) *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel.] Funnel-shaped; *appl.* an abdominal muscle (*anat.*); *appl.* a funnel-shaped corolla (*bot.*).
- infundibuliform** (in'fūndib'ulifōrm) *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel; *forma*, shape.] Infundibular.
- infundibulum** (in'fūndib'ulūm) *n.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel.] Any funnel-shaped organ or structure; *appl.* part of the brain, of the ethmoid bone, of right ventricle, etc. (*anat.*); a cephalopod siphon; part of a bird's oviduct; the flattened stomach-like cavity of a Ctenophore, lying in the transverse plane (*zool.*).
- infusate** (infūs'kāt) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *fuscus*, dark.] Tinged to appear dark, as insect wings (*zool.*).
- infusoriform** (in'fūzō'rifōrm) *a.* [L. *infusus*, poured into; *forma*, shape.] Resembling an Infusorian; *appl.* embryonic forms of some Coelenterates (*zool.*).
- infusorigen** (in'fūzō'rījēn) *n.* [L. *infusus*, poured into; *genos*, offspring.] A gastrula-like phase in development of certain Mesozoa (*zool.*).
- ingest** (injēst') *v.* [L. *ingestus*, taken in.] To convey food material into the alimentary canal or food-cavity (*phys.*).
- ingestion** (injēs'chōn) *n.* [L. *ingestus*, taken in.] The swallowing or assumption of food-material (*phys.*).
- ingluvies** (ingloov'īēz) *n.* [L. *ingluvies*, crop.] The crop of a bird; a dilatation of the oesophagus (*zool.*).
- inguinal** (ing'gwīnāl) *a.* [L. *inguen*, the groin.] In the region of the groin (*anat.*).
- inguinal ring**,—see abdominal ring.
- inguino-abdominal** (ing'gwīnō-ābdōm'īnāl) *a.* In region of abdomen and groin (*anat.*).
- inguino-crural** (ing'gwīnō-kroor'āl) *a.* In region of groin and leg (*anat.*).
- inhalent** (inhāl'ēnt) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *halare*, to breathe.] Adapted for inspiring or drawing in, as terminal pores of incurrent canals in Sponges, or siphons in Molluscs (*zool.*).
- inhibition** (in'hībīsh'ōn) *n.* [L. *inhibere*, to prohibit.] Prohibition or checking of an action already commenced (*phys.*).
- inhibitory** (inhib'itōrī) *a.* [L. *inhibere*, to prohibit.] *Appl.* nerves which control movement or secretion (*phys.*).
- inion** (in'īōn) *n.* [Gk. *inion*, back of head.] The external protuberance of the occipital (*anat.*).
- ink sac**,—in Sepia, a pear-shaped body in the wall of the mantle cavity which secretes a black substance, ink or sepia, the ejection of which is a means of defence (*zool.*).
- innate** (in'nāt) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *gnatus*, born.] Basifixed; *appl.* anther when filament is only attached to its base (*bot.*).
- innervation** (in'nervā'shūn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *nervus*, sinew.] Nerve-distribution (*anat.*); vital nerve force (*phys.*).
- innominate** (innōm'īnāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *nomen*, name.] Nameless; *appl.* various arteries and veins (*anat.*).
- innominate bone**,—the hip-bone or lateral half of the pelvic girdle (*anat.*).
- innovation** (in'ōvā'shūn) *n.* [L. *innovare*, to renew.] A growth or shoot of Mosses which develops into a new plant by the dying-off of the portion of the parent-plant behind it (*bot.*).
- inocular** (inōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *oculus*, eye.] *Appl.* antennae inserted close to the eye (*zool.*).
- inogen** (inōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *genos*, offspring.] A nitrogenous substance of muscle tissue (*phys.*).
- inotagmata** (ī'nōtāg'mātā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *tagma*, arrangement.] Ultimate hypothetical units (*phys.*).
- inquiline** (in'kwīlīn) *n.* [L. *inquilinus*, tenant.] An animal living in the home of another and getting share of its food; a partner in commensalism (*zool.*).
- inscriptions, tendinous**,—term *appl.* three fibrous bands crossing the rectus abdominalis muscle (*anat.*).

insectivorous (in'sěktiv'örüs) *a.* [L. *insectus*, cut off; *vorare*, to devour.] Insect-eating; *appl.* certain animals and carnivorous plants.

inserted (ins'értěd) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *serere*, to join.] United by natural growth.

insertion (ins'ěr'shün) *n.* [L. *insertus*, joined.] Point of attachment of organs, muscles; the point on which the force of a muscle is applied (*anat.*).

insessorial (in'sěsō'riäl) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *sedere*, to sit.] Adapted for perching (*zool.*).

insistent (insis'těnt) *a.* [L. *insistere*, to persist.] *Appl.* hind toe of certain birds whose tip only reaches the ground (*zool.*).

inspiration (inspirä'shün) *n.* [L. *inspirare*, to inhale.] The act of drawing air into the lungs (*phys.*).

instaminate (instäm'ināt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *stamen*, something standing.] Not bearing stamens (*bot.*).

instar (in'stär) *n.* [L. *instar*, form.] Each stage in insect metamorphosis where a moult occurs (*zool.*).

insula (in'sulä) *n.* [L. *insula*, island.] A triangular eminence lying deeply in the lateral fissure of the temporal lobe (*anat.*).

integrifolious (intěg'rifō'lüüs) *a.* [L. *integer*, whole; *folium*, leaf.] With entire leaves (*bot.*).

integripallial (intěg'ripäl'iäl) *a.* See *integripalliate*.

integripalliate (intěg'ripäl'iāt) *a.* [L. *integer*, whole; *pallium*, mantle.] Having an unbroken pallial line; *appl.* shells of Molluscs with small or no siphons (*zool.*).

integument (intěg'üměnt) *n.* [L. *integumentum*, covering.] A covering, investing, or coating structure or layer; an investing layer of an ovule (*bot.*, *zool.*).

interacinous (in'těäs'inüs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *acinus*, a grape.] Among the alveoli of a racemose gland (*anat.*).

interalveolar (in'těälvē'ölär) *a.* [L. *inter*, among; *alveolus*, small cavity.] Among alveoli; *appl.* cell islets (*anat.*).

interambulacral (in'těämbulä'kräl) *a.*

[L. *inter*, between; *ambulare*, to walk.] *Appl.* area of echinoderm test between two ambulacral areas; *n.* a plate of that area (*zool.*).

interambulacrum (in'těämbulä'krüm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *ambulare*, to walk.] The area between two ambulacral areas (*zool.*).

interarticular (in'těäratik'ülär) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *artculus*, a joint.] Between articulating parts of bones; *appl.* certain ligaments and fibrocartilages (*anat.*).

interatrial (in'těär'riäl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *atrium*, a hall.] *Appl.* a groove separating the two atria of the heart (*anat.*).

interaicular (in'těrörük'ülär) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *auricula*, little ear.] Between the auricles of the heart (*anat.*).

interaxillary (in'těräksil'ärī) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *axilla*, armpit.] Placed between the axils (*bot.*).

interbrachial (in'těrbrä'kiäl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *brachium*, arm.] Between arms, rays, or brachial plates (*zool.*).

interbranchial (in'těrbräng'kiäl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] *Appl.* septum between successive gill slits (*zool.*).

interbreed (in'těrbrěd') *v.* [L. *inter*, between; A.S. *brod*, brood.] To cross different varieties of plants or animals experimentally.

intercalare (in'těrkäl're, -kälärä) *n.* [L. *intercalaris*, inserted.] In many Fishes and fossil Amphibia, an additional element in the neural arch (*zool.*).

intercalary (in'těrkäl'ärī, in'těr'kälärī) *a.* [L. *intercalaris*, inserted.] Additional; *appl.* meristematic layers between masses of permanent tissue; growth elsewhere than at the growing point (*bot.*).

intercapitular (in'těrkäpīt'ülär) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *capitulum*, head.] Between the capitula; *appl.* veins of fingers (*anat.*).

intercarotid (in'těrkäröt'id) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *karos*, deep sleep.] Between the two carotid arteries (*anat.*).

intercarpal (in'těrkär'päl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *carpus*, wrist.] Among

- or between the carpal bones ; *appl.* joints (*anat.*).
- intercarpellary** (in'tërkârpël'ärî) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *Gk. karpos*, fruit.] Between the carpels (*bot.*).
- intercartilaginous** (in'tërkârtilāj'inūs) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *cartilago*, gristle.] Within the cartilage ; *appl.* ossification (*emb.*).
- intercavernous** (in'tërkäv'ërnūs) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *cavus*, hollow.] *Appl.* sinuses connecting the cavernous sinuses, part of the ophthalmic veins (*anat.*).
- intercellular** (in'tërsël'ülär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *cellula*, little cell.] Among or between cells, as the biliary passages among the liver-cells (*anat.*).
- intercentral** (in'tërsën'träł) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *centrum*, centre.] Uniting two centra ; between two centra (*anat.*).
- intercentrum** (in'tërsën'trüm) *n.* [*L. inter*, between ; *centrum*, centre.] A second central ring in an embolomeros vertebra (*zool.*).
- interchondral** (in'tërkön'dräl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *Gk. chondros*, cartilage.] *Appl.* articulations and ligaments between the costal cartilages (*anat.*).
- interclavicle** (in'tërkläv'ikl) *n.* [*L. inter*, between ; *clavicula*, small key.] The episternum ; a median ventral bone between the clavicles (*zool.*).
- interclavicular** (in'tërkläv'ik'ülär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *clavicula*, small key.] Between the clavicles ; *appl.* a ligament (*anat.*).
- interclinoid** (in'tërkli'noid) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *Gk. kline*, bed ; *eidos*, like.] A fibrous process joining the anterior and posterior clinoid processes (*anat.*).
- intercolumnar** (in'tërkölüm'när) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *columna*, column.] Between columnar structures, as certain abdominal muscle fibres (*anat.*).
- intercondyloid** (in'tërkön'diloid) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *Gk. kondylos*, knob ; *eidos*, resemblance.] Between the condyles ; *appl.* an eminence of the tibia, and fossae of the femur (*anat.*).
- intercostal** (in'tërkös'täl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *costa*, rib.] Between the ribs, as arteries, glands, membranes, nerves, veins, muscles (*anat.*).
- intercostobrachial** (in'tërkös'töbrä'kiäl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *costa*, rib ; *brachium*, arm.] *Appl.* a lateral branch of the second intercostal nerve which supplies the upper arm (*anat.*).
- intercostohumeral** (in'tërkös'töhü'mëräl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *costa*, rib ; *humerus*, the humerus.] Intercostobrachial.
- intercoxal** (in'tërkök'säl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *coxa*, the hip.] Between the coxae or first-limb joints of Arthropods (*zool.*).
- intercrescence** (in'tëkrës'ëns) *n.* [*L. inter*, between ; *crescere*, to grow.] A growing into each other, as of tissues.
- intercrural** (in'tërkroo'räl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *crus*, the leg.] *Appl.* tendinous fibres arching across the external oblique muscles (*anat.*).
- intercuneiform** (in'tërkünë'iförm) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *cuneus*, wedge ; *forma*, shape.] Connecting the three cuneiform bones of the ankle ; *appl.* articulations and ligaments (*anat.*).
- interdeferential** (in'tërdëfëren'shäl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *de*, down ; *ferre*, to carry.] Between the vasa deferentia (*zool.*).
- interfascicular** (in'tërfäsik'ülär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *fasciculus*, small bundle.] Situated between the fascicles or vascular bundles (*bot.*).
- interfemoral** (in'tërfëm'öräl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *femur*, thigh bone.] Between the thighs (*anat.*).
- interfertile** (in'tërfër'til) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *fertilis*, fertile.] Able to interbreed (*biol.*).
- interfilamentar** (in'tërfilämën'tär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *filamentum*, thread.] *Appl.* junctions or horizontal bars connecting molluscan gill filaments (*zool.*).
- interfilar** (in'tërfil'är) *a.* [*L. inter*, between ; *filum*, thread.] *Appl.* the ground substance of protoplasm, as opposed to the reticular (*cyt.*).
- interfoliaceous** (in'tërföliä'shüs) *a.*

- [*L. inter*, between; *folium*, leaf.] Situated or arising between two opposite leaves (*bot.*).
- interfoliar** (in'terfō'liär) *a.* Interfoliaceous.
- interganglionic** (in'tergänggliōn'ik) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *Gk. ganglion*, a little tumour.] Connecting two ganglia, as nerve cords or strands (*anat.*).
- intergenital** (in'terjēn'itäl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *genitus*, produced.] Between the genitals; *appl.* certain echinoderm plates (*zool.*).
- interglobular** (in'terglōb'ülär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *globulus*, small globe.] *Appl.* a series of spaces towards the outer surface of dentine due to imperfect calcification (*anat.*).
- intergular** (in'tergū'lär) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *gula*, gullet.] A paired or unpaired plate in front of the gulars in Chelonia (*zool.*).
- interhyal** (in'tērhi'äl) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *Gk. hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] A small bone between hyomandibular and rest of hyoid of some higher vertebrates (*zool.*).
- interlamellar** (in'terlämē'lär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *lamella*, a plate.] *Appl.* vertical bars of tissue joining the gill lamellae of Molluscs (*zool.*).
- interlaminar** (in'terläm'inär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *lamina*, plate.] Uniting laminae; between laminae (*anat.*).
- interlobular** (in'terlōb'ülär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *lobus*, lobe.] Occurring between lobes; *appl.* kidney arteries, etc. (*anat.*).
- interlocular** (in'terlōk'ülär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *loculus*, small place.] Between the loculi (*bot.*).
- interloculus** (in'terlōk'ülūs) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *loculus*, compartment.] The space between two loculi (*bot.*).
- intermandibular** (in'termändib'ülär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *mandibulum*, jaw.] Between mandibles or rami (*anat.*).
- intermaxilla** (in'termäksil'ä) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *maxilla*, jaw.] Bone between the maxillae; the premaxilla (*anat.*).
- intermaxillary** (in'termäksil'äri) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *maxilla*, jaw.] Between the maxillae; *pert.* the premaxillae; *appl.* a gland in the nasal septum of certain Amphibians and Reptiles (*zool.*).
- intermediary** (in'termē'diäri) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *medius*, middle.] Acting as a medium; *appl.* nerve-cells receiving impulses from afferent cells and transmitting them to efferent cells (*phys.*).
- intermediate** (in'termē'diät) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *medius*, middle.] Occurring between two points or parts; *appl.* a nerve-mass (*emb.*); *appl.* certain areas of the brain (*phys.*); *appl.* a disc in striated muscle (*anat.*).
- intermediate host**,—the host intervening between two others in the life-history of certain parasites, as Limnaeus in the life-history of Distomum (*zool.*).
- intermedium** (in'termē'diüm) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *medius*, middle.] A small bone of carpus and tarsus (*anat.*).
- intermesenteric** (in'termēs'entēr'ik) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *Gk. mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] Occurring between the mesenteries; *appl.* spaces between the mesenteries in sea-anemones (*zool.*).
- intermuscular** (in'termüs'külär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *musculus*, muscle.] Between or among muscle fibres (*anat.*).
- internal** (intēr'näl) *a.* [*L. internus*, within.] Located on the inner side; nearer the middle axis (*biol.*).
- internal secretion gland**,—a ductless gland, *e.g.* spleen (*phys.*).
- internasal** (in'ternä'zäl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *nasus*, nose.] Between the nostrils; *appl.* septum, gland (*zool.*).
- internural** (in'ternü'räl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *Gk. neuron*, nerve.] Between neural processes, arches or spines (*anat.*); *appl.* sharp bones attached to dorsal fin rays (*zool.*).
- internodal** (in'ternō'däl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *nodus*, knot.] *Pert.* the part between two nodes (*bot.*, *phys.*).
- internode** (in'ternöd') *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *nodus*, knot.] A structure between two nodes or joints; as of

- a stem (*bot.*), of a nerve fibre (*phys.*).
- internodia** (in'ternō'diā) *n. plu.* Phalanges.
- interocular** (in'tērōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *oculus*, eye.] Placed between the eyes (*zool.*).
- interopercle** (in'tērōpēr'kl) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *operculum*, lid.] A membrane bone of the operculum of Teleostomes attached to the mandible (*zool.*).
- interopercular bone**,—the interoperculum.
- interoperculum** (in'tērōpēr'kulūm) *n.* Interopercle.
- interoptic** (in'tērōp'tik) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *optikos*, *pert.* sight.] Between the optic lobes (*anat.*).
- interorbital** (in'tērōr'bītāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *orbis*, circle.] Between the orbits; *appl.* septum of a trophibasic skull; *appl.* sinus (*zool.*).
- interosculant** (in'tērōs'kulānt) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *osculari*, to kiss.] Possessing characters common to two or more groups or species (*biol.*).
- interosseous** (in'tērōs'ēūs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *os*, bone.] Occurring between bones; *appl.* arteries, membranes, muscles, nerves (*anat.*).
- interparietal** (in'tērpar'ētāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *paries*, wall.] In many vertebrates a bone arising between the parietals and supra-occipital (*anat.*).
- interpeduncular** (in'tērpedūng'kulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *pedunculus*, little foot.] *Appl.* a fossa between the cerebral peduncles; and also a ganglion (*anat.*).
- interpetaloid** (in'tērpet'āloid) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, resemblance.] Between the petaloid areas of an echinoderm test (*zool.*).
- interpetiolar** (in'tērpet'iolār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *petiolus*, little foot.] Situated between the petioles or bases of opposite leaves (*bot.*).
- interphalangeal** (in'tērphālānjēāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *phalanx*, line of battle.] *Appl.* articulations between successive phalanges (*anat.*).
- interplacental** (in'tērplāsēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *placenta*, flat plate.] Between placentae (*bot.*).
- interpleural** (in'tērplōō'rāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *pleuron*, side.] Between pleurae (*anat.*).
- interpubic** (in'tērpu'bik) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *pubis*, mature.] *Appl.* the fibrocartilaginous lamina between the pubic bones (*anat.*).
- interradial** (in'tērā'diāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *radius*, radius.] *Pert.* an interradius (*zool.*).
- interradium** (in'tērā'diūm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *radius*, radius.] The area between two radii of any radially symmetrical animal (*zool.*).
- interradius** (in'tērā'diūs) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *radius*, radius.] The radius of a radiate animal halfway between two perradii (*zool.*).
- interramal** (in'tērā'māl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *ramus*, branch.] Between branches or rami (*biol.*).
- interramicorn** (in'tērām'ikōrn) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *ramus*, branch; *cornu*, horn.] A piece of a bird's bill beyond the mandibular rami forming the gonys (*zool.*).
- interrenal** (in'tērre'nāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *renes*, kidneys.] Between the kidneys; *appl.* veins and adrenal organs of uncertain function in most vertebrates (*zool.*).
- interrupted** (in'tērrip'tēd) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *rumpere*, to break.] Unsymmetrical; with continuity broken; irregular (*bot.*).
- interruptedly pinnate**,—pinnate with pairs of small leaflets occurring between larger ones (*bot.*).
- interscapular** (in'tērskāp'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Between the shoulder-blades; *appl.* feathers (*zool.*).
- interseptal** (in'tērsep'tāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *septum*, division.] *Pert.* spaces between septa or partitions.
- interspicular** (in'tērspi'kulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *spiculum*, sharp point.] Occurring between spicules (*zool.*).
- interspinal** (in'tērspi'nāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *spina*, spine.] Occurring between spinous processes or between spines; *appl.* bones, muscles (*anat.*).

interspinous (in'terspī'nūs) *a.* Inter-spinal.

interstapedial (in'terstāpē'diāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *stapes*, stirrup.] *Appl.* a part of the columella of the ear (*anat.*).

intersterility (in'terstērīl'itī) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *sterilis*, unfruitful.] Incapacity for interbreeding (*biol.*).

intersternal (in'terstēr'nāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *sternon*, breast-plate.] Between the sterna (*zool.*); *appl.* ligaments connecting the manubrium and body of sternum (*anat.*).

interstitial (in'terstīsh'āl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *sistere*, to set.] Occurring in interstices or spaces; *appl.* cells within tissues.

intertemporal (in'tértēmp'orāl) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *temporalis*, temporary.] A paired membrane bone, part of the sphenoid complex, fusing with the alisphenoids (*zool.*).

intertentacular (in'tértētāk'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *tentaculum*, a feeler.] Between the tentacles; *appl.* a ciliated tube opening at the base of the tentacles and connecting coelom and the exterior, found in the Molluscoida (*zool.*).

intertidal (in'tértīd'āl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; A.S. *tid*, time.] *Appl.* shore animals and plants living between high- and low-water marks (*biol.*).

intertrochanteric (in'tértrokāntēr'ik) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *trochanter*, a runner.] Between the trochanters; *appl.* crest, and line (*anat.*).

intertrochlear (in'tértrok'lēār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] *Appl.* an ulnar ridge fitting into a groove of the humerus (*anat.*).

interventricular (in'tervēntrik'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *ventricula*, small cavity.] Between the ventricles; *appl.* a foramen (*anat.*).

intervertebral (in'tervértēbrāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *vertebra*, vertebra.] Occurring between the vertebrae; *appl.* fibrocartilages, foramina, veins, discs (*anat.*).

intervillous (in'tervīl'ūs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *villi*, hairs.] *Appl.* the spaces in the trophoblastic network

filled with maternal blood (*emb.*); occurring between villi (*anat.*, *zool.*).

interzonal (in'tērzō'nāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *zona*, belt.] Between two zones; *appl.* spindle fibres uniting groups of daughter chromosomes in the anaphase of mitosis (*cyt.*).

interzoecial (in'tērzōē'shiāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *zoon*, animal; *oikos*, house.] Occurring among zoecia (*zool.*).

intestinal (intēs'tīnāl) *a.* [L. *intestinus*, internal.] *Pert.* the intestines; *appl.* arteries, glands, villi, etc. (*anat.*).

intestine (intēs'tīn) *n.* [L. *intestinus*, internal.] That part of the alimentary canal from pylorus to anus, or the part corresponding to this in lower forms (*zool.*).

intextine (intēk'stīn) *n.* [L. *intus*, within; *exter*, without.] An inner membrane of an extine (*bot.*).

intima (in'timā) *n.* [L. *intimus*, innermost.] The innermost lining membrane of a part or organ (*anat.*).

intine (in'tīn) *n.* [L. *intus*, within.] The inner covering membrane of a pollen grain (*bot.*).

intrabiontic (in'trābīōn'tīk) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; Gk. *bios*, life; *onta*, beings.] *Appl.* a process of selection occurring in a living unit (*phys.*, *biol.*).

intracapsular (in'trākāp'sulār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *capsula*, small chest.] Contained within a capsule, as the protoplasm of Radiolarians (*biol.*).

intracardiac (in'trākār'diāk) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; Gk. *kardia*, heart.] Within the heart (*zool.*, *anat.*).

intracartilaginous (in'trākār'tilāj'inūs) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *cartilago*, gristle.] Inside the cartilage; *appl.* ossification (*emb.*).

intracellular (in'trāsēl'ulār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *cellula*, little cell.] Within the cell (*biol.*, *phys.*).

intracortical (in'trākōrt'ikāl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *cortex*, rind.] Uniting parts of the brain cortex, or within it (*anat.*).

intrafascicular (in'trāfāsīk'ulār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *fasciculus*, little bundle.] Within a vascular bundle (*bot.*).

intrafoliaceous (in'trāfōliā'shūs) *a.*

[*L. intra*, within; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* stipules encircling the stem and forming a sheath; *cf. ochrea* (*bot.*).

intrafusal (in'trāfū'sāl) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *fusus*, poured.] *Appl.* fasciculi and fibres connected respectively with neurotendinous and neuromuscular spindles (*anat.*).

intraglobular (in'trāglōb'ulār) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *globus*, globe.] Occurring within a globule or corpuscle (*phys.*).

intrajugular (in'trājōog'ulār) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *jugulum*, throat.] *Appl.* a bony spicule or process in the middle of the jugular notch (*anat.*).

intralamellar (in'trālāmēl'ār) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *lamella*, thin plate.] Within a lamella; *appl.* the trama of gill-bearing Fungi (*bot.*).

intralobular (in'trālōb'ulār) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *lobulus*, small lobe.] Occurring within lobules; *appl.* veins draining the liver lobules (*anat.*).

intramembranous (in'trāmēm'brānūs) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *membrana*, film.] *Appl.* bone developed in membrane (*anat.*).

intramolecular (in'trāmōlēk'ulār) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *F. molecule*, small particle.] *Appl.* plant respiration from the splitting up of complex substances within the cell (*bot.*).

intranuclear (in'trānū'klēār) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *nucleus*, kernel.] Within the nucleus; *appl.* spindles, fibres, etc. (*cyt.*).

intraparietal (in'trāpāri'ētāl) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *paries*, wall.] Enclosed within the walls of an organ; within the parietal lobe, as sulcus, fissure, etc. (*anat.*).

intrapetalous (in'trāpēt'ālūs) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *Gk. petalon*, petal.] Situated in a petaloid area, in Echinoderms (*zool.*).

intrapetiolar (in'trāpēt'īōlār) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *petiolus*, little foot.] Within the petiole base expansion (*bot.*).

intrapleural (in'trāploō'rāl) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *Gk. pleuron*, side.] Within the thoracic cavity.

intraselection (in'trāsēlēk'shūn) *n.*

[*L. intra*, within; *selectus*, chosen.] Selection within an organ of cells fittest to survive.

intrastelar (in'trāstē'lār) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *stela*, pillar.] Within the stela of a stem or root; *appl.* ground tissue, bundles, etc. (*bot.*).

intratarsal (in'trātār'sāl) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *tarsus*, ankle.] Within the tarsus; *appl.* joint of reptilian limb between the rows of tarsal bones (*zool.*).

intrathyroid (in'trāthī'roid) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *Gk. thyreos*, shield; *eidos*, like.] *Appl.* a cartilage joining the laminae of the thyroid cartilage during infancy (*anat.*).

intrauterine (in'trāū'tērīn) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *uterus*, womb.] Developing or passed within the uterus (*emb.*).

intravaginal (in'trāvāj'ināl) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *vagina*, sheath.] Within the vagina (*zool.*); contained within a sheath, as grass branches (*bot.*).

intravascular (in'trāvās'kulār) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *vasculum*, small vessel.] Within the blood-vessels (*anat.*).

intraventricular (in'trāvēntrīk'ulār) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *ventriculus*, small cavity.] *Appl.* the caudate nucleus of the corpus striatum, seen within the ventricle of the brain; within a ventricle (*anat.*).

intravesical (in'trāvēs'īkāl) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *vesica*, bladder.] Within the bladder (*anat.*).

intravitelline (in'trāvītēl'īn) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *vitellus*, egg-yolk.] Within the yolk of an egg (*emb.*).

intraxylary (in'trāzī'lārī) *a.* [*L. intra*, within; *Gk. xylon*, wood.] Within the wood or xylem (*bot.*).

intrinsic (in'trīn'sīk) *a.* [*L. intrinsecus*, inwards.] *Appl.* inner muscles of tongue; *opp.* extrinsic (*anat.*).

introitus (intrō'ītūs) *n.* [*L. intro*, within; *ire*, to go.] An opening or orifice (*anat.*).

intromittent (in'trōmīt'ēt) *a.* [*L. intro*, within; *mittere*, to send.] Adapted for inserting; *appl.* male copulatory organs (*zool.*).

introrse (intrōrs') *a.* [*L. intro*, within; *versus*, turned.] Turned inwards

- or towards the axis; of anthers, opening on the side next the pistil (*bot.*).
- introvert** (in'trövērt) *n.* [L. *intro*, within; *vertere*, to turn.] That which is capable of involution, as the anterior region of the body of certain zooids, of certain Annulates, the mouth extremity of certain Molluscs (*zool.*); *v.* to turn, bend, or draw inwards (*biol.*).
- intussusception** (in'tüssüsəp'shün) *n.* [L. *intus*, within; *suscipere*, to receive.] Growth in surface-extent or volume by intercalation of particles among those already present (*biol.*).
- inulase** (in'üläs) *n.* [L. *inula*, the plant elecampane.] A ferment of plants which acts on inulin (*bot.*).
- inulin** (in'ülin) *n.* [L. *inula*, the plant elecampane.] A form of starch found in plant-cell sap (*bot.*).
- invaginate** (invä'jinät) *v.* [L. *in*, into; *vagina*, sheath.] To involute or draw into a sheath; *appl.* the insinking of a wall of a cavity or vessel apparently reducing the original cavity and leaving a new cavity or groove visible on the exterior (*zool.*, *bot.*).
- invagination** (invä'jinä'shün) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *vagina*, sheath.] Involution; introversion; gastrula-formation by infolding of the blastula wall (*zool.*).
- invertase** (invértäs) *n.* [L. *invertere*, to turn into.] A ferment of plants which acts on cane sugar (*bot.*).
- invertebrate** (invértēbrät) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *vertebra*, joint.] Back-boneless; without spinal column.
- investing bones**,—membrane bones.
- investment** (invěst'mént) *n.* [L. *in*, in; *vestire*, to clothe.] The outer covering of a part, organ, animal, or plant.
- involucel** (invöl'üsəl) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *involucrum*, covering.] The small bracts at the base of a secondary umbel; a partial involucre (*bot.*).
- involucellate** (invöl'üsəl'ät) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *involucrum*, covering.] Bearing involucels (*bot.*).
- involucral** (in'völü'kräl) *a.* [L. *involucrum*, covering.] *Pert.* or like an involucre (*bot.*).
- involucrate** (in'völü'krät) *a.* [L. *in-*
- volucrum*, covering.] Bearing involucres (*bot.*).
- involucre** (in'völü'kēr) *n.* [L. *involucrum*, covering.] Bracts at the base of chief branches of compound umbels (*bot.*).
- involucrum** (in'völü'krüm) *n.* [L. *involucrum*, covering.] In Hydro-medusae, the protective cup into which nematocysts can be spirally retracted; the metanotum of Orthoptera (*zool.*); an involucre (*bot.*).
- involuntary** (invöl'üntäri) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *voluntas*, a wish.] Not under control of the will; *appl.* certain plain unstriped muscles, as of the alimentary canal, and to their movements (*phys.*).
- involute** (in'völüt) *a.* [L. *involutus*, rolled up.] Of leaves, having the edges rolled inwards at each side (*bot.*); of shells, closely coiled (*zool.*).
- involution** (in'völü'shün) *n.* [L. *involvere*, to roll up.] *Appl.* forms that have become deformed in structure owing to unfavourable conditions, but not to such an extent as to be incapable of recovery if the conditions improve; as the so-called "latent bodies" in the Haemoflagellate life-history (*zool.*).
- iodothyrin** (iō'döthi'rīn) *n.* [Gk. *iodes*, violet; *thyreos*, shield.] An iodine compound in the colloid material of the thyroid gland (*phys.*).
- iridial angle**,—the filtration angle of the eye; an angular recess at the anterior surface of the attached margin of the eye (*anat.*).
- iridocytes** (ir'idösits) *n. plu.* [L. *iris*, rainbow; Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] Guanin granules, bodies or plates, of which the reflecting tissue of the skin of Fishes is composed; iridescent cells in the integument of Sepia (*zool.*).
- iridomotor** (ir'idömō'tör) *a.* [L. *iris*, rainbow; *movere*, to move.] Connected with the movements of the iris (*phys.*).
- iris** (i'rīs) *n.* [L. *iris*, rainbow.] A thin, circular, contractile disc suspended in the aqueous humour of the eye between the cornea and lens (*anat.*).

irritability (ir'itabil'iti) *n.* [L. *irritare*, to provoke.] Power of receiving external impressions or stimuli, and reacting to them, inherent in living matter (*phys.*).

irritant (ir'itānt) *n.* [L. *irritare*, to provoke.] An external stimulus which provokes a response (*phys.*).

ischialdic (is'kiād'ik) *a.* Ischial.

ischial (is'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, a hip.] *Pert.* or in the region of the hip; *appl.* artery, vein (*anat.*).

ischiocapsular (is'kiökāp'sulār) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; L. *capsula*, little chest.] *Appl.* a ligament joining the capsular ligament and the hip (*anat.*).

ischiocavernous (is'kiökāv'ernūs) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; L. *cavus*, hollow.] *Appl.* muscle between the hip and the corpora cavernosa (*anat.*).

ischiopodite (is'kiöp'oditi) *n.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; *pous*, foot.] The proximal joint of the walking legs of certain Crustacea, or of the maxillipedes (*zool.*).

ischiopubic (is'kiöpū'bik) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; L. *pubis*, adult.] *Appl.* a gap or fenestra between the ischium and pubis (*anat.*).

ischiopubis (is'kiöpū'bīs) *n.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; L. *pubis*, adult.] The ischium of Pterodactyls, the pubis being excluded from the acetabulum; a fused ischium and pubis (*zool.*).

ischiorectal (is'kiörēk'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; L. *rectus*, straight.] *Pert.* ischium and rectum; *appl.* fossa and muscles (*anat.*).

ischium (is'kiūm) *n.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip.] The ventral and posterior bone of each half of the pelvic girdle of Mammals; an ischiopodite (*zool.*).

isidiferous (is'idif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *isis*, plant; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing isidia (*bot.*).

isidoid (is'id'oid) *a.* [Gk. *isis*, plant; *eidos*, like.] Like an isidium (*bot.*).

isidium (is'id'iūm) *n.*, **isidia** (is'id'ia) *plu.* [Gk. *isis*, plant.] Coral-like soredia on the surface of some Lichens (*bot.*).

isidophorous (is'idōf'örūs) *a.* [Gk. *isis*, plant; *pherein*, to bear.] Isidiferous.

islets of Langerhans,—spherical or oval bodies scattered throughout the pancreas, concerned in the metabolism of sugar in the body (*phys.*).

isobilateral symmetry,—the quality of leaves whose upper and lower surfaces are similar (*bot.*).

isocarpous (is'ökārpūs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *karpos*, fruit.] Having carpels and perianth divisions equal in number (*bot.*).

isocercal (is'ösēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *kerkos*, tail.] With vertebral column ending in median line of caudal fin (*zool.*).

isochela (is'ökē'lā) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *chele*, claw.] A chela with two parts equally developed (*zool.*).

isocytic (is'ösit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *kytos*, hollow.] With all cells equal (*biol.*).

isodactylous (is'ödäk'tilūs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *daktylos*, finger.] Having all the digits of equal size (*zool.*).

isodiametric (is'ödiāmēt'rik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *dia*, through; *metron*, measure.] With cells or other structures of equal diameter (*bot.*).

isodont (is'ödōnt) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *odous*, tooth.] Having teeth all equal (*zool.*).

isodynamic (is'ödinām'ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *dynamis*, power.] Of equal strength; *appl.* foods (*phys.*).

isogamete (is'ögāmēt') *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gamos*, marriage.] One of a pair of equal gametes, not differentiated from one another.

isogamous (is'ögāmūs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gamos*, marriage.] Having the gametes alike (*bot.*).

isogamy (is'ög'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gamos*, union.] Sexual union, or union of similar gametes (*biol.*).

isogenetic (is'öjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *genos*, offspring.] Arising from the same or a similar origin (*biol.*).

isogenous (is'öj'ēnūs) *a.* Isogenetic.

isognathous (is'ög'nāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having both jaws alike (*zool.*).

isomastigote (is'ömäs'tigōt) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *mastix*, whip.] Having

- the flagella of equal length (*zool.*).
- isomere** (i'sömēr) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *meros*, part.] A homologous structure or part (*zool.*).
- isomerous** (i'söm'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *meros*, part.] Having equal numbers of different parts; *appl.* flowers with the same number of parts in each whorl (*bot.*).
- isomorphic** (i'sömôr'fik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *morphe*, shape.] Superficially alike (*biol.*).
- isomorphism** (i'sömôr'fizm) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *morphe*, shape.] Apparent similarity of individuals of different race or species (*biol.*).
- isomorphous** (i'sömôr'fūs) *a.* Isomorphic.
- isopodine** (i'söp'ēdin) *n.* [Gk. *isopedos*, level.] A layer of compact bony material in certain fish scales (*zool.*).
- isopetalous** (i'söpēt'alūs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *petalon*, petal.] Having similar petals (*bot.*).
- isophytoid** (i'söf'itoid) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *phyton*, plant.] An "individual" or part of a compound plant not differentiated from the rest (*bot.*).
- isopodous** (i'söp'ödūs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *pous*, foot.] Having the legs alike and equal (*zool.*).
- isopogonous** (i'söpög'önūs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *pogon*, beard.] Of feathers having the two webs equal and similar (*zool.*).
- isospore** (i'söspör') *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *sporos*, seed.] An agamete produced by schizogony; *opp.* anisospore (*zool.*, *bot.*).
- isosporous** (isös'pörūs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *sporos*, seed.] Having spores of one kind only (*bot.*).
- isostemonous** (i'söstēm'önūs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; L. *stamen*, standing.] Having stamens equal in number to that of sepals and petals (*bot.*).
- isotely** (i'söt'ēli) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *telos*, end.] The close resemblance in a homologous character, feature, or organ which has undergone subsequent modifications on a similar line although it may be in widely divergent groups (*zool.*, *bot.*).
- isotomy** (i'söt'ömi) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *temnein*, to cut.] Bifurcation constantly repeated in a regular manner, as in crinoid brachia (*zool.*).
- isotonic** (i'sötön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *tonos*, tone.] Of equal tension (*phys.*).
- isotonicity** (i'sötönis'iti) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *tonos*, tone.] Normal tension under pressure or stimulus (*phys.*).
- isotropous** (i'söt'röpūs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *trepein*, to turn.] Not influenced in any one direction more than another (*bot.*); without predetermined axes, as in eggs (*zool.*).
- isotropy** (i'söt'röpi) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *trepein*, to turn.] Absence of predetermined axes in eggs. (*emb.*).
- isozoe** (i'sözö'ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *zoon*, animal.] Inhabited by similar forms of animal life (*biol.*).
- isozoid** (i'sözö'oid) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, like.] A zooid similar to the parent stock (*zool.*).
- isthmiate** (i's'miät) *a.* [Gk. *isthmos*, neck.] Connected by an isthmus-like part.
- isthmus** (i's'mūs) *n.* [Gk. *isthmos*, neck.] A narrow structure connecting two larger parts, as those of aorta, acoustic meatus, limbic lobe, thyroid, etc. (*anat.*).
- iter** (i'tēr) *n.* [L. *iter*, way.] A passage or canal, as those of the middle ear, brain, etc.; an aqueduct (*anat.*).
- ivory** (i'vöri) *n.* [L. *ebur*, ivory, through French.] Dentine of teeth, usually that of the elephant's tusks and similar structures, formed from the odontoblasts.

J

Jacobson's cartilage,—a special cartilage formed in the nose region, supporting Jacobson's organ.

Jacobson's organ,—a diverticulum of the olfactory organ in many vertebrates, often developing into an epithelium-lined sac which opens into the mouth.

jaculator (jăk'ulătör) *n.* [L. *jaculatus*, thrown.] A placental process, usually hook-shaped, of certain fruits (*bot.*).

jaculatory (jăk'ulătör) *a.* [L. *jaculatorius*, throwing.] Darting out; capable of being emitted (*zool.*).

jaculatory duct,—a portion of the vas deferens in many animals, which is capable of being protruded (*zool.*).

jaculiferous (jăk'ulif'ërüs) *a.* [L. *jaculum*, a dart; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing dart-like spines.

jaw (jô) *n.* [Akin to *chaw*, *chew*.] A structure of vertebrates supported by bone or cartilage, naked or sheathed in horn, or bearing teeth or horny plates, forming part of the mouth, and helping to open or shut it; in invertebrates, a similarly placed structure.

jaw-bone,—the mandible.

jaw-foot,—a maxillipede of Arthropods (*zool.*).

jecorin (jêk'örin) *n.* [L. *jecur*, liver.] A lecithin-like phosphorized substance present in many of the organs of the body in minute quantities, and soluble in ether (*phys.*).

jejenum (jêjoon'üm) *n.* [L. *jejunos*, empty.] The part of the small intestine stretching from the duodenum to the ileum (*anat.*).

jelly of Wharton,—the mucoid tissue found in connection with the vessels of the umbilical cord (*anat.*).

jubate (joob'ät) *a.* [L. *jubatus*, maned.] With mane-like growth (*zool.*).

jugal (joog'äl) *n.* [L. *jugum*, yoke.] The malar bone, between maxilla and squamosal.

jugate (joog'ät) *a.* [L. *jugum*, yoke.] Having pairs of leaflets (*bot.*); furnished with a jugum (*zool.*).

jugular (joog'ulär, jüg-) *a.* [L. *jugulum*, a collar-bone.] *Pert.* neck or throat; *appl.* ventral fish-fins beneath and in front of pectoral fins (*zool.*).

jugulum (joog'ulüm, jüg-) *n.* [L. *jugulum*, collar-bone.] The fore-neck region of a bird's breast; in Insects, the jugum of the wing (*zool.*).

jugum (joog'üm) *n.* [L. *jugum*, yoke.] A pair of opposite leaflets; a ridge on the mericarp of umbelliferous plants (*bot.*); a small forewing lobe of a very few moths with no frenulum (*zool.*); the union of the small spenoidal wings in the first year after birth (*anat.*).

juice (joos) *n.* [L. *jus*, mixture.] The fluid contained in animal flesh or plant structure (*phys.*).

Jurassic (jooräs'ik) *a.* [Jura mountains.] Occurring in the middle Secondary rock-system, the eighth of the thirteen systems (*pal.*).

K

kakogenesis (kăk'öjën'ësīs) *n.* [Gk. *kakos*, bad; *genesis*, descent.] Inability to hybridize (*biol.*).

kalidium (kăld'ium) *n.* [*Dim.* Gk. *kalia*, a hut.] A form of sporocarp (*bot.*).

kalymnocytes (kălim'ösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kalymma*, covering; *kytos*, cell.] In Ascidians, certain follicle-cells which migrate into the egg after maturation (*zool.*).

karyaster (kăriăs'tër) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *aster*, star.] A star-shaped group of chromosomes (*cyt.*).

karyenchyma (kăr'iëng'kimă) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *engchyma*, infusion.] Nuclear sap (*cyt.*).

karyogamy (kăr'iög'ămī) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *gamos*, union.] Union and interchange of nuclear material (*cyt.*).

karyokinesis (kăr'iökine'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *kinein*, to change.] Indirect cell-division; mitosis (*cyt.*).

karyolymph (kăr'iölimf) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; L. *lymphā*, water.] Nuclear sap (*cyt.*).

karyolysis (kăr'iöl'isīs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *lyein*, to loosen.] Supposed dissolution of the nucleus in mitosis (*cyt.*).

karyomicrosome (kăr'iömf'krösöm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mikros*, small; *soma*, body.] A nuclear granule (*cyt.*).

karyomite (kär'ïömīt') *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mitos*, thread.] A chromosome (*cyt.*).
karyomitome (kär'ïömītōm') *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mitoma*, network.] Nuclear network of fibres (*cyt.*).
karyomitosis (kär'ïomitō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mitos*, thread.] Indirect nuclear division (*cyt.*).
karyon (kär'ïōn) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus.] The cell-nucleus (*cyt.*).
karyophans (kär'ïōfānz') *n. plu.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *phainein*, to appear.] Microsomes or nucleus-like granules surrounded by an ovoid matrix, which form the spironeme and axoneme in stalk of Infusoria (*cyt.*).
karyoplasm (kär'ïoplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *plasma*, something moulded.] The nucleoplasm or nuclear substance (*cyt.*).
karyorhexis (kär'ïörēk'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *rexis*, breaking.] Fragmentation of the nucleus (*cyt.*).
karyosome (kär'ïösōm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *soma*, body.] One of the nucleoli of the "net-knot" type; a chromosome; a special aggregation of chromatin in the resting nucleus; the cell-nucleus itself; *cf.* *plasmosome* (*cyt.*).
karyota (kär'ïō'tā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus.] Nucleated cells.
karyotheca (kär'ïōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *theke*, covering.] The nuclear membrane (*cyt.*).
katabolism (kätāb'ōlizm) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *ballein*, to throw.] The destructive processes of metabolism (*phys.*).
kataphoric (kätāfōr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *pherein*, to carry.] *Appl.* passive action, the result of lethargy (*phys.*).
kataplexy (kät'āplēk'sī) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *plessein*, to strike.] Condition of an animal feigning death (*phys.*).
katastate (kätās'tāt) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *stasis*, state.] Any product of katabolic activity of protoplasm (*phys.*).
kathodic (kāthōd'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kathodos*, descent.] Not arising in conformation to the genetic spiral; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).

kation (kät'ïōn) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *ienai*, to go.] A positively charged ion which moves towards the kathode or negative pole; *opp.* anion (*phys.*).
keel (kēl) *n.* [A.S. *ceol*, ship.] The carina or breast-bone of flying birds (*zool.*); the boat-shaped structure formed by the two anterior petals of the Leguminosae (*bot.*).
keraphyllous (kērāf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* layer of a hoof between the horny and sensitive parts.
keratin (kēr'ätin) *n.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] An insoluble substance forming the basis of epidermal structures such as horns, nails (*zool.*).
keratinization (kērät'īnizā'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] State of becoming horny; *appl.* cells of epiderm developing in a horny material (*zool.*).
keratogenous (kērätōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Horn-producing (*zool.*).
keratoid (kēr'ätoid) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *eidos*, resemblance.] Horny; resembling horn (*zool.*).
keratose (kēr'ätōs) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] Having horny fibres in their skeleton, as certain Sponges (*zool.*).
kernel (kēr'nēl) *n.* [A.S. *cyrnel*, a small grain.] The inner part of a seed containing the embryo (*bot.*).
kidney (kid'nī) *n.* [M.E. *kidnere*, kidney.] A urine-secreting organ (*anat.*).
kinaesthetic (kin'ēsthēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *aisthesis*, perception.] *Pert.* sense of muscular effort; motorial; *appl.* sense, area (*phys.*).
kinesodic (kin'ēsōd'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kinesis*, movement; *odos*, way.] Conveying motor impulses (*phys.*).
kinetic (kinēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move.] *Appl.* energy employed in producing or changing motion (*phys.*); *appl.* division centre in cell-division (*cyt.*).
kinetoblast (kinē'tōbläst) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *blastos*, bud.] The outer ciliated investment of aquatic larvae with special locomotor properties (*zool.*).

kinetogenesis (kinē'tojěn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *gignesthai*, to produce.] The evolution theory that animal structures have been produced by animal movements (*biol.*).

kinetonucleus (kinē'tōnū'klēūs) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] The secondary nucleus, in forms such as Trypanosomes, in close connection with the flagellum and undulating membrane; *cf.* **trophonucleus** (*cyt.*).

kinetoplasm (kinē'tōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *plasma*, something formed.] An iron-containing nucleo-protein forming a source of energy to Nissl granules of nerve-cells (*phys.*).

kinoplasm (kin'ōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *plasma*, something formed.] The substance of which attraction-sphere, astral rays, and spindle-fibres consist; archoplasm (*cyt.*).

klasma-plates (klās'mā-plāts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *klasma*, fragment; *L. platus*, flat.] Small parts of compound ambulacral plates separated by growth pressure in certain Echinoids (*zool.*).

kleistogamous (klīstōg'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilized in closed flowers (*bot.*).

knee (nē) *n.* [A.S. *cneow*, knee.] The joint between femur and tibia (*zool.*); a root-process of certain swamp-growing trees (*bot.*).

knot (nōt) *n.* [A.S. *cnotta*, a knot.] In wood, the base of a branch surrounded by new layers of wood and hardened by pressure (*bot.*); in nuclear-meshwork, the small particles of chromatin where the meshes cross (*cyt.*).

L

labellate (lābēl'āt) *a.* [*L. labellum*, small lip.] Furnished with labella or small lips (*bot.*, *zool.*).

labelloid (lābēl'oid) *a.* [*L. labellum*, small lip; Gk. *eidos*, resemblance.] Like a labellum.

labellum (lābēl'ūm) *n.* [*L. labellum*,

small lip.] The lower petal, morphologically posterior, of an orchid (*bot.*); a small lobe beneath the labrum in certain insects; one of the proboscis lobes in certain insects (*zool.*).

labia (lā'biā) *n. plu.* [*L. labium*, lip.] Lip-like structures (*anat.*).

labia cerebri,—the margins of the hemispheres of the brain overlapping the corpus callosum (*anat.*).

labia majora,—the outer lips of the vulva (*anat.*).

labia minora,—the inner vulvular lips (*anat.*).

labial (lā'biāl) *a.* [*L. labium*, lip.] *Pert.* or resembling a lip (*zool.*).

labial palp,—the lobe-like structure near the mouth of a mollusc; the jointed appendage on the labium of Insects (*zool.*).

labiate (lā'biāt) *a.* [*L. labium*, lip.] Lip-like; possessing lips or thickened margins (*zool.*); having the limb of the calyx or corolla so divided that the one portion overlaps the other (*bot.*).

labiatiflorous (lā'biātiflō'rūs) *a.* [*L. labium*, lip; *flos*, flower.] Having the corolla divided into two lip-like portions (*bot.*).

labidophorous (lāb'idōf'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *labis*, forceps; *pherein*, to carry.] Possessing pincer-like organs (*zool.*).

labiella (lā'biēl'ā) *n.* [*L. labium*, lip.] One of the mouth organs of Myriapods (*zool.*).

labiodental (lā'biōdēn'tāl) *a.* [*L. labium*, lip; *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* lip and teeth; *appl.* to an embryonic lamina (*emb.*).

labium (lā'biūm) *n. sing.* of **labia**; the fused second maxillae of Insects (*zool.*).

labral (lā'brāl) *a.* [*L. labrum*, lip.] *Pert.* a labrum (*zool.*).

labrum (lā'brūm) *n.*, **labra** (lā'brā) *plu.* [*L. labrum*, lip.] The anterior lip of Insects, Crustaceans, and certain other Arthropods; the outer margin of the mouth of a gastropod shell (*zool.*).

labyrinth (lāb'irīnth) *n.* [*L. labyrinthus*, labyrinth.] The complex internal ear, bony or membranous; the portions of kidney cortex with

- the uriniferous tubules (*anat.*); the tracheal tympanum (*zool.*).
- labyrinthodont** (lăb'irín'thōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *labyrinthos*, labyrinth; *odous*, a tooth.] Having teeth with great complexity of dentine arrangement (*zool.*).
- laccate** (lăk'āt) *a.* [It. *lacca*, varnish.] Appearing as if varnished (*bot.*).
- lacerated** (lăs'ērătēd) *a.* [L. *lacerare*, to tear.] Having the margin or apex deeply cut into irregular lobes (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- lacertiform** (lăs'ērtifōrm) *a.* [L. *lacerta*, lizard; *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a lizard (*zool.*).
- lachrymal**,—see **lacrimal**.
- lacinia** (lăsín'ia) *n.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Segment of an incised leaf (*bot.*); internal endopodite of labium of Insects (*zool.*).
- laciniate** (lăsín'iāt) *a.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Irregularly incised, as petals; fringed (*bot.*).
- lacinula** (lăsín'ulă) *n.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Small lacinia (*bot.*, *zool.*); the inflexed sharp point of the petal (*bot.*).
- lacinulate** (lăsín'ulăt) *a.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Having lacinulae (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- lacrimal** (lăk'rímăl) *a.* [L. *lacrima*, tear.] *Pert.* or situated near the lacrimal organ; *appl.* bone, duct, papillae, sac, etc. (*anat.*).
- lacrimonasal** (lăk'rímōnăzăl) *a.* [L. *lacrima*, tear; *nasum*, nose.] *Pert.* the lacrimal and nasal bones or duct (*anat.*).
- lacrimose** (lăk'rímōs) *a.* [L. *lacrima*, tear.] Bearing tear-shaped appendages, as the gills of certain Fungi (*bot.*).
- lactalbumin** (lăk'tălbū'mín) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; *albumin*, albumin.] An albumin found in milk (*phys.*).
- lactase** (lăk'tās) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk.] An enzyme found in the animal body forming glucose, etc., from lactose (*phys.*).
- lactation** (lăktă'shün) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk.] Secretion of milk in the mammary glands (*zool.*).
- lacteals** (lăk'tēălz) *n. plu.* [L. *lac*, milk.] The chyloferous or lymphatic vessels of the small intestine (*anat.*); ducts which carry latex (*bot.*).
- lactescent** (lăktēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *lactescere*, to turn to milk.] Producing milk (*zool.*); yielding latex (*bot.*).
- lactic** (lăk'tík) *a.* [L. *lac*, milk.] *Pert.* milk; *appl.* bacilli (*phys.*).
- lactiferous** (lăktif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *lac*, milk; *ferre*, to carry.] Forming or carrying milk (*zool.*); carrying latex (*bot.*).
- lactochrome** (lăk'tōkrōm) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; Gk. *chroma*, colour.] A colouring matter of a nitrogenous nature supposed to be in milk (*phys.*).
- lactoglobulin** (lăk'tōglōb'ūlin) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; *globulus*, *dim.* of *globus*, globe.] The specific proteid of milk, insoluble in water (*phys.*).
- lactoproteid** (lăk'tōprō'tēid) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; Gk. *protos*, first; *eidos*, resemblance.] Any of the milk proteids (*phys.*).
- lacuna** (lăkū'nă) *n.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity.] A space between cells; a sinus (*zool.*); a urethral follicle; a cavity in bone (*anat.*); a small cavity or depression on the surface in Lichens (*bot.*).
- lacunar** (lăkū'năr) *a.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity.] Having or resembling lacunae (*zool.*, *anat.*).
- lacunose** (lăkū'nōs) *a.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity.] With numerous cavities (*zool.*, *bot.*).
- lacunosorugose** (lăk'ūnōsōrōo'gōs) *a.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity; *rugosus*, wrinkled.] Having deep furrows or pits, as some seeds and fruits (*bot.*).
- lacustrine** (lăkūs'trín) *a.* [L. *lacus*, lake.] *Pert.* or being in or beside lakes (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- laetotropic** (lē'ōtrōp'ík) *a.* [Gk. *laios*, left; *trepein*, to turn.] Inclined, turned, or coiled to the left (*zool.*).
- laetropous** (lē'ōtrōpūs) *a.* *Laetotropic*.
- lagna** (lăgē'nă, lăjē'nă) *n.* **lagnae** (lăgē'nă, lăjē'nē) *plu.* [L. *lagna*, flask.] An outgrowth of the sacculus, the terminal portion of the cochlea (*zool.*).
- lageniform** (lăgē'nifōrm, lăjē'nifōrm) *a.* [L. *lagna*, flask; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a flask (*zool.*).
- lagopodous** (lăgōp'ōdūs) *a.* [Gk. *lagos*, hare; *pous*, foot.] Possessing hairy or feathery feet (*zool.*).

Lamarckian (lāmār'k'ian) *a.* [F. *Lamarck*, biologist.] Of or *pert.* the theories put forward by Lamarck (*biol.*).

Lamarckism (lāmār'k'izm) *n.* [F. *Lamarck*, biologist.] The evolution theory of Lamarck, embodying the principle that acquired characteristics are transmissible (*biol.*).

lambda (lām'dā) *n.* [Gk. Λ , lambda.] The junction of the lambdoid and sagittal sutures (*anat.*).

lambdoid (lām'doid) *a.* [Gk. Λ , lambda; *eidos*, resemblance.] Δ -shaped; *appl.* a cranial suture (*anat.*).

lambdoidal,—lambdoid.

lamella (lāmēl'ă) *n.* [L. *lamella*, a small plate.] Any thin plate-like structure (*anat.*, *zool.*); the gill of an Agaric (*bot.*).

lamellar (lāmēl'ăr) *a.* [L. *lamella*, a small plate.] Composed of, or possessing thin plates (*zool.*, *bot.*).

lamellate (lāmēl'ăt). Lamellar.

lamellibranchiate (lāmēl'ibrăng'kiăt) *a.* [L. *lamella*, thin plate; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Having plate-like gills on each side; with bilaterally compressed symmetrical body, like a bivalve (*zool.*).

lamellicorn (lāmēl'ikörn) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *cornu*, horn.] Having antennal joints expanded into flattened plates (*zool.*).

lamelliferous (lāmēlif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *ferre*, to carry.] Having small plates or scales (*zool.*).

lamelliform (lāmēl'ifôrm) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *forma*, shape.] Plate-like (*zool.*).

lamellirostral (lāmēl'irôs'trăl) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *rostrum*, beak.] Having the inner edges of the bill bearing lamellar-like ridges (*zool.*).

lamellose (lāmēl'ôs, lām'ēlôs), lamellar.

lamina (lām'ină) *n.* [L. *lamina*, plate.] A thin layer, or scale; one of the thin plate-like expansions of sensitive tissue which fit into the grooves on the inside of the horse-hoof (*zool.*); the blade of the leaf (*bot.*).

laminar (lām'inăr) *a.* [L. *lamina*, plate.] Consisting of plates or thin layers (*bot.*, *zool.*).

laminiform (lāmīn'ifôrm) *a.* [L. *lamina*, plate; *forma*, shape.] Laminar.

laminipantar (lām'inīplăn'tăr) *a.* [L. *lamina*, plate; *planta*, sole of foot.] Having the scales of the metatarsus meeting behind in a smooth ridge (*zool.*).

laminous (lām'inūs) *a.* [L. *lamina*, plate.] Laminar.

lanate (lăn'ăt) *a.* [L. *lana*, wool.] Woolly (*zool.*); covered with short hair-like processes giving a woolly appearance to the surface (*bot.*).

lance-linear (lăns'-līn'ěăr) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance; *linea*, line.] Between lanceolate and linear in form; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).

lance-oblong (lăns'-ôb'lông) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance; *oblongus*, oblong.] Oblong with tapering ends; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).

lanceolate (lăn'sěölăt) *a.* [L. *lanceola*, little lance.] Broad at base and tapering to the point; lance-shaped (*bot.*, *zool.*).

lance-oval (lăns'-ô'văl) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance; *ovalis*, oval.] Something between lanceolate and oval (*bot.*).

lance-ovate (lăns'-ô'văt) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance; *ovalis*, oval.] Something between lanceolate and ovate (*bot.*).

lancet-plates,—special plates supporting the water-vascular vessels of Blastoids (*zool.*).

Langerhans,—see *islets of Langerhans*.

languet, languette (lăng'gwět) *n.* [F. *langue*, tongue.] A process on the branchial sac of Ascidians (*zool.*).

lanlary (lăn'lărī) *a.* [L. *laniare*, to tear in pieces.] Term *appl.* to canine tooth (*zool.*).

lantern,—see *Aristotle's lantern* (*zool.*).

lanthanin (lăn'thănīn) *n.* [Gk. *lanthanein*, to conceal.] Oxychromatin.

lanuginous (lănū'jīnūs) *a.* [L. *lanugo*, wool.] Woolly (*bot.*, *zool.*).

lanugo (lănū'gō) *n.* [L. *lanugo*, wool.] The downy covering on a foetus, shed early in life (*anat.*).

lapidiculous (lăp'idik'ölūs) *a.* [L. *lapis*, stone; *colere*, to cultivate.] *Appl.* animals that live under stones (*zool.*).

lappaceous (läpā'shūs) *a.* [*L. lappa*, bur.] Prickly (*bot.*).

lappet (läp'ët) *n.* [*M.E. lappe*, a loose hanging part.] One of the paired lobes extending downwards from the distal end of the stomodaeum in jelly-fish; the lobes of a sea-anemone gullet; the wattle of a bird (*zool.*).

larva (lār'vā) *n.* [*L. larva*, ghost.] An embryo which becomes self-sustaining and independent before it has assumed the characteristic features of its parents (*zool.*).

larval (lār'vāl) *a.* [*L. larva*, ghost.] *Pert.* or in the larval stage (*zool.*).

larviform (lār'vifōrm) *a.* [*L. larva*, ghost; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a larva (*zool.*).

larvigerous (lār'vij'ērūs) *a.* [*L. larva*, ghost; *gerere*, to bear.] Coarctate (*zool.*).

larviparous (lār'vip'ārūs) *a.* [*L. larva*, ghost; *parere*, to produce.] Producing live larvae (*zool.*).

larvivoracious (lār'viv'ōrūs) *a.* [*L. larva*, ghost; *vorare*, to devour.] Larva-eating (*zool.*).

larvula (lār'vūl) *n.* [*L. larvula*, small larva.] Young larva (*zool.*).

laryngeal (lār'injēāl, lār'injē'āl) *a.* [*Gk. larynx*, upper part of windpipe.] *Pert.* or near the larynx; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve, etc. (*anat.*).

laryngotracheal (lär'ing'gōtrā'kēāl, lār'injō-) *a.* [*Gk. larynx*, windpipe; *L. trachea*, trachea.] *Pert.* larynx, and trachea; *appl.* embryonic tube (*emb.*).

larynx (lār'inks) *n.*, **larynges** (lār'injēz) *plu.* [*Gk. larynx*, the larynx.] The organ of voice in most vertebrates, with the exception of birds (*zool.*).

lasso-cells,—filamented hemispherical cells investing the tentacles of Ctenophores, which adhere to foreign bodies (*zool.*).

latebra (lät'ēbrā) *n.* [*L. latebra*, hiding-place.] The bulb of the flask-shaped mass of white yolk in eggs (*emb.*).

latebricole (lät'ēb'rikōl) *a.* [*L. latebra*, hiding-place; *colere*, to cultivate.] Inhabiting holes.

latent (lä'tēt) *a.* [*L. latere*, to lie hid.] Lying dormant but capable

of development under favourable circumstances; *appl.* buds (*bot.*); resting stages (*zool.*); characteristics (*biol.*).

latent bodies,—the resting stage of certain Haemoflagellates (*zool.*).

lateral (lät'ērāl) *a.* [*L. latus*, side.] *Pert.* or situated at a side (*zool.*); or at a side of an axis (*bot.*).

lateral chain theory,—see *side chain theory* (*phys.*).

lateral line,—a longitudinal line at each side of the body of Fishes marking the position of supposedly sensory cells connected together, and with the pneumogastric nerve (*zool.*).

lateral mesenteries,—the mesenteries of Zoantharia, excluding the directive or dorsal and ventral pairs (*zool.*).

laterigrade (lät'ērigrād) *a.* [*L. latus*, side; *gradus*, step.] Walking sideways, as a crab (*zool.*).

laterinerved (lät'ērīnērvd') *a.* [*L. latus*, side; *nervus*, sinew.] With lateral veins (*bot.*).

latex (lä'tēks) *n.* [*L. latex*, fluid.] A milky fluid found in some plants (*bot.*).

laticiferous (lät'isif'ērūs) *a.* [*L. latex*, fluid; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying latex; *appl.* cells, tissue, vessels (*bot.*).

latiplantar (lät'iplān'tār) *a.* [*L. latus*, side; *planta*, sole of foot.] Having the hinder tarsal surface rounded (*zool.*).

latirostral (lät'irōs'trāl) *a.* [*L. latus*, broad; *rostrum*, beak.] Broad-beaked (*zool.*).

latiseptate (lät'isēp'tāt) *a.* [*L. latus*, broad; *septum*, septum.] Having a broad septum in the silicula (*bot.*).

Laurer-Stieda canal,—a canal leading from the junction of the oviduct and vitelline duct to open externally on the dorsal surface in Trematodes (*zool.*).

laurinoxylon (lōr'inōk'silōn) *n.* [*L. laurus*, laurel; *Gk. xylon*, wood.] Any fossil wood.

law of acceleration,—the generalization that organs of greater importance develop more quickly (*emb.*).

lax (läks) *a.* [*L. laxus*, loose.] Loose, as *appl.* panicle (*bot.*).

layer of Langhans,—see *cytotrophoblast*.

leader (lē'dēr) *n.* [A.S. *laedan*, to lead.] Highest shoot or part of trunk of a tree (*bot.*).

leaf (lēf) *n.* [A.S. *leaf*, leaf.] An expanded outgrowth of a stem, usually green (*bot.*).

lechriont (lēk'rīōdōnt') *a.* [Gk. *lechrion*, slantwise; *odon*, tooth.] With vomerine and pterygoid teeth in a row which is nearly if not quite transverse (*zool.*).

lecithalbumin (lēś'ithālbū'mīn) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk; *L. albumen*, white of egg.] A substance, consisting of albumin and lecithin, said to exist in various organs in the body (*phys.*).

lecithin (lēś'ithīn) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk.] A phosphorized fat of cell-protoplasm (*phys.*).

lecithoblast (lēś'ithōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk; *blastos*, bud.] In developing eggs, the yolk-containing blastomeres (*emb.*).

lecithocoel (lēś'ithōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk; *kóilos*, hollow.] The segmentation cavity of holoblastic eggs (*emb.*).

legume (lēgūm', lēg'ūm) *n.* [L. *legumen*, pulse.] A dehiscent one-celled, two-valved carpel, as pod of pea or bean (*bot.*).

legumin (lēgū'mīn) *n.* [L. *legumen*, pulse.] A proteid found in the seeds of the Leguminosae (*bot.*).

lemniscus (lēmnis'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *lemniskos*, fillet.] One of paired club-shaped organs at base of the acanthocephalan proboscis (*zool.*); a fillet of fibres on each side of the cerebral peduncles (*anat.*).

lens (lēnz) *n.* [L. *lens*, lentil.] A transparent part of the eye which focusses rays of light on the retina; the crystalline lens (*anat.*); the modified portion of the cornea in front of each element of a compound eye (*zool.*).

lenticel (lēn'tisēl) *n.* [L. *lens*, lentil.] Ventilating pore in Angiosperm stems (*bot.*).

lenticular (lēntik'ulār) *a.* [L. *lenticula*, *dim.* of *lens*, lentil.] Shaped like a double convex lens (*bot.*, *zool.*).

lenticular (lēntik'ulār) *n.* The tip of the incus articulating with the stapes, which is often ossified as a separate unit (*anat.*).

lenticulate (lēntik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *lens*, lentil.] Meeting in a sharp point; depressed, circular, and frequently ribbed (*zool.*).

lentiform (lēn'tifōrm) *a.* [L. *lens*, lentil; *forma*, shape.] Lenticular.

lentigerous (lēntij'ērūs) *a.* [L. *lens*, lentil; *gerere*, to bear.] Furnished with a lens (*zool.*).

lentiginose (lēntij'inōs) *a.* [L. *lentigo*, from *lens*, lentil.] Freckled; speckled; bearing numerous small dots (*zool.*, *bot.*).

lentiginous (lēntij'inūs) *a.* *Lentiginose.*

lepidodendroid (lēp'idōdēn'droid) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale; *dendron*, tree; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* lepidodendron; having scale-like leaf-scars (*pal.*).

lepidophyte (lēp'idōfit) *n.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale; *phyton*, plant.] A fossil plant of the fern family (*pal.*).

lepidopterous (lēp'idōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale; *pteron*, wing.] *Pert.* the Lepidoptera, *i.e.* having wings covered with minute over-lapping scales (*zool.*).

lepidote (lēp'idōt) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale.] Covered with minute scales (*bot.*).

lepidotic (lēp'idōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale.] *Appl.* an acid found in wings of some Lepidoptera (*phys.*).

lepidotrichia (lēp'idōtrik'iā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale; *thrix*, hair.] In Teleostomi, bony dermal fin-rays, probably modified scales (*zool.*).

lepospondylous (lēp'ōspōn'dilūs) *a.* [Gk. *lepos*, husk; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Having amphicoelous, or hour-glass shaped, vertebrae (*zool.*).

leptocephaloid (lēp'tōkēf'āloid, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *kephale*, head; *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling or having the shape of a Leptocephalus (*zool.*).

leptocercal (lēp'tōsēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *kerkos*, tail.] With long slender tapering tail, as some Fishes (*zool.*).

leptodactylous (lēp'tōdāk'tilūs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *daktylos*, finger.] Having small or slender digits (*zool.*).

- leptodermatous** (lěp'töděr'mätüs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *derma*, skin.] Thin-skinned; *appl.* various thecae (*bot.*).
- leptodermic** (lěp'töděr'mik). Leptodermatous.
- leptodermous** (lěp'töděr'müs). Leptodermatous.
- leptome** (lěp'töm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender.] Vascular tissue of plant stems; phloem; bast (*bot.*).
- leptophloem** (lěp'töfö'ēm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *phloios*, smooth bark.] Rudimentary bast tissue (*bot.*).
- leptophyllous** (lěp'töfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *phyllon*, leaf.] With slender leaves (*bot.*).
- leptosporangiate** (lěp'töspörän'jiät) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] With sporogenous tissue developing from outer cell of periclinal division; *opp.* eusporangiate (*bot.*).
- leptostroterate** (lěp'töstrot'ērät) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *strotos*, covered.] With ambulacral plates narrow and crowded together, as in certain Stellerioidea (*zool.*).
- leptoxylem** (lěp'tözi'lēm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *xylon*, wood.] Rudimentary wood tissue (*bot.*).
- leptus** (lěp'tüs) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, small.] The six-legged larva of mites (*zool.*).
- lethal** (lě'thāl) *a.* [L. *letum*, death.] Of a parasite, fatal or deadly in relation to a particular host (*zool.*).
- leuceine** (lūs'ēin, lūs'ēēn, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white.] An amino-acid formed during the decomposition of proteids (*phys.*).
- leucine** (lūs'ēn, lūs'ēn, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white.] A white nitrogenous substance found as a constituent of various tissues and organs (*phys.*).
- leucite** (lūs'it, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white.] A colourless plastid (*bot.*).
- leucoblast** (lūs'köbläst, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *blastos*, bud.] A colourless blood-corpuscle in development (*emb.*).
- leucocarpous** (lūs'kökär'püs, loo-) *a.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *karpos*, fruit.] With the fruit white (*bot.*).
- leucocyan** (lūs'kösi'an, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *kyanos*, dark blue.] A pigment found in certain Algae (*bot.*).
- leucocyte** (lūs'kösit, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *kytos*, hollow.] An amoebocyte; a colourless blood-corpuscle (*anat.*).
- leucocyto-genesis** (lūs'kösi'töjēn'ēsīs, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *kytos*, hollow; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Leucocyte formation (*phys.*).
- leucoplastids** (lūs'köpläs'tidz, loo-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *plastos*, formed.] Colourless plastids from which amylo-, chloro-, and chromoplastids arise (*bot.*).
- leucoplasts** (lūs'köplästs, loo-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *plastos*, formed.] Colourless granules of plant cytoplasm which may develop into chromatophores or amyloplastids (*bot.*).
- levator** (lěvǎ'tör) *n.* [L. *levare*, to raise.] A name given to muscles serving to raise an organ or part (*anat.*).
- Leydig's duct**,—the Wolffian duct (*emb.*).
- Leydig's organs**,—minute organs on the antennae of Arthropods, supposed to be organs of smell (*zool.*).
- liana** (liän'ä) *n.* [L. *ligare*, to bind.] Any luxuriant woody climber of tropical or semi-tropical forests (*bot.*).
- liber** (li'bēr) *n.* [L. *liber*, inner bark.] Bast (*bot.*).
- lichenism** (li'kēnizm) *n.* [Gk. *leichen*, liverwort.] Symbiotic relationship between Fungi and Algae (*bot.*).
- lichenoid** (li'kēnoid) *a.* [Gk. *leichen*, liverwort; *eidōs*, resemblance.] Resembling a Lichen (*bot.*).
- lichenology** (li'kēnöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *leichen*, liverwort; *logos*, discourse.] The study of Lichens (*bot.*).
- Lieberkühn's crypts**,—tubular glands of the intestines (*anat.*).
- lien** (li'ēn, lē'ēn) *n.* [L. *lien*, spleen.] Spleen.
- lienal** (li'ēnāl) *a.* [L. *lien*, spleen.] *Pert.* spleen; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve plexus (*anat.*).
- lienculus** (li'ēn'külüs) *n.* [L. *lien*, spleen.] An accessory spleen (*anat.*).
- lienogastric** (li'ēnögäs'trik, lēän'ö-) *a.*

- [*L. lien*, spleen; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* spleen and stomach; *appl.* artery supplying spleen and parts of stomach and pancreas (*anat.*).
- life-cycle**—the various phases through which an individual species passes to maturity (*biol.*).
- ligament** (līg'äment) *n.* [*L. ligamentum*, bandage.] A strong fibrous band of tissue connecting two or more moveable bones (*anat.*).
- ligneous** (līg'nēūs) *a.* [*L. lignum*, wood.] Woody; of the nature of wood (*bot.*).
- lignescant** (lignēs'ent) *a.* [*L. lignescere*, to become woody.] Developing the characters of woody tissue (*bot.*).
- lignicolous** (lignīk'ölūs) *a.* [*L. lignum*, wood; *colere*, to cultivate.] Growing on wood (*bot.*).
- lignification** (līg'nifikā'shūn) *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood; *facere*, to form.] Wood-formation, the thickening of plant cell-walls by the deposition of lignin (*bot.*).
- lignin** (līg'nēn, līg'nīn) *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood.] The substance which, modified by cellulose, causes the thickening of plant cell-walls, and so forms wood (*bot.*).
- lignivorous** (ligniv'örūs) *a.* [*L. lignum*, wood; *vorare*, to devour.] Eating wood; *appl.* various Insects (*zool.*).
- lignocellulose** (līg'nösēl'ülös) *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood; *cellula*, little cell.] The essential constituent of woody tissue, lignin and cellulose combined (*bot.*).
- lignose** (līg'nös) *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood.] A variety of cellulose (*bot.*).
- ligula** (līg'ülä) *n.* [*L. ligula*, little tongue.] A band of white matter in the wall of the fourth ventricle (*anat.*); a process on the wall of the mouth of Insects (*zool.*).
- ligulate** (līg'ülät) *a.* [*L. ligula*, little tongue.] Having or *pert.* ligules; strap-shaped, as the ray flowers of Compositae (*bot.*).
- ligule** (līg'ül) *n.* [*L. ligula*, little tongue.] A membranous appendage at the junction of blade and petiole; a supra-sporangial scale in Selaginella (*bot.*); one of the lobes of the annelidan parapodium (*zool.*).
- liguliferous** (līg'ülifö'rūs) *a.* [*L. ligula*, little tongue; *flos*, flower.] Having ligulate flowers only (*bot.*).
- limacel** (lim'äsēl) *n.* [*L. limax*, slug.] The concealed vestigial shell of slugs (*zool.*).
- limaciform** (limäs'iförm) *a.* [*L. limax*, slug; *forma*, shape.] Like a slug (*zool.*).
- limacine** (lim'äsīn) *a.* [*L. limax*, slug.] *Pert.* or resembling a slug (*zool.*).
- limb** (līm) *n.* [A.S. *lim*, limb.] Branch; arm; leg; wing.
- limbic** (līm'bīk) *a.* [*L. limbus*, border.] Bordering; *appl.* a cerebral lobe (*anat.*).
- limbous** (līm'būs) *a.* [*L. limbus*, border.] *Appl.* overlapping sutures (*anat.*).
- limbus** (līm'būs) *n.* [*L. limbus*, border.] Any border if distinctly marked off by colour or structure (*zool.*, *bot.*).
- limicolous** (limīk'ölūs) *a.* [*L. limus*, mud; *colere*, to dwell.] Living in mud (*zool.*, *bot.*).
- limivorous** (limiv'örūs) *a.* [*L. limus*, mud; *vorare*, to devour.] Mud-eating; *appl.* certain aquatic animals which swallow mud (*zool.*).
- limnetic** (līmnet'īk) *a.* [Gk. *limne*, marsh.] Living in marshes; *pert.* organisms of marshy habitat (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- limnophilous** (līmnoḡ'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *limne*, marsh; *philein*, to love.] Living in fresh-water marshes; *appl.* snail, etc. (*zool.*).
- limnoplankton** (līm'nöpläng'ktön) *n.* [Gk. *limne*, marsh; *plangktos*, wandering.] The floating animal and plant life in fresh-water ponds and marshes; *cf.* *haliplankton*.
- line** (līn) *n.* [A.S. *line*, cable.] A line; anatomical term, such as nuchal, temporal line (*anat.*).
- linea** (līn'ěä) *n.* [*L. linea*, line.] A line, which see.
- linear** (līn'ěär) *a.* [*L. linea*, line.] Thread-like (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- linear-ensate** (līn'ěär-ēn'sāt) *a.* [*L. linea*, line; *ensis*, sword.] Between linear and ensiform in shape; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- linear-lanceolate** (līn'ěär-län'seölät) *a.* [*L. linea*, line; *lanceola*, small

- lance.] Between linear and lanceolate in shape; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- linear-oblong** (lín'ēār-ōb'lōng) *a.* [L. *linea*, line; *oblongus*, long across.] Between linear and oblong in shape; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- linellae** (lín'ēōlāt) *n. plu.* [L. *linella*, fine thread.] A system of filaments in certain Sarcodina holding together the xenophya (*zool.*).
- lineolate** (lín'ēōlāt) *a.* [L. *linea*, line.] Marked by fine lines or striae (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- lingua** (līng'gwā) *n.* [L. *lingua*, tongue.] The floor of the mouth in mites; the hypopharynx of insects; a tongue or tongue-like structure (*zool.*).
- lingual** (līng'gwāl) *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue.] *Pert.* tongue; *appl.* radula of Molluscs (*zool.*); *appl.* artery, gyrus, nerve, vein (*anat.*).
- lingula** (līng'gūlā) *n.* [L. *lingula*, little tongue.] A small tongue-like process of bone or other tissue, as of cerebellum or sphenoid (*anat.*).
- linin** (lín'nīn) *n.* [L. *linum*, flax.] The substance of the achromatic reticulum of a cell-nucleus (*cyt.*).
- Linnaean** (lín'ēān) *a.* [L. *Linnaeus*, Swedish naturalist.] *Pert.* or designating the system of classification established by Linnaeus (*biol.*).
- lip** (līp) *n.* [A.S. *lippa*, lip.] One of the fleshy folds round the mouth; a lip-like structure, such as labia, labella, etc. (*zool.*, *anat.*).
- lip cell**.—a sporangium cell at the point of dehiscence (*bot.*).
- lipase** (līp'ās) *n.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat.] An enzyme, lipolytic in action, found in blood and in various organs, and also in various seeds (*phys.*).
- lipochrome** (līp'ōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat; *chroma*, colour.] A pigment found in some Polychaetes (*zool.*), and in some plants (*bot.*).
- lipogastry** (līp'ōgās'trī) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking; *gaster*, belly.] Temporary obliteration of the gastral cavity, as in some Sponges (*zool.*).
- lipogenous** (līpō'jēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Fat-producing (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- lipoid** (līp'oid) *a.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat; *eidos*, resemblance.] Any fatty substance, such as lecithin, cholesterin, found in cells (*phys.*).
- lipolytic** (līp'ōlit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat; *lyein*, to reduce.] Capable of dissolving fat; fat-reducing (*phys.*).
- lipomerism** (līpōm'erizm) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking; *meros*, part.] Suppression of segmentation, or coalescence of segments, as in Crustaceans (*zool.*).
- lipostomy** (līpōs'tōmī) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking; *stoma*, mouth.] Temporary obliteration of the mouth or osculum (*zool.*).
- lipoxenous** (līpōk'sēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking; *xenos*, host.] Leaving the host before completion of development, as in case of certain parasites (*bot.*).
- lipped** (līpt) *a.* [A.S. *lippa*, lip.] Labiate (*bot.*).
- lirella** (līrēl'ā) *n.* [L. *lira*, furrow.] A linear apothecium of Lichens (*bot.*).
- lissencephalous** (līs'ēnkēf'ālūs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *lissos*, smooth; *engkephalon*, brain.] Having few or no convolutions on the brain (*zool.*).
- lissoflagellate** (līs'ōfāj'ēlāt) *a.* [Gk. *lissos*, smooth; L. *flagellum*, whip.] Having no collar surrounding the base of the flagellum (*zool.*).
- lithite** (līth'it) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone.] A calcareous secretion found in connection with the ear, or with otocysts, lithocysts, and tentaculocysts, the supposed auditory organs of many invertebrates (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- lithocysts** (līth'ōsīsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *kystis*, bladder.] Minute sacs or grooves, containing lithites, found in various invertebrates; the marginal sense-organs of certain Coelenterates (*zool.*).
- lithodesma** (līth'ōdēs'mā) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *desma*, bond.] A small plate, shelly in nature, found in certain bivalves (*zool.*).
- lithodomous** (līthōd'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *dekein*, to build.] Living in rocks (*zool.*).
- lithogenous** (līthō'jēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Rock-forming, or rock-building, as certain corals (*zool.*).
- lithophagous** (līthōf'āgūs) *a.* [Gk.

- lithos*, stone; *phagein*, to eat.] Stone-eating, as Birds; rock-burrowing, as Molluscs (*zool.*).
- lithophilous** (lith'ōfilūs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *philein*, to love.] Growing on stones or rocks (*bot.*).
- lithophyll** (lith'ōfil) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *phyllon*, leaf.] A fossil leaf, or leaf-impression (*pal.*).
- lithophyte** (lith'ōfit) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing on rocks or in rocky places (*bot.*).
- lithotomous** (lithōt'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *temnein*, to cut.] Stone-boring, as certain Molluscs (*zool.*).
- littoral** (lit'ōrāl) *a.* [L. *littus*, sea-shore.] Growing or living at or near the sea-shore (*biol.*).
- liver** (liv'ēr) *n.* [A.S. *lifer*, liver.] A bile-secreting gland of vertebrates (*zool.*).
- liver-pancreas**,—an organ in Molluscs and Crustaceans combining the functions of the liver and pancreas (*zool.*).
- lobate** (lō'bāt) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Divided into lobes.
- lobe** (lōb) *n.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] A flap-like structure on the toes of certain birds (*zool.*); any rounded projection of an organ.
- lobed** (lōbd) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Having the margin cut up into rounded divisions by incisions which reach less than half-way to the mid-rib (*bot.*).
- lobopodia** (lō'bōpō'diā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe; *pous*, foot.] Blunt pseudopodia of Protozoa (*zool.*).
- lobose** (lō'bōs) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Having lobes, or divided up into lobes (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- lobular** (lōb'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Like or *pert.* small lobes (*anat.*).
- lobulate** (lōb'ulāt) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Divided into small lobes.
- lobule** (lōb'ul) *n.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] A small lobe (*anat.*).
- lobulus** (lōb'ulūs). Lobule.
- lobus** (lō'būs). Lobe.
- localization** (lō'kālīzā'shūn) *n.* [L. *locus*, place.] The state of being localized (*phys.*).
- localization of function**,—reference to different parts of the brain as communicating centres of the various senses (*phys.*).
- localization of sensation**,—identifica-
- tion on surface of body of exact spot affected (*phys.*).
- locellus** (lōsēl'ūs) *n.* [L. *locellus*, from *locus*, place.] A small compartment of an ovary (*bot.*).
- locomotor rods**,—hooked or knobbed rods for crawling, on the ventral surface of certain round-worms (*zool.*).
- locular** (lōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *loculus*, from *locus*, place.] Containing, or composed of loculi (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- loculate** (lōk'ulāt). Locular.
- loculicidal** (lōk'ulisi'dāl) *a.* [L. *locus*, place; *caedere*, to cut.] Dehiscent dorsally down the middle of the carpels (*bot.*).
- loculus** (lōk'ulūs) *n.*, **loculi** (lōk'ulī, lōk'ulē), *plu.* [L. *loculus*, from *locus*, place.] A small chamber or cavity; the cavities between the septa in certain Coelenterates; a chamber of a foraminiferal shell (*zool.*); one of the cavities of an ovary (*bot.*).
- lodicule** (lōd'ikūl) *n.* [L. *lodícula*, coverlet.] A scale at the base of the ovary in grasses supposed to represent a perianth (*bot.*).
- loma** (lō'ma) *n.* [Gk. *loma*, fringe.] A thin membranous flap forming a fringe round an opening (*zool.*).
- lomastome** (lō'māstōm') *n.* [Gk. *loma*, fringe; *stoma*, mouth.] Having the margin of the lip recurved or reflected (*zool.*).
- loment** (lō'mēnt) *n.* [L. *lomentum*, mixture of bean and rice meal.] A legume or pod constricted between the seeds (*bot.*).
- lomentaceous** (lō'mēntā'shūs) *a.* [L. *lomentum*, bean meal.] *Pert.* or resembling a loment, or having lomenta (*bot.*).
- lomentum** (lōmēn'tūm). Loment.
- longicorn** (lōn'jīkōrn) *a.* [L. *longus*, long; *cornu*, horn.] Having long antennae; *appl.* certain beetles (*zool.*).
- longipennate** (lōn'jīpēn'āt) *a.* [L. *longus*, long; *penna*, wing.] Having long wings, or with long feathers (*zool.*).
- longirostral** (lōn'jīrōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *longus*, long; *rostrum*, beak.] With a long beak (*zool.*).
- longitudinal** (lōn'jītū'dīnāl) *a.* [L. *longus*, long.] Running lengthwise or along the line of axis; *appl.* muscle, nerve, etc. (*anat.*).

lophiostomate (lō'fīöstō'māt) *a.* [Gk. *lophion*, small crest; *stoma*, mouth.] With crested conceptacle-opening (*bot.*).

lophobranchiate (lō'fōbrāŋg'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *branchia*, gills.] With tufted gills (*zool.*).

lophocalthrops (lō'fōkāl'thrōps) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *A.S. coltraeppe*, a kind of thistle.] A sponge spicule with all the rays crested or branched (*zool.*).

lophocercal (lō'fōsēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *kerkos*, tail.] Having a rayless caudal fin like a ridge round the end of the vertebral column (*zool.*).

lophodont (lō'fōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *odous*, tooth.] Having transverse ridges on the cheek-teeth grinding surface (*zool.*).

lophophore (lō'fōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *pherein*, to carry.] An oval tentacle-supporting organ in Polyzoa and Brachiopods (*zool.*).

lophoselenodont (lō'fōsēlē'nōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *selenē*, moon; *odous*, tooth.] Having the cheek teeth ridged with crescentic cuspid ridges on the grinding surface (*zool.*).

lophosteon (lō'fōs'tēōn) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *osteon*, bone.] The keel-ridge of a sternum (*zool.*).

lophotriaene (lō'fōtrī'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *triaina*, trident.] Lophocalthrops.

lophotrichous (lō'fōtrī'kūs) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *thrix*, hair.] Having long whip-like flagella (*bot., zool.*).

lophs (lōfs) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge.] Crests which may connect the cones in teeth and so form ridges (*zool.*).

loral (lō'rāl) *a.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] *Pert.* or situated at the lore (*zool.*).

lorate (lō'rāt) *a.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] Strap-shaped (*bot.*).

lore (lōr) *n.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] The space between bill and eyes in birds (*zool.*).

lorica (lōr'ikā) *n.* [L. *lorica*, corselet.] A protective external case found in Rotifers and Infusorians (*zool.*).

loricate (lōr'ikāt) *a.* [L. *lorica*, corselet.] Covered with protective shell or scales (*zool.*).

lorication moment,—the occasion of

the deposition of silica for an entire skeleton at one time (*zool.*).

lorum (lō'rūm) *n.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] The piece of the under jaw on which the submentum lies in certain Insects (*zool.*).

loxodont (lōk'sōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *loxos*, oblique; *odous*, tooth.] Having molar teeth with shallow grooves between the ridges (*zool.*).

luciferase (loosīf'ērās) *n.* [L. *lux*, light; *ferre*, to carry.] An oxidizing enzyme which acts on luciferine, causing luminosity in certain animals (*phys.*).

luciferine (loosīf'ērīn) *n.* [L. *lux*, light; *ferre*, to carry.] The substance oxidized by luciferase, causing luminosity; it appears to have some of the properties of proteins (*phys.*).

lumbar (lūm'bār) *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin.] *Pert.* or near the region of the loins; *appl.* artery, vein, vertebra, plexus, gland (*anat.*).

lumbocostal (lūm'bōkōs'tāl) *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin; *costa*, rib.] *Pert.* loins and ribs; *appl.* arch (*anat.*).

lumbosacral (lūm'bōsā'krāl) *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin; *sacrum*, sacred.] *Pert.* loins and sacrum; *appl.* nerve-plexus, trunk (*anat.*).

lumbriciform (lūmbrī'sīfōrm) *a.* [L. *lumbricus*, earth-worm; *forma*, shape.] Like a worm (*zool.*).

lumbricoid (lūm'brikoid). Lumbriciform.

lumen (lū'mēn, loo-) *n.* [L. *lumen*, light.] The cavity of a tubular part or organ (*anat.*).

luminous organs,—specialized organs for the production of light, found in fireflies, deep-sea fishes, glow-worms, etc. (*zool.*).

lunar (lū'nār, loo-) *a.* [L. *luna*, moon.] *Appl.* carpal bone; also called semilunar and intermedium; lunate (*zool.*).

lunare (lūnār'ē, loonā'rā) *n.* [L. *luna*, moon.] The lunar bone (*anat.*).

lunate (lū'nāt, loo-) *a.* [L. *luna*, moon.] Somewhat crescent-shaped (*zool.*).

lung (lūng) *n.* [A.S. *lunge*, lung.] The paired or single respiratory organ of air-breathing higher animal forms (*zool.*).

lung-book,—the respiratory organ of Scorpionids, formed like a purse with numerous compartments (*zool.*).

lunular (lū'nulār, loo-) *a.* [L. *lunula*, small moon.] Marked with crescent-shaped marking (*zool.*).

lunulate (lū'nulāt, loo-) *Lunular.*

lunule (lū'nul, loo-) *n.* [L. *lunula*, small moon.] A crescent-shaped marking (*zool.*).

lunulet (lū'nulēt, loo-) *n.* [L. *lunula*, small moon.] A small lunule (*zool.*).

lupulin (lū'pūlin, loo'pūlin) *n.* [L. *lupus*, a hop.] The resinous glandular scales of hops (*bot.*); an organic compound, bitter and acrid, obtained from these (*phys.*).

lutein (lū'tēin, loo-) *n.* [L. *luteus*, orange-yellow.] The yellow pigment of egg-yolk (*phys.*).

lychnidiate (liknīd'iat) *a.* [Gk. *lychnis*, phosphorescent gem.] Luminous (*zool.*).

lymph (līmf) *n.* [L. *lymphā*, water.] An alkaline colourless fluid contained in the lymphatic vessels (*anat.*, *phys.*).

lymph heart,—a contractile expansion of a lymph vessel where it opens into a vein, found in many of the vertebrates (*zool.*).

lymphatic (līm'fāt'ik) *a.* [L. *lymphā*, water.] *Pert.* or conveying lymph (*anat.*).

lymphocyte (līm'fōsīt) *n.* [L. *lymphā*, water; Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] A colourless corpuscle found in blood and lymph (*phys.*).

lymphogenic (līm'fōjēn'ik) *a.* [L. *lymphā*, water; Gk. *gignesthai*, to produce.] Produced in the lymph-glands (*phys.*).

lymphogenous (līm'fōjēnūs) *a.* [L. *lymphā*, water; Gk. *gignesthai*, to produce.] Lymph-forming (*phys.*, *anat.*).

lymphoid (līm'foid) *a.* [L. *lymphā*, water; Gk. *eidos*, resemblance.] *Appl.* retiform tissue with meshes largely occupied by lymph corpuscles; adenoid (*phys.*).

lyophil (lī'ōfil) *a.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose; *philos*, loving.] *Appl.* solutions which, after evaporation to dryness, go readily into solution again

on the addition of a fluid; *cf.* **lyophobe** (*phys.*).

lyophobe (lī'ōfōb) *a.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose; *phobos*, fear.] *Appl.* solutions which, after evaporation to dryness, remain as a solid; *cf.* **lyophil** (*phys.*).

lyotropic (līōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose; *trope*, a turning.] *Appl.* solutions which are dependent on changes in the solvent itself (*phys.*).

lyra (lī'rā) *n.* [Gk. *lyra*, lyre.] Triangular part of the corpus callosum, marked with lines as a lyre (*anat.*).

lyrate (lī'rāt) *a.* [Gk. *lyra*, lyre.] Lyre-shaped; *appl.* certain leaves (*bot.*).

lysactinic (līsāktīn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *lysis*, a loosing; *aktis*, ray.] Of Stelleroides, having the podia limited to the lower half of the body instead of continued to the apical plates; *cf.* **desmactinic** (*zool.*).

lysigenous (līsīj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *lysis*, loosing; *gignesthai*, to produce.] *Appl.* formation of tissue cavities caused by the degeneration and breaking down of cell-walls in the centre of the mass (*bot.*).

lysin (lī'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *lysis*, loosing.] Any substance capable of destroying bacteria (*phys.*).

lysogenesis (līsōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *lysis*, loosing; *gignesthai*, to produce.] The action of lysins (*phys.*).

lysogenous (līsōjēnūs) *Lysigenous.*

lyssa (līs'ā) *n.* [Gk. *lyssa*, madness.] A vermiform structure of cartilage, muscle, and connective tissue, under the tongue of Mammals (*anat.*).

lytta (līt'ā) *n.* [Gk. *lytta*, madness.] A cartilaginous or fibrous rod lying in the tongue of Carnivores (*zool.*).

M

macerate (mās'ērāt) *v.* [L. *macerare*, to soften.] To wear away or to isolate the parts of a tissue or organ (*zool.*); to soften and wear away by digestion or other means (*phys.*).

machopolyp (māk'ōpōl'ip) *n.* [Gk.

mache, fight; *polys*, many; *pous*, foot.] A nematophore of certain Hydromedusae provided with cnidoblasts or adhesive globules (*zool.*).

macrandrous (mäkrän'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *aner*, man.] Having large male plants or elements (*bot.*).

macrobiotic (mäkröbīō'tik) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *bios*, life.] Long-lived; life-prolonging (*biol.*).

macroblast (mäkröbläst) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *blastos*, bud.] A large cell or corpuscle (*zool.*).

macrocarpous (mäkrökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *karpós*, fruit.] Producing large fruit (*bot.*).

macrocephalous (mäkrökēf'älüs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *kephale*, head.] Having the cotyledons thickened (*bot.*); big-headed (*anat.*).

macrocnemic (mäkröknēmik) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *kneme*, tibia.] *Appl.* Zoanthidae having the sixth protocneme or primary pair of mesenteries perfect (*zool.*).

macroconidium (mäkrökönid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *konis*, dust.] A large asexual spore or conidium (*bot.*).

macroconjugant (mäkrökön'joogänt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; L. *conjugare*, to unite.] The large individual of a conjugating pair, as the ordinary sedentary Vorticellan to which the motile microconjugant or individual attaches itself (*zool.*).

macrocyst (mäkrösist) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *kystis*, bladder.] A large reproductive cell of certain Fungi; a large cyst or case, as for spores (*bot.*).

macrocystase (mäkrösistās) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *kytos*, hollow.] The enzyme of macrophages or endothelial cells (*phys.*).

macroductylous (mäkrödäk'tilüs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *daktylos*, finger.] With long digits (*zool.*).

macrodont (mäkrödönt) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *odous*, tooth.] With large teeth (*anat.*).

macrogamete (mäkrögämēt') *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gametes*, spouse.] The larger of two conjugants, usually considered as equivalent

to the ovum or female conjugant (*zool.*).

macrogametocyte (mäkrögämē'tösit) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gametes*, spouse; *kytos*, hollow.] The mother-cell of a macrogamete, considered female; term used mainly in connection with Protista (*biol.*).

macrogamy (mäkrög'ämī) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gamos*, marriage.] Syngamy between full-grown individuals of a species, as in Actinophrys (*zool.*).

macroglossate (mäkröglös'ät) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *glossa*, tongue.] Furnished with a large tongue.

macrognaathic (mäkrögnäth'ik) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having specially developed jaws (*zool.*).

macrogonidium (mäkrögönid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gone*, generation.] A large gonidium (*bot.*).

macromere (mäkrömēr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *meros*, part.] In the cleavage of telolecithal eggs, one of the larger cells of the lower hemisphere (*emb.*).

macromerozoite (mäkrömēr'özō'it) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *meros*, part; *zoon*, animal.] One of the many divisions produced by the macro-schizont stage of a Sporozoan (*zool.*).

macromesentery (mäkrömēs'entērī) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] One of the larger complete mesenteries of an Anthozoan (*zool.*).

macromyelon (mäkrömī'ēlōn) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *myelos*, marrow.] The medulla oblongata (*anat.*).

macront (mäkrönt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *ons*, being.] The larger of two sets of cells formed after schizogony in Neosporidia, the macront giving rise to macrogametes (*zool.*).

macronucleus (mäkrönū'klēūs) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] The larger of two nuclei in a cell, usually supposed to be of a vegetative or somatic nature (*zool.*).

macrophage (mäkröfāj) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *phagein*, to eat.] A large phagocyte or endothelial

cell possessing the enzyme macrocytase (*phys.*).

macrophyllous (mäk'röfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having elongated leaves or leaflets (*bot.*).

macropodous (mäkröp'ödüs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *pous*, foot.] Having a long stalk, as a leaf or leaflet; having the hypocotyl large in proportion to the rest of the embryo (*bot.*).

macropterous (mäkröp'tërüs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *pteron*, wing.] With unusually large fins or wings (*zool.*).

macroshizogony (mäk'röshizög'öni) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *schizein*, to cleave; *gone*, generation.] Method of multiplication of the macroschizonts (*zool.*).

macroschizont (mäk'röshiz'önt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *schizein*, to cleave.] A stage in the life-cycle of certain Haemosporidia developed from a sporozoite, and giving rise to a number of macromerozoites (*zool.*).

macroscopic (mäkrösköp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *skopein*, to view.] Visible to the naked eye.

macrosepalous (mäk'rösöp'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sepalon*, sepal.] With specially large sepals (*bot.*).

macroseptum (mäk'rösöp'tüm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *L. septum*, division.] A primary or perfect septum of the Anthozoa (*zool.*).

macrosmatic (mäk'rösmät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *osme*, smell.] With well-developed sense of smell (*phys.*).

macrosonatous (mäk'rösöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *soma*, body.] Possessing an abnormally large body.

macrosporangiophore (mäk'röspörän'jiöför) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel; *pherein*, to bear.] A structure bearing a macrosporangium (*bot.*).

macrosporangium (mäk'röspörän'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] A sporangium developing macrospores or megaspores (*bot.*).

macrospore (mäk'röspör) *n.* [Gk.

makros, large; *sporos*, seed.] A large anisospore or gamete of Sarcodina (*zool.*); one of the larger spores of heterosporous plants (*bot.*).

macrosporophore (mäk'röspör'öför) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A leafy lobe developing macrosporangia (*bot.*).

macrosporophyll (mäk'röspör'öfil) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] Macrosporophore.

macrosporozyte (mäk'röspör'özö'it) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] A larger endogamous sporozyte of Sporozoa (*zool.*).

macrostomatous (mäk'röstöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *stoma*, mouth.] With very large mouth.

macrostylospore (mäk'röstil'öspör) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *stylos*, pillar; *sporos*, seed.] A large spore-like stalked body (*bot.*).

macrostylous (mäk'röstil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *stylos*, pillar.] With long styles (*bot.*).

macrotherm (mäk'röthärm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *therme*, heat.] A tropical plant; a plant requiring heat and moisture (*bot.*).

macrotytus (mäkröt'ütüs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *ous*, an ear.] With large ears (*zool.*).

macrotype (mäk'rötüp) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *L. typus*, a type.] A modified arrangement of Anthozoan mesenteries containing more macromesenteries than the normal microtype (*zool.*).

macrozoogonidium (mäk'rözö'ögönid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *zoon*, animal; *gone*, generation.] A large zoogonidium (*bot.*).

macrozoospore (mäk'rözö'öspör) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed.] A large motile spore.

macula (mäk'ulä) *n.*, **maculae** (mäk'ulä) *plu.* [*L. macula*, spot.] A spot or patch of colour; a small pit or depression; a tubercle (*anat.*).

macula lutea,—the yellow spot of the retina, an oval yellowish area in the centre of the posterior part of the retina at the point of most perfect vision (*anat.*).

maculate (măk'ulăt) *a.* [L. *macula*, spot.] Spotted.

maculation (măk'ulă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *macula*, spot.] The arrangement of the spots on a plant or animal (*biol.*).

maculiferous (măk'ulif'ērŭs) *a.* [L. *macula*, spot; *ferre*, to bear.] Spotted.

maculose (măk'ulös). Maculate.

madrepore (măd'rēpör) *n.* [F. *madrepore*—from L. *mater*, mother; Gk. *poros*, friable stone.] A branching stony Coral; the plate at the external opening of the stone canal in Echinoderms (*zool.*).

madreporic (măd'rēpör'ik) *a.* [F. *madrepore*, madrepore.] *Pert.* a madrepore or madrepore; *appl.* body, plate, tubercle, canal (*zool.*).

madreporic canal,—see stone canal.

madrepore (măd'rēpör'it, măd'rēpör'it) *n.* [F. *madrepore*, madrepore.] A flat circular or pentagonal perforated plate marked by grooves, lying at the end of an interambulacral area in many, or free between two ambulacral areas in other Echinoids, or between the rays in the Asteroids; a modified genital plate (*zool.*).

maggot (măg'öt) *n.* [M.E. *magot*, a grub.] The most lowly organized, completely worm-like, insect larva without appendages or distinct head (*zool.*).

mala (mă'lă) *n.*, **malae** (mă'lă) *plu.* [L. *mala*, the cheek.] Part of the maxilla of some Insects, of the mandible of certain Myriapods; part of the exterior of the lower jaw of Birds (*zool.*).

malacoid (măl'ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft.] Soft in texture.

malacology (măl'ăköl'oji) *n.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft; *logos*, discourse.] The department of zoology dealing with Molluscs.

malacophilous (măl'ăkōf'ilŭs) *a.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft; *philein*, to love.] Pollinating through the agency of Gastropods (*bot.*).

malacopterous (măl'ăkōp'tērŭs) *a.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft; *pteron*, wing.] Soft-finned (*zool.*).

malacostracous (măl'ăkōs'trăkŭs) *a.*

[Gk. *malakos*, soft; *ostrakon*, shell.] Soft-shelled (*zool.*).

malar (mă'lăr) *a.* [L. *mala*, cheek.] *Pert.* or in the region of the cheek; *n.* the zygomatic bone (*anat.*).

male (māl) *n.* [L. *mas*, a male.] *Pert.* male or a masculine organism; *appl.* organs of reproduction, as the testes (*zool.*); or fertilizing organs of flowers, as stamens (*bot.*); symbol ♂.

male pronucleus,—the nucleus of the spermatozoon.

malleate (măl'ĕăt) *a.* [L. *malleus*, hammer.] Hammer-shaped; *appl.* a type of trophi of Rotifer gizzard (*zool.*).

malleocincudal (măl'ĕōin'kūdāl) *a.* [L. *malleus*, hammer; *incus*, anvil.] *Pert.* malleus and incus of the ear (*anat.*).

malleolar (măl'ĕōlăr) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *malleus*, hammer.] The vestigial fibula of Ruminants; *a.*, *pert.* or in the region of the malleolus; *appl.* arteries, folds, sulcus (*anat.*).

malleolus (măl'ĕōlŭs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *malleus*, hammer.] Median and lateral malleolus, the lower extremity prolongations of tibia and fibula respectively (*anat.*).

malleoramate (măl'ĕōră'măt) *a.* [L. *malleus*, hammer; *ramus*, branch.] *Appl.* type of trophi with looped manubrium and toothed incus in Rotifer gizzard (*zool.*).

malleus (măl'ĕŭs) *n.* [L. *malleus*, hammer.] A part of the Rotifer mastax or gizzard; one of the chain of auditory ossicles of Mammals; one of the Weberian ossicles of Fishes (*zool.*).

Malpighian (mălpig'iăn) *a.* [After *Malpighi*, of Pisa.] Discovered by or named after Malpighi.

Malpighian body, or **corpuscle**,—in spleen, a nodular mass of lymphoid tissue ensheathing the smaller arteries; in the kidney, a tuft or glomerulus of convoluted capillary blood-vessels enclosed in a dilatation of the uriniferous tubule (*anat.*, *zool.*).

Malpighian layer,—the basal layer of the epidermis next to the true skin (*anat.*).

Malpighian tubes,—slender thread-

like excretory tubes leading into the posterior part of the gut of Insects.

Malpighian tuft,—see **Malpighian corpuscle**.

maltase (môl'tās) *n.* [A.S. *mealt*, malt.] A plant ferment which converts malt-sugar into grape-sugar (*bot.*).

maltose (môl'tōs) *n.* [A.S. *mealt*, malt.] Malt-sugar (*phys.*).

mamelon (măm'êlôn) *n.* [L. *mamilla*, nipple.] A small pimple-like structure in the centre of a tubercle of an Echinoid interambulacral plate (*zool.*).

mamilla (măm'il'ă) *n.* [L. *mamilla*, nipple.] A nipple (*anat.*, *zool.*).

mamillary process or tubercle,—the superior tubercle connected with the transverse processes of the lower thoracic vertebrae (*anat.*).

mamillate (măm'ilât) *a.* [L. *mamilla*, nipple.] Studded with small protuberances.

mamma (măm'ă) *n.* [L. *mamma*, the breast.] The milk-secreting organ of Mammals, functionless in the male (*zool.*).

mammal (măm'ăl) *n.* [L. *mamma*, the breast.] An animal of the class of higher vertebrates of which the females suckle the young (*zool.*).

mammary (măm'ări) *a.* [L. *mamma*, the breast.] *Pert.* the breast; *appl.* arteries, veins, glands, tubules (*anat.*).

mammiferous (mămif'erūs) *a.* [L. *mamma*, the breast; *ferre*, to bear.] Developing mammae; milk-secreting; mammalian (*zool.*).

mandible (măn'dībl) *n.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] The lower jaw of vertebrates, either a single bone or composed of a number; or generally, either jaw; a paired appendage connected with the mouth in Arthropods.

mandibular (măndīb'ulăr) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* the jaw; *appl.* arch, canal, foramen, fossa, nerve, notch (*anat.*).

mandibulate (măndīb'ulât) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] Having a lower jaw; having functional jaws; having mandibles (*zool.*).

mandibuliform (măndīb'ulifōrm) *a.*

[L. *mandibulum*, jaw; *forma*, shape.] Resembling, or used as a mandible; *appl.* certain insect maxillae (*zool.*).

mandibulo-hyoid (măndīb'ulō-h'oid) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw; Gk. *hyoëides*, Y-shaped.] In the region of the mandible and hyoid (*anat.*).

mandibulo-maxillary (măndīb'ulō-măk'silărī, -măksil'-) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* maxillae and mandibles of Arthropods (*zool.*).

manducation (măn'dūkă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *manducare*, to chew.] Chewing; mastication (*phys.*).

maniccate (măn'ikăt) *a.* [L. *manicatus*, sleeved.] Covered with entangled hairs or matted scales (*bot.*).

manna (măn'ă) *n.* [Gk. *manna*, manna.] The hardened exudation of the bark of certain trees (*bot.*); honey-dew secreted by certain Coccidae (*zool.*).

mantle (măn'tl) *n.* [L. *mantellum*, a cloak.] The outer soft fold of integument next the shell of Molluscs; a pallium; a sheath of spongoblast cells; the body-wall of Ascidians (*zool.*).

mantle cavity,—a space between the mantle and body proper (*zool.*).

mantle cell,—a cell of the tapetum or investing tissue of a sporangium (*bot.*).

mantle fibres,—the spindle fibres of a fully formed spindle (*emb.*).

mantle layer,—a layer of the embryonic medulla spinalis representing the future gray columns (*emb.*).

mantle lobes,—dorsal and ventral flaps of the mantle in bivalves (*zool.*).

manual (măn'ŭăl) *n.* [L. *manus*, hand.] A wing-quill borne on the manus or hand of Birds; a primary feather (*zool.*).

manubrial (mănŭ'brīăl) *a.* [L. *manubrium*, handle.] *Pert.* a manubrium; handle-shaped (*zool.*).

manubrium (mănŭ'brīŭm) *n.* [L. *manubrium*, handle.] A cell projecting inwards from the shield of an antheridial globule of Thallophytes (*bot.*); a hypostome or conical elevation at the distal end of a Hydrozoan polyp; the clapper-like portion hanging down from the

under surface of Medusae (*zool.*); the handle-like part of the malleus of the ear; the anterior part of the sternum (*anat.*).

manus (mă'nūs) *n.* [L. *manus*, hand.] The hand, or part of the fore-limb corresponding to it, as found in vertebrates from Amphibia upwards (*zool.*).

manyplies,—the omasus or psalterium, the third chamber of the stomach of Ruminants—so-called from its folded structure (*zool.*).

marcescent (mărsēs'ent) *a.* [L. *marcescere*, to wither.] Withering but not falling off; *appl.* a calyx or corolla persisting after fertilization (*bot.*).

marginal (măr'jināl) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge.] *Pert.* at or near the margin, edge, or border; *appl.* a form of nervation (*bot.*); *appl.* a convolution of the frontal lobe (*anat.*).

marginal organ or vesicle,—a lithocyst (*zool.*).

marginal plates,—the system of plates round the margin of a Chelonian carapace (*zool.*).

marginalia (măr'jină'lă) *n. plu.* [L. *margo*, edge.] Prostalia or defensive spicules on the body surface round the osculum (*zool.*).

marginate (măr'jināt) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge.] Having a distinct margin in structure or colouring.

marginicidal (măr'jinis'dāl) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge; *caedere*, to cut.] Dehiscing by line of union of carpels (*bot.*).

marginiform (măr'jinifōrm) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge; *forma*, shape.] Like a margin or border in appearance or structure.

marginirostral (măr'jinirōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge; *rostrum*, beak.] Forming the edges of a bird's bill (*zool.*).

marmorate (măr'mörāt) *a.* [L. *mar-mor*, marble.] Of marbled appearance.

marrow (măr'ō) *n.* [M.E. *marow*, pith.] The connective tissue filling up the cylindrical cavities in the bodies of long bones, and the spaces of the cancellous tissue, differing in composition in different bones.

marsupial (mărsū'piāl) *a.* [L. *marsupium*, a pouch.] *Pert.* a marsupium; pouch-bearing, as a kangaroo; *appl.* certain bones in connection with the pelvic girdle in certain Mammals.

marsupium (mărsū'piūm) *n.* [L. *marsupium*, pouch.] Any pouch-like structure in which the young of an animal complete their development, such as the abdominal pouch of Marsupials; the gill cavities of bivalves; a recess formed by diverging spines and a supporting membrane in Stelleroids; the structure protecting the acrocyst in Sertularians (*zool.*).

masked (mă'skd) *a.* [F. *masque*, a mask.] Personate, as *appl.* corolla (*bot.*).

masseter (măsē'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *masseter*, one that chews.] The muscle which raises the lower jaw and assists in chewing (*anat.*).

masseteric (măs'ētēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *masseter*, one that chews.] *Pert.* or near the masseter muscle of the cheek; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve (*anat.*).

massula (măs'ulă) *n.* [L. *massa*, mass.] A mass of microspores in a sporangium of certain Pteridophytes; a massed group of microspores in Orchids (*bot.*).

mastax (măs'tăks) *n.* [Gk. *mastax*, the mouth.] The gizzard of Rotifers (*zool.*).

mast cells (**Mastzellen** of Ehrlich),—spheroid or ovoid cells of soft protoplasm, very granular, numerous in parts where fat is being laid down.

mastication (măs'tikă'shūn) *n.* [L. *masticare*, to chew.] Process of chewing food with the teeth till reduced to small pieces or a pulp (*phys.*).

masticatory stomach,—the gastric mill or stomodaeal apparatus of Crustaceans for grinding and straining food material (*zool.*).

mastigium (măstij'ium) *n.* [Gk. *mastigion*, little whip.] A defensive posterior lash of certain insect larvae (*zool.*).

mastigobranchia (măs'tigöbrăng'kiă) *n.* [Gk. *mastigion*, little whip; *branchia*, gills.] The epipodite of

adult Decapoda, a bilobed membranous lamina extending upwards between the gills (*zool.*).

mastoid (mä's'toid) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, resemblance.] Nipple-shaped; *appl.* a process of the temporal bone, also cells, foramen, fossa, notch (*anat.*).

mastoideosquamous (mästoid'ëö-skwä'müs) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, like; L. *squama*, scale.] *Pert.* mastoid and squamous parts of the temporal bone (*anat.*).

mastoidohumeralis (mästoid'öhümër-ä'lis) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, like; L. *humerus*, the humerus.] A muscle of certain quadrupeds connecting mastoid and humerus (*zool.*).

masto-occipital (mä's'tö-öksip'itäl) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; L. *occiput*, the occiput.] *Pert.* occipital bone and the mastoid process of the temporal (*anat.*).

mastoparietal (mä's'töpäri'ëtäl) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; L. *paries*, wall.] *Pert.* the parietal bone and the mastoid process of the temporal (*zool.*).

mastotympanic (mä's'tötimpän'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *tympanon*, drum.] *Appl.* part of the tympanic cavity's boundary in certain Reptiles (*zool.*).

matrix (mä'triks) *n.* [L. *mater*, mother.] The ground substance of connective tissue; the part beneath the body and root of the nail; the uterus (*anat.*); the body upon which a Lichen or Fungus grows (*bot.*).

mattula (mä'tülä) *n.* [L. *matta*, mat.] The fibrous network covering the petiole bases of palms (*bot.*).

maturation (mä'türä'shün) *n.* [L. *maturus*, ripe.] The completion of germ-cell development, consisting of the reduction of the chromatin, usually visible in the polar body formation (*cyt.*).

maxilla (mäksil'ä) *n.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw.] The jaw; part of the upper jaw beyond the premaxilla; an appendage of most Arthropods posterior to the mandible, modified in various ways in adaptation to function and requirements (*zool.*).

maxillary (mäksil'äri) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* or in the region of the maxilla or jaw; *appl.* artery, nerve, process, sinus, tuberosity, vein (*anat.*).

maxillary glands,—paired renal organs opening at the base of the maxilla in Crustacea (*zool.*).

maxilliferous (mäk'silif'ërus) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing maxillae (*zool.*).

maxilliform (mäksil'iförm) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *forma*, shape.] Like a maxilla (*zool.*).

maxillipede (mäksil'ipëd) *n.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *pes*, foot.] An appendage, in one, two, or three pairs, posterior to the maxillae in Arthropods (*zool.*).

maxillodental (mäksil'ödën'täl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* jaws and teeth (*anat.*).

maxillojugal (mäksil'öjoo'gäl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *jugum*, yoke.] *Pert.* jaw and jugal bone (*anat.*).

maxillomandibular (mäksil'ömändib'ülär) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Appl.* arch forming the jaws of primitive Fishes; *pert.* maxilla and mandible (*anat.*).

maxillopalatal (mäksil'öpäl'ätäl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *palatus*, the palate.] *Pert.* jaw and palatal bones; *appl.* a maxillary process of Birds (*zool.*).

maxillopharyngeal (mäksil'öfärin'jčäl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; Gk. *pharynx*, gullet.] *Pert.* lower jaw and pharynx (*anat.*).

maxillo-premaxillary (mäksil'ö-prë-mäksil'äri) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *pre*, before.] *Pert.* the whole of the upper jaw; *appl.* jaw when maxilla and premaxilla are fused (*anat.*).

maxilloturbinal (mäksil'ötür'binal) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *turbo*, whorl.] *Pert.* maxilla and the turbinals; *n.*, a bone arising from the lateral wall of the nasal cavity which supports the sensory epithelium (*anat.*).

maxillula (mäksil'ülä) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *maxilla*, jaw.] A first maxilla in Crustacea when there are more pairs than one (*zool.*).

meatus (mëä'tüs) *n.* [L. *meatus*, a

passage.] A passage or channel, as the acoustic or auditory, and the nasal meatus (*anat.*).

Meckelian cartilage or rod. [After *Meckel*, German anatomist.] The lower jaw of lower vertebrates, and in the higher the axis round which the membrane bones of the jaw are arranged and formed (*anat.*).

Meckel's rod or cartilage.—Meckelian rod or cartilage.

meconidium (mĕk'ōnĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mekon*, poppy.] Sessile or pedicellate extracapsular medusae usually lying on the top of the gonangium of certain Hydroids (*zool.*).

media (mĕ'dĭă) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle.] A middle structure, such as a layer of tissue, a central nervure (*anat.*, *zool.*); as a *plu.*, substances of various kinds, such as bouillon, in which cultures are grown (*biol.*).

mediad (mĕ'dĭăd) *adv.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Towards but not quite in the middle line or axis (*anat.*).

medial (mĕ'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Situated in the middle.

median (mĕ'dĭăn) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Lying or running in the axial plane; intermediate; middle.

mediastinal (mĕ'dĭăs'tĭnăl, -ăstĭ'năl) *a.* [L. *mediastinus*, a servant.] *Pert.* or in the region of the mediastinum; *appl.* cavity, arteries, glands, pleura (*anat.*).

mediastinum (mĕ'dĭăs'tĭnŭm, -ăstĭ'nŭm) *n.* [L. *mediastinum*, servant.] The space between the right and left pleura in and near the median sagittal chest plane; an incomplete vertical septum of the testis (*anat.*).

mediodorsal (mĕ'dĭödôr'săl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *dorsum*, the back.] In the dorsal middle line.

mediopalatine (mĕ'dĭöpăl'ătĭn) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *palatus*, palate.] Between the palatal bones; *appl.* a cranial bone of some Birds (*zool.*).

mediopectoral (mĕ'dĭöpĕk'tôrăl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *pectus*, breast.] *Appl.* the middle part of the sternum (*anat.*).

mediostapedial (mĕ'dĭöstăpĕ'dĭăl) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle; *stapes*, stirrup.] *Pert.* that portion of the columella auris of certain animals external to the stapes (*anat.*).

mediotarsal (mĕ'dĭôtăr'săl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *tarsus*, ankle.] Between the tarsal bones.

medioventral (mĕ'dĭövĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *venter*, the belly.] In the middle ventral line.

medithorax (mĕ'dĭthô'răks) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle; Gk. *thorax*, the breast.] The middle part of the thorax; the mesothorax of Insects (*zool.*).

medium (mĕ'dĭŭm) *n.*, **media** (mĕ'dĭă) *plu.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Any of the structures through which a force acts, as the refracting media of the eyeball (*anat.*); any of the more or less solid substances in which cultures are reared or tissues are propagated (*phys.*).

medulla (mĕdŭl'ă) *n.* [L. *medulla*, marrow, pith.] Marrow of bones; the central part of an organ or tissue (*anat.*); the pith or central portion of a stem (*bot.*).

medulla oblongata,—the posterior portion of the brain continuous with the medulla spinalis, or spinal cord (*anat.*).

medullary (mĕdŭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *medulla*, pith.] *Pert.* or in the region of the medulla; *appl.* axis, artery, lamina, membrane, bone, spaces (*anat.*).

medullary canal or cavity,—the hollow cylindrical portion of a long bone containing marrow (*anat.*); the neurocoel (*emb.*).

medullary groove,—a groove on the surface of the medullary plate, bounded by folds which, growing up, coalesce and convert the groove into a canal; the neurocoel (*emb.*).

medullary keel,—a downward growth towards the archenteron, the rudiment of the central nervous system in the development of certain primitive vertebrates (*emb.*).

medullary layer,—a thick subcortical layer of the thallus of some Lichens (*bot.*).

medullary plate,—the plate-like formation of ectoderm cells bordering the blastopore of early embryo; the earliest rudiment of the nervous system (*emb.*).

medullary rays,—a number of strands of connective tissue extending be

tween the pith and the pericycle (*bot.*).

medullary sheath,—a ring of protoxylems round the pith of certain stems (*bot.*); a layer of white glistening material surrounding the axis cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre (*zool.*).

medullated (mëdülä'tëd) *a.* [L. *medulla*, pith.] Provided with a medullary sheath.

medullated nerve-fibres,—the fibres of the white part of the brain and spinal cord, consisting of an axis-cylinder or neuraxis of primitive fibrillae, surrounded by medullary sheath, which is in turn covered by a delicate membrane, the neurilemma (*anat.*).

medullispinal (mëdül'ispínäl) *a.* [L. *medulla*, pith; *spina*, the spine.] Of the spinal cord.

medusa (mëdū'sä) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa*, one who rules.] A jelly-fish (*zool.*).

medusiform (mëdū'síförm) *a.* [Gk. *Medousa*, Medusa; L. *forma*, shape.] Like a medusa or jelly-fish.

medusoid (mëdū'soid) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa*, Medusa; *eidōs*, like.] A medusa-like free-swimming gonophore of Hydrozoa (*zool.*); *a.*, like a jelly-fish or medusa (*zool.*).

medusome (mëdū'söm) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa*, Medusa; *soma*, body.] A name given to the medusoid stage in the life-history of Obelia (*zool.*).

megagamete (mëg'ägämët) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *gametes*, a spouse.] A rounded cell regarded as an ovum or its equivalent; developed from a megagametocyte after a process akin to maturation (*zool.*).

megagametocyte (mëg'ägämët'ösit) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *gametes*, a spouse; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell developed from a merozoite, and itself giving rise to a megagamete, frequently requiring transference to another host before its development can proceed (*zool.*).

megakaryocyte (mëg'äkär'ösit) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *karyon*, nut; *kytos*, hollow.] A giant-cell of marrow with one large annular lobulated nucleus, containing a number of nucleoli (*anat.*).

megalaesthetes (mëg'alës'thëts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *aisthetikos*, perceptive.] Sensory organs, sometimes in the form of eyes in the Placophora (*zool.*).

megaloblast (mëg'älöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *blastos*, bud.] A large erythroblast (*anat.*).

megalogonidium (mëg'älögönid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *gonos*, offspring.] A large gonidium (*bot.*).

megalopa (mëg'älöpä) *n.* Megalops.

megalopic (mëg'älöp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *ops*, eye.] Belonging to the megalops stage (*zool.*).

megalopore (mëg'älöpör) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *poros*, a channel.] A pore in the dorsal plates in Chiton for placing a megalaesthete in direct communication with the exterior (*zool.*).

megalops (mëg'älöps) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *ops*, eye.] A larval stage of certain Crustaceans, as crabs, conspicuous by large stalked eyes (*zool.*).

megalospheric (mëg'älösfēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *sphaira*, a globe.] Of polythalamous Foraminifer shells, having a megalosphere or large initial chamber (*zool.*).

megamere (mëg'ämēr) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *meros*, part.] One of the large cells formed after the primary divisions of a developing ovum (*emb.*).

meganucleus (mëg'änū'klëüs) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] The larger nucleus, or vegetative nucleus, of the Infusoria (*zool.*).

megasclere (mëg'äsklēr) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *skleros*, hard.] A skeletal spicule of the general supporting framework, as *opp.* a microscleire (*zool.*).

megaspheric (mëg'äsfēr'ik). Megalospheric.

megasporangium (mëg'äspörän'jium) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] A macrospore-producing sporangium (*bot.*).

megaspore (mëg'äspör) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *sporos*, seed.] A larger-sized spore of dimorphic forms in reproduction by spore-formation (*zool.*); the larger spore

- of heterosporous plants, regarded as female; the embryo sac-cell of a seed plant (*bot.*).
- megasporophyll** (měg'ăspō'rōfil) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *sporos*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] A spore-bearing leaf developing megasporangia (*bot.*).
- megatherm** (měg'ăthērm) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *therme*, heat.] A tropical plant (*bot.*).
- megazooïd** (měg'ăzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, like.] The larger zooïd resulting from binary or other fission (*zool.*).
- megazoospore** (měg'ăzō'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed.] A large zoospore, as in the reproduction of certain Radiolaria (*zool.*); a zoogonidium of certain Algae (*bot.*).
- Meibomian glands**,—glands of the eyelid with a sebaceous secretion (*anat.*).
- meiophylly** (mī'ōfil'i) *n.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller; *phyllon*, leaf.] The suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl (*bot.*).
- meiostemonous** (mī'ōstēm'ōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller; *stemon*, a spun thread.] Having fewer stamens than petals or sepals (*bot.*).
- meiotaxy** (mī'ōtāk'sī) *n.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller; *taxis*, arrangement.] Suppression of a whorl or a set of organs (*bot.*).
- meiotic** (mīōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller.] *Appl.* reduction division, which see; also **maiotic** (*cyt.*).
- Meissner's plexus**,—a gangliated plexus of nerve fibres in the submucous coat of the small intestine (*phys.*).
- melanin** (měl'ănīn) *n.* [Gk. *melas*, black.] Black or dark-brown pigment, as of the retina; *cf.* **haemoglobin** (*phys.*).
- melanism** (měl'ănīzm) *n.* [Gk. *melas*, black.] Excessive development of black pigment in skin or body-covering (*biol.*).
- melanocyte** (měl'ănōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *melas*, black; *kytos*, hollow.] A black pigmented lymphocyte (*phys.*).
- melanospermous** (měl'ănōspēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *melas*, black; *sperma*, seed.] *Appl.* seaweeds with dark-coloured spores (*bot.*).
- melanotic** (měl'ănōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *melas*, black.] Having black pigment unusually developed.
- melliferous** (měl'if'ērūs) *a.* [L. *mel*, honey; *ferre*, to carry.] Honey-producing (*bot.*).
- melliphagous** (měl'if'ăgūs) *a.* [L. *mel*, honey; Gk. *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on honey (*zool.*).
- mellisugent** (měl'isū'jēnt) *a.* [L. *mel*, honey; *sugere*, to suck.] Honey-sucking (*zool.*).
- mellivorous** (měl'iv'ōrūs) *a.* [L. *mel*, honey; *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on honey (*zool.*).
- member** (mēm'bēr) *n.* [L. *membrum*, a member.] A limb or organ of the body (*zool.*); a well-defined part or organ of a plant (*bot.*).
- membrana** (mēmbră'nă) *n.* [L. *membrana*, a membrane.] A thin film, skin or layer of tissue covering a part or organ of animal or plant; or a thin skin-like covering of cells or unicellular organisms (*biol.*).
- membranaceous** (mēm'brănă'shūs) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] Of the consistency or having the structure of a membrane (*biol.*).
- membrane** (mēm'brăn),—a membrana, which see.
- membrane bone**,—a bone developing directly from membrane without passing through a cartilage stage (*anat.*).
- membranella** (mēm'brănĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] A flapping or swinging membrane formed by fusion of rows of cilia, found among the Protozoa (*zool.*).
- membraniferous** (mēm'brănif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane; *ferre*, to carry.] Enveloped in or bearing a membrane.
- membranoid** (mēm'brănoïd) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane; Gk. *eidōs*, like.] Resembling membrane.
- membranous** (mēm'brănūs) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] Resembling or consisting of membrane; pliable and semitransparent.
- membranous cranium**,—a mesenchymal investment enclosing the whole brain (*emb.*).
- membranous labyrinth**,—the internal ear, separated from the bony cavi-

- ties by perilymph, and itself containing endolymph (*anat.*).
- membranous vertebral column**,—a continuous sheath of mesoderm, enveloping notochord and neural tube (*emb.*).
- membranula** (mēm'brān'ulā) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *membrana*, membrane.] A concrescence of cilia, as in certain Infusoria (*zool.*).
- membranule** (mēm'brān'ul) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *membrana*, membrane.] A small opaque space, in some dragon-flies' wings, lying close to the body of the insect in the anal area of the wing (*zool.*).
- Mendelian**,—*pert.* law, factor or character which behaves according to the results of Mendel's experiments.
- Mendelism**,—a law or rule governing the inheritance of characters in plants and animals discovered by Gregor Mendel. This principle deals with the inheritance of "unit characters," the presence or absence of one or other of a pair of contrasting characters. It also shows that the offspring of organisms with a pair of contrasting characters will be produced in a definite ratio. From this law we are able to get a more correct and scientific definition of "purity of a breed." It may be extended to deal with groups of characters.
- meningeal** (mēn'injē'āl, mēn'in'jēāl) *a.* [Gk., *meninx*, a membrane.] *Pert.* or in the region of the meninges; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve (*anat.*).
- meninges** (mēn'in'jēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *meninx*, a membrane.] The three membranes enclosing the brain and spinal cord, from without inwards—the dura mater, arachnoid and pia mater (*anat.*).
- meningosis** (mēn'ingō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *meninx*, a membrane.] Attachment by means of membranes.
- meningo-spinal** (mēning'gō-spī'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *meninx*, a membrane; L. *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* the spinal cord membranes (*anat.*).
- meniscus** (mēn'is'kūs) *n.*, **menisci** (mēn'is'kī) *plu.* [Gk. *meniskos*, a little moon.] Interarticular fibro-cartilages found in joints exposed to violent concussion, such as wrist and knee joints (*anat.*).
- mensa** (mēn'sā) *n.* [L. *mensa*, a table.] The chewing surface of a tooth.
- menstruation** (mēn'strooā'shūn) *n.* [L. *mensis*, a month; *struere*, to flow.] A monthly discharge from the female reproductive organs, chiefly in higher mammals (*zool.*).
- mental** (mēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin.] *Pert.* or in the region of the chin; *appl.* foramen, nerve, spines, tubercle, muscle (*anat.*); *pert.* the mentum of insects; *appl.* scale or plate of fish and of reptile (*anat.*).
- mentigerous** (mēntij'ērūs) *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin; *gerere*, to carry.] Supporting or bearing the mentum (*zool.*).
- mentomeckelian** (mēn'tōmēkē'līān) *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin; Ger. *Meckel*, comparative anatomist.] *Appl.* a cartilage bone present in a few lower vertebrates at either side of the union of the two halves of the lower jaw (*zool.*).
- mentum** (mēn'tūm) *n.* [L. *mentum*, chin.] The chin (*anat.*); an undivided mouth-part of Insects, continuous with submentum or gula and posterior to labial palps and palpigers; a projection between the head and foot of some Gastropods (*zool.*).
- mericarp** (mēr'ikārp) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *karpōs*, fruit.] A one-seeded indehiscent part of a schizocarp (*bot.*).
- meridional canal**,—in Ctenophores, a canal extending upwards and downwards beneath a swimming-plate, into which the adradial canals open (*zool.*).
- merism** (mēr'izm) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part.] "A repetition of homologous parts."
- merismatic** (mēr'izmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *merismos*, a partition.] Dividing or separating into cells or segments; consisting of meristem, as merismatic tissue (*bot.*).
- merismoid** (mēr'iz'moid) *a.* [Gk. *merismos*, partition; *eidos*, like.] With branched pileus (*bot.*).
- merispore** (mēr'ispōr) *n.* [Gk. *meros*,

- part; *sporos*, seed.] A segment or spore of a multicellular spore-body (*bot.*).
- meristele** (měr'istěl) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *stela*, pillar.] A separate part of a monostelic stem passing outwards from stele to leaves; the branch of a stele supplying a leaf (*bot.*).
- meristem** (měr'istēm) *n.* [Gk. *meristes*, a divider.] Tissue formed of cells all capable of division, as found at growing points; merismatic or meristematic tissue (*bot.*).
- meristematic** (měr'istēmät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meristes*, a divider.] *Pert.* or consisting of meristem; *appl.* tissue, cells of growing point; merismatic (*bot.*).
- meristic** (měr'is'tik) *a.* [Gk. *meristes*, a divider.] Segmented; divided off into parts (*bot.*).
- meristic variation**,—changes in the number of parts or segments, and in the geometrical relations of the parts; *cf.* **substantive variation** (*biol.*).
- meristogenetic** (měr'is'töjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meristes*, a divider; *genesis*, descent.] Developing from meristem (*bot.*).
- merithallus** (měr'ithäl'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *thallos*, young shoot.] An internode (*bot.*).
- mermaid's purse**,—the horny floating or fixed egg-envelope of skates and sharks (*zool.*).
- meroblastic** (měr'öbläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *blastos*, bud.] *Appl.* ova which undergo only partial segmentation or cleavage in development (*zool.*); developing from part of the oosphere only (*bot.*).
- merocerite** (měr'ös'ērīt) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh; *keras*, horn.] The fourth segment of crustacean antennae (*zool.*).
- merocyte** (měr'ösīt) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *kytos*, hollow.] A nucleus lying in the yolk, directly below the blastoderm in a meroblastic ovum (*cyt.*).
- merogastrula** (měr'ögäs'troolä) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *dim.* of *gaster*, stomach.] The gastrula formed from a meroblastic ovum (*zool.*).
- merogenesis** (měr'öjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Formation of parts; segmentation.
- merognathite** (měr'ögnäth'it) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh; *gnathos*, jaw.] The fourth segment of a crustacean mouth-part (*zool.*).
- merogony** (měr'ög'öni) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *gone*, generation.] Development of normal young of small size, from part of an egg, in which there was no female pronucleus (*zool.*).
- meroistic** (měr'öis'tik) *a.* [Gk. *meros*, part.] *Appl.* certain insect ovaries which produce vitelligenous cells in addition to ova (*zool.*).
- meromorphosis** (měr'ömôr'fösīs) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *morphosis*, change.] Regeneration of a part when the new part is less than that lost (*zool.*).
- meront** (měrönt') *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *ons*, being.] A uninucleate schizont-stage in Neosporidia succeeding the planont-stage, which multiplies by fission (*zool.*).
- meroplankton** (měr'öpläng'ktön) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *planktos*, wandering.] Plankton living only part-time near the surface (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- meropodite** (mēröp'ödīt') *n.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh; *pous*, foot.] The fourth segment of a thoracic appendage in the Crustacea (*zool.*).
- meros** (měrös) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh.] The fourth segment of a crustacean appendage (*zool.*).
- merosomatous** (měr'ösöm'ätūs) *a.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *soma*, body.] *Appl.* ascidiozooids divided into two regions, thorax and abdomen (*zool.*).
- merosome** (měr'ösöm) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *soma*, body.] A body segment, somite, or metamere (*zool.*).
- merosthenic** (měr'östhēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh; *sthenos*, strength.] With unusually developed hindlimbs (*zool.*).
- merotomy** (měröt'ömi) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *temnein*, to cut.] Segmentation or division into parts (*zool.*).
- merozoite** (měr'özö'it) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *zoon*, animal.] A cell, the division-product of a schizont in Sporozoa (*zool.*).
- merozoon** (měr'özö'ön) *n.* [Gk. *meros*,

- part; *zoon*, animal.] A fragment of a unicellular animal containing part of the macronucleus, obtained by artificial division (*zool.*).
- merrythought**,—the furcula of birds, formed by the coalescence of clavicles (*zool.*).
- merus** (mě'rūs) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh.] Meros, which see.
- mesamoeoid** (měs'āmē'boid) *cells*,—nucleated cells of the blood islands from which blood corpuscles are derived (*emb.*).
- mesarch** (měs'árk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *arche*, beginning.] *Appl.* xylem having metaxylem developing in all directions from the protoxylem, characteristic of ferns; having the protoxylem surrounded by metaxylem (*bot.*).
- mesaxonle** (měs'áksōn'ík) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *axon*, axis.] With the line dividing the foot, passing up the middle digit (*zool.*).
- mesencephalon** (měs'ēnkēf'ālōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *en*, in; *kēphale*, head.] The mid-brain, comprising corpora quadrigemina (bigemina) and cerebral peduncles (*anat.*).
- mesenchyma** (měsēng'kīmā) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *engchein*, to pour in.] A mass of tissue, intermediate between ectoderm and endoderm of a gastrula (*emb.*).
- mesenchyme** (měsēng'kīm). Mesenchyma.
- mesenterial** (měs'ēntē'rīāl, mėz'ēntē'rīāl) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* a mesentery; *appl.* filaments of Actinozoa (*zool.*).
- mesenteric** (měs'ēntēr'ík, mėz'ēntēr'ík) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* a mesentery; *appl.* artery, glands, nerves, veins (*anat.*).
- mesenteriole** (měs'ēntēr'īōl, mėz'ēntēr'īōl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *mesenterium*, a mesentery.] A fold of peritoneum derived from the mesentery, retaining the vermiform appendix in position (*anat.*).
- mesenterium** (měs'ēntē'rīūm, mėz'ēntē'rīūm) *n.* [L. *mesenterium*, a mesentery.] A mesentery.
- mesenteron** (měsēn'tērōn) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] The main digestive cavity of Actinozoa and other Coelenterates; the portion of the alimentary canal lined by endoderm (*zool.*).
- mesentery** (měs'ēntēri, mėz'ēntēri) *n.* [L. *mesenterium*, a mesentery.] A peritoneal fold serving to hold the viscera in position: there are three, the mesentery proper, the transverse mesocolon, and the sigmoid mesocolon (*anat.*); a muscular partition, complete or incomplete, extending inwards from the body-wall in Coelenterates (*zool.*).
- mesepimeron** (měs'ēpīm'ērōn) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] The epimeron of the mesothorax of an insect (*zool.*).
- mesethmoid** (měsēth'moid) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidōs*, like.] Between the two ectethmoid bones; *appl.* ethmoid plate of cranium when it ossifies (*anat.*); a median cranial bone of vertebrates (*zool.*).
- mesiad** (mě'ziād) *adv.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle.] Towards or near the middle plane.
- mesial** (mě'ziāl) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle.] In the middle vertical or longitudinal plane.
- mesian** (mě'ziān) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle.] Mesial.
- mesoarium** (měs'ōā'rīūm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *oarion*, a small egg.] A mesovarium.
- mesobenthos** (měs'ōbēn'thōs) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *benthos*, depths.] The animal and plant life of the sea-bottom when the depth is between 100 fathoms and 500 fathoms (*zool.*, *bot.*).
- mesoblast** (měs'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *blastos*, bud.] The mesoderm or middle layer of an embryo (*emb.*).
- mesoblastema** (měs'ōblāstē'mā). Mesoblast.
- mesoblastic** (měs'ōblās'tík) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* or developing from the middle layer (*emb.*).
- mesobranchial** (měs'ōbrāng'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* the middle gill-region, as in Crustacea (*zool.*).
- mesobronchus** (měs'ōbrōng'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *brongchos*,

wind-pipe.] In birds, the main trunk of a bronchus in the lung beyond the ventricle : it gives rise to secondary bronchi (*zool.*).

mesocaecum (měs'ösē'kūm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *L. caecus*, blind.] The mesentery connected with the caecum (*anat.*).

mesocardium (měs'ökâr'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *kardia*, the heart.] An embryonic mesentery binding the heart to the pericardial walls (*emb.*) ; part of the pericardium enclosing veins (venous *m.*) or aorta (arterial *m.*) (*anat.*).

mesocarp (měs'ökârp) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *karpōs*, fruit.] The middle layer of the pericarp or coat of a fruit (*bot.*).

mesocentrous (měs'ösēn'trūs) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *L. centrum*, a centre.] Ossifying from a median centre (*anat.*).

mesochilium (měs'ökīl'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *cheilos*, a lip.] The middle portion of the labellum of orchids (*bot.*).

mesocoel (měs'ösēl) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *kōilos*, hollow.] The second of three main parts of the coelom of Molluscs (*zool.*).

mesocolic (měs'ökōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *kolon*, the large intestine.] *Pert.* the mesocolon ; *appl.* lymph glands (*anat.*).

mesocolon (měs'ökōl'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *kolon*, the large intestine.] A mesentery or fold of peritoneum attaching the colon to the dorsal wall of the abdomen (*anat.*).

mesocoracoid (měs'ökōr'ākoid) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *korax*, crow ; *eidōs*, resemblance.] Situated between hyper- and hypo-coracoid ; *appl.* a middle part of the coracoid arch of certain Fishes (*zool.*).

mesocycle (měs'ösīkl) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *kyklos*, a circle.] A layer of tissue between xylem and phloem of a monostelic stem ; part of the conjunctive tissue of the stele (*bot.*).

mesoderm (měs'ödērm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *derma*, skin.] The mesoblast or embryonic layer lying between the ectoderm and endoderm (*emb.*).

mesodermal (měs'ödēr'māl) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* derived or developing from mesoderm (*emb.*).

mesodesm (měs'ödēzm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *desma*, bond.] Part of the mesocycle (*bot.*).

mesodont (měs'ödōnt) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* stag-beetles having a medium development of mandible projections (*zool.*).

mesogaster (měs'ögās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *gaster*, belly.] The mesentery proper, or fold of peritoneum supporting the stomach (*anat.*).

mesogastric (měs'ögās'trīk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* a mesogaster or mesogastrum ; *pert.* the middle gastric region (*anat.*).

mesogastrum (měs'ögās'triūm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *gaster*, belly.] The mesentery connecting stomach with dorsal abdominal wall in the embryo (*emb.*) ; the middle abdominal region (*anat.*).

mesogloea (měs'öglē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *gloia*, glue.] An intermediate non-cellular layer in Sponges and Coelenterates (*zool.*).

mesognathion (měs'ögnāth'iōn) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *gnathos*, jaw.] The lateral segment of the maxilla, bearing the lateral incisor (*anat.*).

mesohepar (měs'öhē'pār) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *L. hepar*, liver.] The mesentery supporting the liver (*anat.*).

mesohydrophytic (měs'öhi'drōfīt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *hydor*, water ; *phyton*, plant.] Growing in temperate regions but requiring much moisture (*bot.*).

mesolecithal (měs'ölēs'ithāl) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *lekithos*, yolk of egg.] *Appl.* eggs with yolk in the centre (*emb.*).

mesology (měs'öl'ōjt) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *logos*, discourse.] Bio-nomics ; the relation between organism and environment.

mesomere (měs'ömēr) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *meros*, part.] The middle zone of the coelomic pouches in the embryo ; a mesoblastic somite or protovertebra (*emb.*).

- mesometrium** (měs'ömě'triŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *metra*, uterus.] The mesentery of uterus and connecting tubes (*anat.*).
- mesomitosis** (měs'omitō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *mitos*, thread.] Mitosis within the nuclear membrane, without co-operation of cytoplasmic elements; cf. **metamitosis** (*emb.*).
- mesomyodian** (měs'ömīō'diän) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *mys*, a muscle.] *Appl.* birds with muscles of syrinx attached to middle of bronchial semi-rings (*zool.*).
- meson** (měs'ön, mėz'ön) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle.] The central plane, or region of it (*zool.*).
- mesonephric** (měs'öněf'rik) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *nephros*, kidney.] *Pert.* mesonephros, or mid-kidney; *appl.* duct, tubules (*zool.*).
- mesonephridium** (měs'öněfrid'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *nephros*, kidney.] A nephridium or excretory organ of certain invertebrates, derived from mesoblast (*zool.*).
- mesonephros** (měs'öněf'rös) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *nephros*, kidney.] The intermediate part of the excretory organ in vertebrate embryos—it becomes the functional kidney in lower Craniata, it atrophies in the higher forms (*zool.*); the Wolffian body (*anat.*).
- mesonotum** (měs'önō'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *noton*, the back.] The dorsal part of an insect mesothorax (*zool.*).
- mesoparapteron** (měs'öpäräp'tērön) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *para*, beside; *pteron*, wing.] The small sclerite of the mesothorax of insects (*zool.*).
- mesopetalum** (měs'öpět'älŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *petalon*, a petal.] The labellum or lip of an orchid (*bot.*).
- mesophragma** (měs'öfräg'mă) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *phragma*, a fence.] A chitinous piece descending into interior of insect body with post-scutellum for base (*zool.*).
- mesophryon** (měs'öfriön) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *ophrys*, an eyebrow.] The elevated median head-region of Trilobites (*pal.*).
- mesophyll** (měs'öfil) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *phyllon*, leaf.] The internal parenchyma of a leaf (*bot.*).
- mesophyte** (měs'öfit) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *phyton*, plant.] A plant thriving in temperate climates with a normal amount of moisture (*bot.*).
- mesoplankton** (měs'öpläng'ktön) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *planktos*, wandering.] Floating animal and plant life from a hundred fathoms downwards.
- mesoplast** (měs'öpläst) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *plastos*, moulded.] A cell nucleus (*cyt.*).
- mesoplastron** (měs'öpläs'trön) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; F. *plastron*, breast-plate.] A plate between hyo- and hypo-plastron of certain Turtles (*zool.*).
- mesopleuron** (měs'öploō'rön) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *pleura*, side.] A lateral part of an insect mesothorax (*zool.*).
- mesopodial** (měs'öpō'diäl) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* a mesopodium (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- mesopodium** (měs'öpō'diŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *pous*, foot.] The leaf-stalk or petiole region of a leaf (*bot.*); the middle part of a molluscan foot (*zool.*).
- mesopraescutum** (měs'öprēs'kŭ'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *prae*, before; *scutum*, a shield.] The praescutum of mesothorax in Insects (*zool.*).
- mesopterygium** (měs'öptērīj'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *pterygion*, a little wing or fin.] The middle of three basal pectoral fin-cartilages in recent Elasmobranchs (*zool.*).
- mesopterygoid** (měs'öptērīgoid) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *pteryx*, a wing; *eidos*, resemblance.] The middle of three pterygoid bone elements of Teleosts; the ectopterygoid (*zool.*).
- mesorchium** (měs'ör'kiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *orchis*, a testicle.] The mesentery supporting the testis, attached to dorsal abdominal wall in mammalian embryos; suspensory in adult Fishes (*zool.*).
- mesorectum** (měs'örēk'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *rectus*, straight.] The mesentery supporting the rectum (*anat.*).
- mesorhinal** (měs'ör'inä) *a.* [Gk.

- mesos*, middle ; *rhis*, nose.] Between the nostrils (*zool.*).
- mesorhinium** (měs'orin'ium) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *rhis*, nose.] The internarial surface region of a bird's bill (*zool.*).
- mesosalpinx** (měs'osal'pings) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *salpinx*, a trumpet.] The portion of supporting ligament stretching from uterine tube to the level of the ovary (*anat.*).
- mesoscapula** (měs'oskăp'ulă) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *L. scapula*, shoulder-blade.] The scapular spine (*anat.*).
- mesoscutellum** (měs'oskutěl'um) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *L. scutellum*, a small shield.] The scutellum of insect's mesothorax (*zool.*).
- mesoscutum** (měs'oskŭ'tum) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *L. scutum*, a shield.] The scutum of insect's mesothorax (*zool.*).
- mesosoma** (měs'osō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *soma*, body.] The middle part of the body ; the praeabdomen of Arthropods, or anterior broader part of abdomen (*zool.*).
- mesosperm** (měs'ospĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *sperma*, seed.] The integument investing the nucellus of an ovule (*bot.*).
- mesospore** (měs'ospōr) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *sporos*, seed.] The intermediate of three spore coats ; a resting-spore stage (*bot.*).
- mesosporium** (měs'ospō'rium). Meso-spore.
- mesostate** (měs'ostăt) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *stasis*, a standing.] An intermediate stage in metabolism (*phys.*).
- mesostereom** (měs'ostĕr'ĕom) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *stereos*, solid.] The middle layer of thecal plates of Cystidea (*zool.*).
- mesosternebra** (měs'ostĕr'nĕbră) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *sternon*, breast-bone.] A part of the developing mesosternum (*emb.*).
- mesosternum** (měs'ostĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *L. sternum*, breast-bone.] The middle part of the sternum of vertebrates ; the gladiolus (*anat.*) ; the sternum of the mesothorax of Insects (*zool.*).
- mesostethium** (měs'ostĕthiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *stethos*, the chest.] A mesosternum (*zool.*).
- mesostylous** (měs'östil'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *stylos*, pillar.] Having styles of intermediate length ; *appl.* heterostylous flowers (*bot.*).
- mesotarsal** (měs'ôtăr'săl) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *L. tarsus*, ankle-joint.] *Pert.* a mesotarsus of an Insect (*zool.*).
- mesotarsus** (měs'ôtăr'sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *L. tarsus*, ankle-joint.] A middle-limb tarsus of insects (*zool.*).
- mesothecium** (měs'ôthĕ'siŭm, -shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *theke*, cup.] The middle investing layer of an anther-sac (*bot.*).
- mesothelium** (měs'ôthĕ'liŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *thele*, nipple.] Mesoderm bounding the primitive coelom and giving rise to muscular and connective tissue (*anat.*).
- mesotherm** (měs'ôthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *therme*, heat.] A plant thriving in a moderate heat (*bot.*).
- mesothoracic** (měs'ôthōră'sĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *thorax*, chest.] *Pert.* or in the region of the mesothorax ; *appl.* a spiracle of Insects (*zool.*).
- mesothorax** (měs'ôthō'răks) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *thorax*, chest.] The middle segment of the thoracic region of Insects (*zool.*).
- mesotriaene** (měs'ôtri'ĕn) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *triaina*, a trident.] An aberrant type of triaene spicule (*zool.*).
- mesotrochal** (měs'ôt'rōkăl) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *trochos*, wheel.] *Appl.* an annulate larva with cirlet of cilia round the middle of the body (*zool.*).
- mesotympanic** (měs'ôtĭmpăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *tŭmpanon*, a drum.] The symplectic ; one of the bones in the suspensory apparatus of the lower jaw in Fishes (*zool.*).
- mesovarium** (měs'ôvăr'ium) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *L. ovarium*, an ovary.] The mesentery of the ovary ; suspensory mesentery of Fishes (*zool.*, *anat.*).
- mesoventral** (měs'ôvĕn'trăl) *a.* [Gk.

mesos, middle; L. *venter*, belly.] In the middle ventral region.

Mesozoic (mēs'ōzō'ik) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *zoe*, life.] The middle or secondary group of rock-systems (*pal.*).

metabiosis (mēt'ābiō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *bios*, life.] Condition in which one organism lives only after another has prepared its environment and died (*biol.*).

metabolic (mēt'ābōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *ballein*, to throw.] Changeable; *appl.* chemical changes occurring in living organism; metamorphosing (*biol.*).

metabolin (mētāb'ōlin) *n.* [Gk. *metabole*, change.] A product of metabolism (*phys.*).

metabolism (mētāb'ōlizm) *n.* [Gk. *metabole*, change.] The chemical change, constructive and destructive, occurring in living organisms (*biol.*).

metabranhial (mēt'ābrāng'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* or in the region of the posterior gill region (*zool.*).

metacarpal (mēt'ākār'pāl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *carpus*, the wrist.] *Pert.* the metacarpus; *appl.* bones, articulations, etc. (*anat.*).

metacarpophalangeal (mēt'ākār'pō-fālān'jēāl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *carpus*, wrist; Gk. *phalanx*, series.] *Appl.* the articulations between metacarpals and phalanges (*anat.*).

metacarpus (mēt'ākār'pūs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *carpus*, wrist.] The skeletal part of the hand between wrist and fingers, consisting of five cylindrical bones (*anat.*).

metachromatinic grains, — chromatoid bodies found in cells very similar to chromatin in properties and characteristics (*cyt.*).

metachrosis (mēt'ākro'sis) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *chrosis*, colouring.] Ability to change colour by expansion of pigment cells, as in some Fishes and Reptiles (*zool.*).

metacneme (mēt'āknēm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *kneme*, the tibia.] A secondary mesentery of Zoantharia (*zool.*).

metacoel (mēt'āsēl) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *koilos*, hollow.] The third and posterior part of the coelom of Molluscs (*zool.*).

metacone (mēt'ākōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *konos*, cone.] The postero-external cusp of an upper molar (*zool.*).

metaconid (mēt'ākō'nid) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *konos*, cone; *eidos*, resemblance.] The postero-internal cusp of a lower molar (*zool.*).

metaconule (mēt'ākō'nūl) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *konos*, cone.] The posterior secondary cusp of an upper molar (*zool.*).

metacoracoid (mēt'ākōr'ākoid) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *korax*, crow; *eidos*, resemblance.] The posterior part of the coracoid (*zool.*).

metacromion (mēt'ākro'miōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] A posterior branch-process of the acromion-process of the scapular spine (*zool.*).

metadiscoidal (mēt'ādiskoid'āl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *diskos*, a quoit; *eidos*, resemblance.] *Appl.* placenta in which the villi are at first scattered and later restricted to a disc, as in man and monkey (*zool.*).

metadromous (mētād'rōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *dromos*, a running.] With primary veins of a segment arising from the upper side of the midrib (*bot.*).

metaesthetism (mētēs'thētizm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *aisthetos*, perceptible by the senses.] The doctrine that "consciousness is a product of the evolution of matter and force."

metagastric (mēt'āgās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* the posterior gastric region (*zool.*).

metagastrula (mēt'āgās'troolā) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *gaster*, belly.] A modified form of gastrula (*zool.*).

metagenesis (mēt'ājēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *genesis*, descent.] Alternation of generations, which see.

metakinesis (mēt'ākīnē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *kinein*, to move.] The middle stage of mitosis, during which the chromosomes are grouped in the equatorial plate (*cyt.*).

metaloph (mēt'ālōf) *n.* [Gk. *meta*,

- after; *lophos*, a crest.] The posterior crest of a molar, uniting metacone, metaconule, and hypocone (*zool.*).
- metamere** (mēt'āmēr) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *meros*, part.] A body segment (*zool.*).
- metamerie** (mēt'āmēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *meros*, part.] *Pert.* metamerism or segmentation (*zool.*).
- metamerism** (mētām'ērizm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *meros*, part.] The condition of a body divided up into segments more or less alike; segmentation; zonal symmetry (*zool.*).
- metamerized** (mētām'ērīzd) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *meros*, part.] Segmented (*zool.*).
- metamitosis** (mēt'āmītō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *mitos*, thread.] Mitosis in which cytoplasmic and nuclear elements are both affected; *cf.* mesomitosis.
- metamorphosis** (mēt'āmôr'fōsis) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, beyond; *morphe*, form.] Change of form and structure undergone by an animal from embryo to adult stage, as in Insects (*zool.*); interference with normal symmetry in flowers (*bot.*); internal chemical change (*phys.*).
- metamps** (mētāmp's, mē'tāmps) *n. plu.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *morphe*, form.] Different forms of the same species, as in certain Sponges (*zool.*).
- metanauplius** (mēt'ānōp'liūs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *nauplius*, a kind of shell-fish.] The larval stage of Crustacea succeeding the nauplius stage (*zool.*).
- metanephric** (mēt'ānēf'rik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *nephros*, a kidney.] *Pert.* or in the region of the hind-kidney (*emb.*).
- metanephros** (mēt'ānēf'rōs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *nephros*, a kidney.] The organ arising behind the mesonephros and replacing it as the functional kidney of fully-developed amniotes (*zool.*).
- metanotum** (mēt'ānō'tum) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *noton*, back.] The notum or tergum of the metathorax of Insects (*zool.*).
- metanucleus** (mēt'ānū'klēūs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *nucleus*, a kernel.] A term *appl.* by Haecker to the egg-nucleus after its extrusion from the germinal vesicle (*cyt.*).
- metapeptone** (mēt'āpēptōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *peptos*, cooked.] A product of the action of gastric juice on albumins (*phys.*).
- metaphase** (mēt'āfaz) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phainein*, to appear.] The stage in mitosis in which the chromosomes are split up in the equatorial plate (*cyt.*).
- metaphery** (mētāf'ēri) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, beyond; *pherein*, to bear.] Displacement of organs (*bot.*).
- metaphloem** (mēt'āflō'ēm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phloos*, bark.] The phloem of secondary xylem (*bot.*).
- metaphragma** (mēt'āfrāg'mā) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phragma*, a fence.] An internal metathoracic septum in Insects (*zool.*).
- metaphyte** (mēt'āfit) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phyton*, plant.] A multicellular plant (*bot.*).
- metaplasia** (mēt'āplā'ziā) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *plasis*, moulding.] Conversion of tissue from one form to another, as in ossification (*phys.*).
- metaplasia** (mētāp'lāsīs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *plasis*, moulding.] The mature period in the life of an individual (*phys.*).
- metaplasma** (mēt'āplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *plasma*, something moulded.] The lifeless ingredients of protoplasm, as *opp.* to the living material (*cyt.*).
- metaplastic** (mēt'āplāst'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *plastos*, moulded.] *Pert.* metaplasia or metaplasma (*cyt.*).
- metaplastic bodies**, — grains or granules of protoplasm which are stages or products of metabolism and not true protoplasm (*cyt.*).
- metapleural** (mēt'āploō'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pleura*, a side.] Posteriorly and laterally situated; *pert.* a metapleure or metapleuron (*zool.*).
- metapleure** (mēt'āploor) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pleura*, a side.] An abdominal or ventro-lateral fold of integument of certain of the lowest vertebrates (*zool.*).
- metapleuron** (mēt'āploor'ōn) *n.* [Gk.

- meta*, after; *pleura*, a side.] The pleuron of an insect metathorax (*zool.*).
- metapneustic** (mět'äpnü'stik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pneuma*, breath.] Appl. insect larvae with only the terminal pair of spiracles (*zool.*).
- metapodeon** (mět'äpō'dēön) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] That part of an insect's abdomen behind the petiole or podeon (*zool.*).
- metapodeum** (mět'äpō'dēüm). *Meta-* *podeon*.
- metapodial** (mět'äpō'diäl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* a metapodeon or metapodium (*zool.*).
- metapodium** (mět'äpō'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] The posterior portion of a molluscan foot; the portion of the foot between tarsus and digits; in four-footed animals, the metacarpus and metatarsus (*zool.*).
- metapolar cells**,—the second circlet of cells of the polar cap of the rhombogen of Rhombozoa.
- metapophysis** (mět'äpōf'isís) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] A prolongation of a vertebral articular process developed in certain vertebrates (*zool.*); the mammillary process (*anat.*).
- metapore** (mět'äpōr) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *poros*, a channel.] The medial aperture in the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain; Magendie's foramen (*anat.*).
- metapostscutellum** (mět'äpōstskütēl'üm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *post*, after; *scutellum*, a small shield.] The post-scutellum of an insect metathorax (*zool.*).
- metapraescutum** (mět'äprēskütüm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *prae*, before; *scutum*, shield.] The praescutum of an insect meta-thorax (*zool.*).
- metapterygium** (mět'äptērī'üm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pterygion*, a little wing.] The posterior basal fin-cartilage or bone, either pectoral or pelvic, of recent Elasmobranchs (*zool.*).
- metapterygoid** (mět'äptērīgoid) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, resemblance.] The posterior of three pterygoid elements in certain lower vertebrates (*zool.*).
- metarachis** (mět'ärāk'is) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *rhachis*, a spine.] The face of Pennatulacea which coincides with the sulcar aspect of the terminal zooid, otherwise the so-called dorsal surface (*zool.*).
- metascutellum** (mět'äskütēl'üm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *scutellum*, a small shield.] The scutellum of an insect metathorax (*zool.*).
- metascutum** (mět'äskütüm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *scutum*, shield.] The scutum of an insect metathorax (*zool.*).
- metasitism** (mět'äsīt'izm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sitos*, food.] The acquisition of a cannibalistic mode of life (*zool.*).
- metasoma** (mět'äsō'mä) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *soma*, body.] The posterior body-region of Arachnids (*zool.*).
- metasomatic** (mět'äsōmät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *soma*, body.] *Pert.* or situated in the metasoma (*zool.*).
- metasperm** (mět'äspērm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sperma*, seed.] A plant having seeds in a closed ovary; an angiosperm (*bot.*).
- metastasis** (mětäs'täsís) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *stasis*, standing.] Metabolism; transference of function from one organ to another (*phys.*).
- metastatic** (mět'ästät'ik) *life-history*—that of certain Trematodes in which the young form after entering the intermediate host, metamorphoses into the adult, after which the intermediate host is swallowed by the final host (*zool.*).
- metasternum** (mět'ästēr'nüm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sternon*, breast-bone.] The sternum of insect metathorax; the posterior sternal part of Anura; the xiphoid or ensiform process, the posterior part of the sternum of higher vertebrates (*zool.*).
- metasthenic** (mět'ästhen'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sthenos*, strength.] With well-developed posterior part of the body (*zool.*).
- metastigmate** (mět'ästīg'mät) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *stigma*, mark.] Having posterior tracheal openings or stigmata, as in Mites (*zool.*).
- metastoma** (mět'ästō'mä) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *stoma*, mouth.] The two-lobed lower lip of Crustacea (*zool.*).

- metatarsal** (mět'átár'sál) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *tarsus*, the ankle.] In the region of the tarsus; *appl.* arteries, veins, etc.; *pert.* the metatarsal bones (*zool.*, *anat.*).
- metatarsophalangeal** (mět'átár'só-fálán'jáál) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *tarsus*, ankle; Gk. *phalanx*, troop.] *Appl.* articulations between the metatarsus and phalanges of the foot (*anat.*).
- metatarsus** (mět'átár'sūs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *tarsus*, ankle.] The part of the foot between the ankle and toes (*anat.*).
- metathalamus** (mět'áthál'ámūs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *thalamos*, chamber.] The geniculate bodies of the brain (*anat.*).
- metathorax** (mět'áthō'ráks) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *thorax*, the chest.] The posterior segment of the thorax of Insects (*zool.*).
- metatrophic** (mět'átrōf'ík) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *trophe*, nourishment.] Living on decaying organic matter (*bot.*).
- metaxylem** (mět'ázi'lēm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *xylon*, wood.] Secondary xylem with thick walled cells (*bot.*).
- metazoea** (mět'ázō'ěä) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *zoe*, life.] A larval stage of Crustacea between zoea and megalopa stages (*zool.*).
- metazoon** (mět'ázō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *zoon*, animal.] A multicellular animal (*zool.*).
- metencephalon** (mět'énkěf'álōn, -sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *en*, in; *kephale*, head.] The hind-brain or cerebellum.
- metenteron** (mětěn'těrōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *enteron*, gut.] An intermesenteric chamber of a sea-anemone or other Coelenterate (*zool.*).
- metepimeron** (mět'ěpīm'ěrōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] The epimeron of an insect metathorax (*zool.*).
- metepisternum** (mět'ěpistěr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *epi*, upon; *sternon*, breast-bone.] The episternum of an insect metathorax (*zool.*).
- methaemoglobin** (mět'hě'mōglō'bín) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *haima*, blood; L. *globus*, a globe.] A product of blood decomposition (*phys.*).
- metochy** (mět'ōkí) *n.* [Gk. *metoche*, a sharing.] The relationship between a neutral guest insect and its host (*zool.*).
- metoecious** (mětě'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *oikos*, a house.] Metoxenous or heteroecious (*bot.*).
- metope** (mět'ōpē) *n.* [Gk. *metopon*, forehead.] The middle frontal portion of a Crustacean (*zool.*).
- metopic** (mět'ōp'ík) *a.* [Gk. *metopon*, forehead.] *Pert.* the forehead; *appl.* the frontal suture (*anat.*).
- metosteon** (mětōs'těōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *osteon*, bone.] A posterior sternal ossification in birds (*zool.*).
- metovum** (mětō'vūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *ovum*, an egg.] An egg-cell surrounded by nutritive material (*cyt.*).
- metoxenous** (mětōk'sěnūs) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *xenos*, a guest.] Parasitic on different hosts at different stages in life-history (*bot.*).
- micella** (misě'lä) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *mica*, morsel.] An ultimate supra-molecular unit of a cell. See **hypothetical units**.
- micraesthetes** (míkrěs'thěts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *aesthetikos*, perceptive.] The smaller sensory organs of Placophora (*zool.*).
- microbe** (mí'krōb) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *bios*, life.] A bacterium; a micro-organism.
- microbiology** (mí'krōbīōl'ojí) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] Bacteriology.
- microcalthrops** (mí'krōkál'thrōps) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; A.S. *coltraepp*, a kind of thistle.] A primitive tetraxon, or euaster with four persistent rays (*zool.*).
- microcentrum** (mí'krōsěn'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; L. *centrum*, centre.] The dynamic centre of a cell composed of centrosomes (*cyt.*).
- microconjugant** (mí'krōkōn'joogánt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; L. *conjugare*, to unite.] A motile ciliated free-swimming conjugant or gamete which attaches itself to a macroconjugant and fertilizes it (*zool.*).
- microconidium** (mí'krōkōnīd'ium) *n.*

- [Gk. *mikros*, small; *konis*, dust.] A comparatively small conidium (*bot.*).
- microcyst** (mī'krōsīst) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *kystis*, bladder.] A resting-spore stage of slime Fungi (*bot.*).
- microcytase** (mī'krōsītās) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *kytos*, hollow.] The enzyme of microphages or smaller leucocytes (*phys.*).
- microcytes** (mī'krōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *kytos*, hollow.] Blood-corpuscles about half the size of erythrocytes, numerous in diseased conditions (*phys.*).
- microdont** (mī'krōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *odous*, a tooth.] With comparatively small teeth (*zool.*).
- microgamete** (mī'krōgāmēt') *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *gametes*, a spouse.] The smaller of two conjugant gametes, regarded as male (*zool.*).
- microgametocyte** (mī'krōgāmētōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *gametes*, a spouse; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell developed from a merozoite in certain Protozoa, and giving rise to a microgamete (*zool.*).
- microgamy** (mī'krōgāmī) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *gamos*, marriage.] Syngamy between the smallest individuals, produced by fission or gemmation, as in Foraminifers (*zool.*).
- microgonidium** (mī'krōgōnīdīūm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *gonos*, offspring.] A comparatively small gonidium (*bot.*); a male gamont or gametocyte (*zool.*).
- micromere** (mī'krōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *meros*, part.] A cell of the upper or animal hemisphere in meroblastic and other eggs (*emb.*).
- micromerozoite** (mī'krōmērōzōīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *meros*, part; *zoon*, animal.] A cell derived from a microschizont and developing into a gametocyte in Haemosporidia (*zool.*).
- micromesentery** (mī'krōmēs'ēntērī) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] A secondary incomplete mesentery in Zoantharia (*zool.*).
- micron** (mī'krōn) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small.] One-thousandth part of a millimetre, symbol μ , used in measurement of diameters of corpuscles, etc. (*phys.*).
- micront** (mī'krōnt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *ons*, being.] A small cell formed by schizogony, itself giving rise to microgametes in Neosporidia (*zool.*).
- micronucleus** (mī'krōnū'klēūs) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; L. *nucleus*, a kernel.] The smaller nucleus of many Protozoa, lying in close proximity to the meganucleus (*zool.*).
- micro-organism** (mī'krō-ōr'gānīzm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *organon*, an instrument.] A microscopic organism; a bacterium or microbe.
- microphages** (mī'krōfājēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phagein*, to eat.] Leucocytes possessing the enzyme microcytase (*phys.*).
- microphagocyte** (mī'krōfājōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phagein*, to eat; *kytos*, hollow.] A microphage or small phagocyte of blood (*phys.*).
- microphyllous** (mī'krōfīl'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phyllon*, leaf.] With small leaves (*bot.*).
- microphyte** (mī'krōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phyton*, plant.] A microscopic plant (*bot.*).
- microphytology** (mī'krōfītōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phyton*, plant; *logos*, discourse.] The science of microphytes; vegetable bacteriology (*bot.*).
- micropodous** (mī'krōp'ōdūs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pous*, foot.] With rudimentary or small foot or feet.
- micropore** (mī'krōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *poros*, a channel.] A small pore in a Chiton shell containing a sense-organ (*zool.*).
- micropterism** (mī'krōp'tērīzm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pteron*, wing.] Condition of having unusually small wings, as in some insects (*zool.*).
- micropterous** (mī'krōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pteron*, a wing.] Having small hind wings invisible till tegmina are expanded, as in some insects; with small or rudimentary fins (*zool.*).
- micropyle** (mī'krōpīl) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pyle*, a gate.] The aperture for admission of pollen-tube at the

- ovule apex (*bot.*); the aperture in the egg-membrane for admission of spermatozoon; a pore in the spongin-coat of Sponges for escape of gemmules (*zool.*).
- micropyle apparatus**, — raised processes or porches, sometimes of very elaborate structure, developed round the micropyle of certain insect eggs (*zool.*).
- microrhabdus** (mī'krōrāb'dūs) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *rhabdos*, a rod.] A minute monaxon or rod-like spicule (*zool.*).
- microschizont** (mī'krōshī'zōnt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *schizein*, to cut.] A male schizont of certain Protozoa (*zool.*).
- microscelere** (mī'krōsklēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sklēros*, hard.] One of sponge spicules found lying scattered freely in the tissues (*zool.*).
- microseptum** (mī'krōsēp'tūm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *L. septum*, partition.] An incomplete mesentery of Zoantharia (*zool.*).
- microsmatic** (mī'krōsmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *osme*, smell.] With feebly-developed sense of smell (*phys.*).
- microsome** (mī'krōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *soma*, body.] The granule of protoplasm as opposed to the ground-substance (*cyt.*).
- microsphere** (mī'krōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sphaira*, a globe.] The initial chamber of Foraminifera when very small (*zool.*).
- microspheric** (mī'krōsfēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sphaira*, a globe.] *Appl.* Foraminifera when the initial chamber of the shell is small (*zool.*).
- microsporangium** (mī'krōspōrān'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium bearing a number of microspores (*bot.*).
- microspore** (mīkrōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed.] The spore developed in a microsporangium of heterosporous plants (*bot.*); a smaller anisospore of Sarcodina (*zool.*).
- microsporophore** (mī'krōspō'rōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A microsporangium (*bot.*).
- microsporophyll** (mī'krōspō'rōfil) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] A microsporangium-bearing leaf (*bot.*).
- microsporozyte** (mī'krōspō'rōzō'it) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] A smaller endogenous sporozoite of Sporozoa (*zool.*).
- microstome** (mī'krōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *stoma*, mouth.] A small opening or orifice (*zool.*).
- microstylospore** (mī'krōstī'lōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *stylos*, pillar; *sporos*, a seed.] A comparatively small stylospore (*bot.*).
- microstylous** (mī'krōstī'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *stylos*, pillar.] Having short styles; *appl.* heterostylous flowers (*bot.*).
- microtherm** (mī'krōthērm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *therme*, heat.] A plant of the north temperate zone (*bot.*).
- microtype** (mī'krōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *L. typus*, type.] The normal arrangement of mesenteries in Anthozoa (*zool.*).
- microzooid** (mī'krōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] A free-swimming motile ciliated bud of Vorticella and other Protozoa (*zool.*).
- microzoospore** (mī'krōzō'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed.] A small planogamete (*bot.*); a small anisospore of Radiolarians (*zool.*).
- microzymba** (mī'krōzī'mā) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *zyme*, leaven.] A biophore or idioblast, a hypothetical ultimate unit (*biol.*).
- microzyme** (mī'krōzīm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *zyme*, leaven.] A microorganism of fermenting or decomposing liquids (*phys.*).
- mid-body**, — a cell plate or group of granules in the equatorial region of the spindle in the anaphase of mitosis (*cyt.*).
- mid-brain**, — the middle zone of the primitive or embryonic brain; the mesencephalon of adults, consisting of the cerebral peduncles, the corpora quadrigema, and the aqueductus Sylvii (*anat.*).

mid-rib,—the large central vein of a leaf, the continuation of the petiole (*bot.*).

midriff (mĭd'rif) *n.* [A.S. *mid*, middle; *hrif*, the belly.] The diaphragm or muscular partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities (*anat.*, *zool.*).

Miescher's tubes,—see **Rainey's tubes**.

migration (mĭgrā'shūn) *n.* [L. *migrare*, to transfer.] Change of habitat, according to climate or food-supply, observable chiefly in birds, also in reindeer, bats, certain fishes, etc. (*zool.*).

migratory cell,—an amoeboid cell or leucocyte of the blood.

miliary (mĭl'ġārĭ) *a.* [L. *milium*, millet.] Of granular appearance; small and numerous (*zool.*).

milk-teeth,—the first dentition of Mammals, shed soon after or before birth.

milt (mĭlt) *n.* [A.S. *milte*, the spleen.] The spleen.

milt (mĭlt) *n.* [A corruption of milk, due to confusion with milt, the spleen.] The soft roe, or male generative organ of Fishes.

mimetic (mĭmēt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mimetikos*, imitative.] *Appl.* animals and plants which practise mimicry (*biol.*).

mimic (mĭm'ĭk) *v.* [Gk. *mimikos*, imitating.] To assume, usually for protection, the habits, colour, or structure of another organism (*zool.*).

mimicry (mĭm'ĭkrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mimikos*, imitative.] Assumption of resemblance in colour or structure as a means of self-protection (*biol.*).

mine (mĭn) *n.* [L. *minare*, to conduct.] A tunnel or gallery constructed by an insect (*zool.*).

minimus (mĭn'ĭmūs) *n.* [L. *minimus*, least.] The fifth digit of hand or foot.

Miocene (mĭ'ōsēn) *a.* [Gk. *meion*, less; *kainos*, recent.] *Appl.* the eleventh of the thirteen rock-systems, and belonging to the Cainozoic or Tertiary group (*pal.*).

miostemonous,—meiostemonous (*bot.*).

miracidium (mĭr'āsĭd'ĭūm) *n.* [Gk.

dim. of *meirakion*, a stripling.] The ciliated embryo or youngest stage in the life-history of a Trematode (*zool.*).

mitochondria (mĭt'ōkōn'drĭā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread; *chondros*, grain.] Ergastoplasmic granulations of protozoan protoplasm; spheroplasts (*zool.*); a rounded mass of granules or fibrils near the nucleus of pancreas cells (*anat.*).

mitochondrial sheath,—an envelope containing mitochondrial granules sheathing the spiral thread of a spermatozoan body or connecting piece (*emb.*).

mitome (mĭt'ōm) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread.] The reticulum of cell-protoplasm, as opposed to ground-substance (*biol.*).

mitosis (mĭt'ō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread; *schizein*, to cleave.] Indirect nuclear division; mitosis (*cyt.*).

mitosome (mĭt'ō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread.] Indirect or karyokinetic nuclear division, with chromosome-formation, spindle-formation, and with or without centrosome activity, and final reduction of the chromosomes (*cyt.*).

mitosome (mĭt'ō'sōm) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread; *soma*, body.] A body arising from the spindle-fibres of secondary spermatocytes, eventually said to form the connecting piece and tail envelope of the spermatozoon (*zool.*).

mitotic (mĭt'ōt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread.] *Pert.* or produced by mitosis; *appl.* division, figure, phase (*biol.*).

mitra (mĭ'trā) *n.* [L. *mitra*, head-band.] A helmet-shaped part of calyx or corolla; the mitriform pileus of certain Fungi (*bot.*).

mitral cells,—pyramidal cells with thick basal dendrites, found in the molecular layer of the olfactory bulb (*anat.*).

mitral valve,—the bicuspid valve, guarding the left auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart (*anat.*).

mitriform (mĭt'rif'ōrm) *a.* [L. *mitra*, head-band; *forma*, shape.] Mitre-shaped.

mixipterygium (mĭk'sĭptērĭj'ĭūm) *n.*

- [Gk. *mixis*, mixing; *pterygion*, a little wing or fin.] The clasper of male Elasmobranchs, the medial lobe of the pelvic fin (*zool.*).
- mixotrophic** (miks'otröf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mixis*, mixing; *trephein*, to nourish.] Combining holophytic with saprophytic nutrition (*zool.*); obtaining part of the nourishment from an outside source; partly parasitic (*bot.*).
- modiolus** (mödr'ölüs) *n.* [L. *modiolus*, a small measure.] The conical central axis of the cochlea of the ear (*anat.*).
- molar** (mö'lär) *a.* [L. *molere*, to grind.] Adapted for grinding, as *appl.* teeth; *appl.* certain buccal glands (*anat.*).
- molecular hypothesis**,—the supposition that muscle and nerve are composed of molecules or particles, like the molecules of a magnet, with positive and negative surfaces (*phys.*).
- molecular layer**,—the external layer of the cortex of cerebrum and cerebellum; a layer of the olfactory bulb (*anat.*).
- molluscoid** (mö'lüs'koid) *a.* [L. *molluscus*, soft; Gk. *eidos*, like.] Resembling a Mollusc; characteristic of a Mollusc (*zool.*).
- monacanthid** (mö'näkän'thíd) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *akantha*, thorn.] With one row of ambulacral spines, as certain Starfishes (*zool.*).
- monactinal** (mö'näk'tinäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aktis*, ray.] *Appl.* a monactine or single-rayed spicule (*zool.*).
- monactinellid** (mö'näk'tinēl'id) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aktis*, ray.] Containing uniaxial spicules only, as certain Sponges (*zool.*).
- monad** (mö'näd) *n.* [Gk. *monas*, a unit.] A primitive organism or organic unit; a flagellula form of Protozoan (*biol.*).
- monadelphous** (mö'nädēl'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single; *adelphos*, brother.] Having the stamens united into one bundle by union of their filaments (*bot.*).
- monadiform** (mö'näd'iförm) *a.* [Gk. *monas*, a unit; L. *forma*, shape.] Like a flagellate Protozoan (*zool.*).
- monandrous** (mö'nän'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aner*, male.] Having only one stamen (*bot.*).
- monarch** (mö'närk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *arche*, beginning.] With only one protoxylem (*bot.*).
- monaster** (mö'näs'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aster*, star.] The astral arrangement of the V-shaped chromosomes at the end of the prophase of mitosis (*cyt.*).
- monaxial** (mö'näk'siäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *axon*, axis.] Having one line of axis; uniaxial (*biol.*); having the inflorescence developed on the primary axis (*bot.*).
- monaxon** (mö'näk'sön) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *axon*, axis.] A type of spicule built upon a single axis (*zool.*).
- monaxonitic** (mö'näksön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *axon*, axis.] Elongate; *appl.* types of Protozoa with one long body-axis (*zool.*).
- monembryonic** (mö'nēm'brion'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *embryon*, foetus.] Producing a single embryo at a time (*bot.*).
- monergic** (mö'nēr'jik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *energos*, active.] Having one energid; consisting of one nucleated cell (*bot.*).
- monilicorn** (mönil'ikörn) *a.* [L. *monile*, necklace; *cornu*, horn.] Having antennae with appearance of a chain of beads (*zool.*).
- moniliform** (mönil'iförm) *a.* [L. *monile*, necklace; *forma*, shape.] Constricted at regular intervals, giving the appearance of a chain of beads; *appl.* the nucleus of certain Infusoria (*zool.*); with contractions and expansions alternately, as the branches of certain roots (*bot.*).
- monimostylic** (mö'n'imösti'lik) *a.* [Gk. *monimos*, fixed; *stylos*, pillar.] Having the quadrate united to the squamosal, and sometimes to other bones, as in certain Reptiles; *cf.* *streptostylic* (*zool.*).
- monocardian** (mö'n'ökär'diän) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *kardia*, heart.] Having one auricle and ventricle (*zool.*).
- monocarp** (mö'n'ökärp) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *karpós*, fruit.] A monocarpic plant (*bot.*).

monocarpellary (mön'ókárpěl'ári) *a.*

[Gk. *monos*, alone; *karpós*, fruit.] Containing a single carpel (*bot.*).

monocarpic (mön'ókár'pik) *a.* [Gk.

monos, alone; *karpós*, fruit.] Dying after bearing fruit once (*bot.*).

monocarpous (mön'ókár'püs) *a.* [Gk.

monos, alone; *karpós*, fruit.] Having one ovary developed from the gynoecium (*bot.*).

monocephalous (mön'ókéf'älüs, -séf-)

a. [Gk. *monos*, alone; *kephalē*, head.] With one capitulum only (*bot.*).

monocercous (mön'ösēr'küš) *a.* [Gk.

monos, alone; *kerkos*, tail.] With one flagellum, as certain Protozoa (*zool.*).

monoceros (mönös'ērüs) *a.* [Gk.

monos, alone; *keras*, horn.] Having only one horn (*zool.*).

monochasium (mön'ókā'ziüm) *n.* [Gk.

monos, alone; *chasis*, division.] A cymose inflorescence with main axes producing only one branch each (*bot.*).

monochlamydeous (mön'öklämí'd'ëüs)

a. [Gk. *monos*, alone; *chlamys*, cloak.] Apetalous; having calyx but no corolla (*bot.*).

monociliated (mön'ösíl'iatéd) *a.* [Gk.

monos, alone; *L. cilium*, lash.] Having one flagellum (*zool.*).

monoclinous (mön'öklín'üs) *a.* [Gk.

monos, alone; *klíne*, couch.] Having both stamens and pistil in each flower (*bot.*).

monocotyledonous (mönököt'ilē-

dönüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *kotyledon*, a cup-shaped hollow.] Having one cotyledon or embryo-lobe (*bot.*).

monocrepid (mön'ökrép'id) *a.* [Gk.

monos, alone; *kreps*, foundation.] *Appl.* a desma formed by secondary silica deposits on a monaxial spicule (*zool.*).

monocule (mön'ökül) *n.* [Gk. *monos*,

alone; *L. oculus*, eye.] A one-eyed animal, as certain Insects and Crustacea (*zool.*).

monocyclic (mön'ösík'lík) *a.* [Gk.

monos, alone; *kyklos*, circle.] Having one whorl or circular structure (*biol.*).

monodactylous (mön'ödäkt'ilüs) *a.*

[Gk. *monos*, alone; *daktylos*, finger.] With one digit only (*zool.*).

monodelphous,—monadelphous.

monodont (mön'ödönt) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *odous*, tooth.] Having one persistent tooth; *appl.* the narwal with one tusk ten or twelve feet long (*zool.*).

monoeceious (mönē'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single; *oikos*, house.] With male and female flowers on the same plant; with sex organs on one gametophyte (*bot.*); hermaphrodite (*zool.*).

monogamous (mönög'ämüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single; *gamos*, marriage.] Consorting with one mate only (*zool.*).

monoganglionic (mön'ögäng'glönik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *gangglion*, a little tumour.] Having a single ganglion (*zool.*).

monogastric (mön'ögäs'trik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single; *gaster*, stomach.] With only one gastric cavity (*zool.*).

monogenesis (mön'öjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *genesis*, descent.] Asexual reproduction; the theory of the development of all organisms from a single cell (*biol.*).

monogenetic (mön'öjënët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *genesis*, descent.] Reproducing asexually; direct, as *appl.* reproduction (*biol.*).

monogenic,—monogenetic.
monogenous (mönöj'ënüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *genos*, offspring.] Asexual, as *appl.* reproduction (*biol.*).

monogonoporous (mön'ögönöp'örüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *gonos*, offspring; *poros*, channel.] Having one genital pore common to both male and female organs, as in certain Turbellarians (*zool.*).

monogony (mönög'öni) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *gonos*, offspring.] Non-sexual schizogony; asexual reproduction (*biol.*).

monogynoeceial (mön'öjñē'shiäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *gynē*, female; *oikos*, house.] Developing from one pistil (*bot.*).

monogynous (mönöj'jnüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *gynē*, female.] Having one pistil only (*bot.*); consort-ing with one female mate, of male animals (*zool.*).

monohybrid (mön'öhī'brīd) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; L. *hybrida*, mongrel.] A hybrid offspring of parents differing in one character (*biol.*).

monokaryon (mön'ökär'ion) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *karyon*, nut.] A nucleus with a single centriole (*cyt.*).

monolophous (mön'ölöf'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *lophos*, crest.] *Appl.* spicules with one ray forked or branched like a crest (*zool.*).

monomastigate,—*monomastigote*.

monomastigote (mön'ömäs'tigōt) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *mastis*, whip.] Having a single flagellum, as certain Protozoa (*zool.*).

monomeniscous (mön'ömēnis'kūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *meniskos*, a small moon.] Having an eye with only one lens (*zool.*).

monomeric (mön'ömēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *meros*, part.] *Pert.* one segment; derived from one part (*biol.*).

monomerosomatous (mön'ömēr'ösöm'ätūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *meros*, part; *soma*, body.] Having body-segments all fused together, as in certain Insects (*zool.*).

monomerosous (mön'ömēr'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *meros*, part.] Consisting of one part only; *appl.* flower-whorls (*bot.*).

monomial (mön'ömiäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; L. *nomen*, name.] *Appl.* a name or designation consisting of one term only; *cf.* **binomial** (*biol.*).

monomorphic (mön'ömōr'fik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *morphe*, form.] Developing with no or very slight change of form from stage to stage, as in certain Protozoa and Insects; *cf.* **polymorphic** (*zool.*); producing spores of one kind only (*bot.*).

monont (mön'önt) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone.] A single individual reproducing without conjugation, as *opp.* sporont or zygote (*zool.*).

mononuclear (mön'önü'klēär) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] With one nucleus only (*biol.*).

mononychous (mön'önik'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *onyx*, claw.] Having a single claw (*zool.*).

monopetalous (mön'öpēt'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *petalon*, petal.] Hav-

ing one petal only; having petals united all round (*bot.*).

monophagous (mön'öf'ägūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *phagein*, to eat.] Subsisting on one kind of food; *appl.* Sporozoa living permanently in a single cell (*zool.*).

monophyletic (mön'öfilēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *phyle*, tribe.] Derived from a single common parent form (*biol.*).

monophyllous (mön'öfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having one leaf only; unifoliate; having a one-piece calyx (*bot.*).

monophyodont (mön'öfī'ödōnt) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *phyein*, to produce; *odous*, tooth.] Having only one set of teeth, the milk dentition being absorbed in foetal life or absent altogether (*zool.*).

monoplacid (mön'öpläs'id) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *plakous*, a flat cake.] With one plate only, of any particular kind (*biol.*).

monoplacula (mön'öpläk'ulä) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *plax*, a flat plate.] A single-layered placula (*biol.*).

monoplastic (mön'öpläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *plastos*, formed.] Persisting in one form (*biol.*).

monopodial (mön'öpō'diäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *pous*, foot.] Branching from one main or primary axis acropetally (*bot.*).

monopodium (mön'öpō'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *pous*, foot.] A single main or primary axis from which all main lateral branches develop, as in the pine (*bot.*).

monopyrenous (mön'öpīrē'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *pyren*, kernel.] Single-stoned, as a fruit (*bot.*).

monorhinal (mön'örī'näl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *rhis*, nose.] Having only one nostril, as the Cyclostomes (*zool.*).

monosepalous (mön'ösēp'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having a single sepal; having all sepals united into one (*bot.*).

monosiphonic (mön'ösifōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *siphon*, a small pipe.] Having the tubes of a hydrocaulus distinct from one another, as in certain Hydromedusae (*zool.*).

monosiphonous (mön'ösifōn'ūs) *a.*

- [Gk. *monos*, alone; *siphon*, a small pipe.] Having a single central tube in the filament, as in certain red Algae (*bot.*).
- monospermous** (mön'öspër'müs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sperma*, seed.] One-seeded (*bot.*).
- monospermy** (mön'öspër'mi) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sperma*, seed.] Normal fertilization by the entrance of one sperm only into an ovum (*emb.*).
- monospondylic** (mön'öspöndil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sphondylos*, a vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebrae without intercentra (*zool.*).
- monosporangium** (mön'öspörän'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium producing simple spores (*bot.*).
- monospore** (mön'öspör) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sporos*, seed.] A simple or undivided spore (*bot.*).
- monosporous** (mönös'pörüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sporos*, seed.] Having only one spore or a simple spore (*bot.*).
- monostachyous** (mön'östä'küüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stachys*, a corn-ear.] With only one spike (*bot.*).
- monostele** (mön'östēl) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stēle*, column.] An axis stele when only one is the direct continuation of the plerome (*bot.*).
- monostelic** (mön'östēl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stēle*, column.] Having a single stele or central cylinder running through the whole axis (*bot.*).
- monostichous** (mönös'tiküs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in one row (*zool.*); along one side of an axis (*bot.*).
- monostigmatic** (mön'östig'mätüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stigma*, mark.] With one stigma only (*bot.*).
- monostylous** (mön'östil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stēlos*, pillar.] Having one style only (*bot.*).
- monosy** (mön'ösi) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone.] The separation of parts normally fused (*biol.*).
- monosymmetrical** (mön'ösimēt'rikäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Having only one plane of bilateral symmetry (*bot.*).
- monothalamie** (mön'öthäl'ämik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *thalamos*, chamber.] *Appl.* fruits formed from single flowers; having one gynoeceum (*bot.*).
- monothalamous** (mön'öthäl'ämüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *thalamos*, chamber.] Unilocular; single-chambered; *appl.* shells of Foraminifers and other Protozoa (*zool.*).
- monothecal** (mön'öthē'käl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *theke*, box.] Having one loculus; single-chambered (*bot.*).
- monothelious** (mön'öthē'lüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *thēlys*, female.] *Appl.* a female consorting with more than one male (*biol.*).
- monotocous** (mönöt'öküs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *tokos*, offspring.] Having one at a birth (*biol.*).
- monotrochous** (mönöt'röküs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *trochos*, wheel.] Having a single-piece trochanter, as in most stinging Hymenoptera (*zool.*).
- monotrophic** (mön'ötröf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *trophe*, nourishment.] Subsisting on one kind of food (*biol.*).
- monotype** (mön'ötīp) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *L. typus*, type.] A single type which constitutes a species or genus (*biol.*).
- monozoie** (mön'özō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* archisporos forming only one sporozoite on liberation from the cyst; producing one sporozoite only (*biol.*).
- monticolous** (möntik'ölüs) *a.* [L. *mons*, mountain; *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting mountainous regions (*biol.*).
- morphalaxis** (môr'fäläk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *morphe*, form; *L. laxare*, to release.] Transformation of one part directly into another, in regeneration of parts (*zool.*).
- morphology** (môr'föl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *morphe*, form; *logos*, discourse.] The science of the form and structure of plants or animals, as distinct from consideration of the functions.
- morphon** (môr'fön) *n.* [Gk. *morphe*, form.] A definitely formed individual, as *opp.* a bion (*biol.*).

morphosis (môr'fôsîs, môrfô'sîs) *n.* [Gk. *morphosis*, a forming.] The manner of development of part or organism (*biol.*).

morphotic (môr'fôt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *morphosis*, a forming.] Tissue-building (*phys.*).

morula (môr'ulă) *n.* [L. *morum*, a mulberry.] A solid cellular globular mass, the first result of ovum segmentation; the stage in development preceding the gastrula stage (*emb.*).

morulation (môr'ulă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *morum*, a mulberry.] Morula-formation by segmentation (*emb.*).

morulit (môr'ulît) *n.* [L. *morum*, a mulberry.] Nucleolus or karyosome (*cyt.*).

motor (mō'tôr) *a.* [L. *movere*, to move.] *Pert.* or connected with movement; *appl.* nerves (*anat.*, *phys.*).

motor areas,—areas of the brain where motion is supposed to be correlated (*phys.*).

motor end-plates,—the terminal expansions of nerves in muscle fibres (*anat.*).

motor neurons,—nerve cells with appendages and branches, concerned in the regulation of movement (*anat.*).

motor oculi,—the third cranial nerve (*anat.*).

motorium (mōtō'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *movere*, to move.] Motor areas; the part of the nervous system where the motorial sense is localized (*phys.*).

moult (mōlt) *v.* [L. *mutare*, to change.] To cast or shed periodically the outer covering, whether of feathers, hair, skin, or horns (*zool.*).

mouth part,—a head or mouth appendage of Arthropods or Insects (*zool.*).

mucific (mūsif'ik) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; *facere*, to make.] Mucus-secreting (*phys.*).

muciform (mūsifōrm) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; *forma*, shape.] Resembling mucus (*phys.*).

mucigen (mūsijēn) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] The substance of certain granules in the cells of mucous membrane (*phys.*).

mucilage (mūs'ilāj) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] A substance produced in cell-walls of certain plants due to changes in the cellulose or pectose constituents, causing exudations of gum when degeneration of the cell-wall is excessive (*bot.*).

mucilage cell,—a cell which secretes mucilage (*bot.*).

mucilaginous (mūs'ilāj'inŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] *Pert.* containing, resembling, or composed of mucilage; *appl.* certain glands of joints (*anat.*); *appl.* cells, ducts, canals, slits (*bot.*).

mucin (mŭ'sin) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] A glucoprotein of mucus (*phys.*).

mucinogen (mŭsĭn'ōjēn) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] A substance producing mucin by reaction of alkalies (*phys.*).

muciparous (mŭsĭp'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; *parere*, to beget.] Mucus-secreting (*phys.*).

mucocutaneous (mŭ'kōkŭtā'nēŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; *cutis*, skin.] *Pert.* skin and mucous membrane (*anat.*).

mucodermal (mŭ'kōdēr'māl) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* skin and mucous membrane (*anat.*).

mucoid (mŭ'koid) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *eidōs*, like.] *Pert.* or caused by mucus or mucilage; *appl.* degeneration (*bot.*); tissue (*anat.*).

mucosa (mŭkō'să) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] A mucous membrane (*anat.*).

mucoserous (mŭ'kōsērŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; *serum*, whey.] Secreting mucus and body fluid (*phys.*).

mucous (mŭ'kŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] Secreting, containing, or *pert.* mucus; *appl.* glands, sheaths, tissue (*anat.*).

muero (mŭ'krō) *n.* [L. *muero*, a sharp point.] A stiff or sharp point abruptly terminating an organ (*biol.*).

mucronate (mŭ'krōnāt) *a.* [L. *muero*, a sharp point.] Abruptly terminated by a sharp spine; mucroniferous.

mucronulate (mŭkrōn'ulāt) *a.* [L.

- muero*, a sharp point.] Tipped with a small mucro.
- mucronule** (mū'krōnūl) *n.* [L. *mucro*, a sharp point.] A small mucro.
- muculent** (mū'kulēt) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] Mucoid; containing mucus; mucilaginous (*bot.*).
- mucus** (mū'kūs) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] The slimy, glairy substance secreted by mucous membrane (*phys.*).
- Müllerian** (mül'é'riān) *a.* [Joh. Müller, German anatomist, and other Müllers.] *Appl.* eminence, fibres (*anat.*); corpuscles (*bot.*); larva (*zool.*).
- Müllerian ducts**,—ducts arising on the lateral aspects of the Wolffian ducts (*emb.*).
- multangular** (mültäng'gūlār) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *angulus*, angle.] *Appl.* two carpal bones, the greater and lesser multangulum, respectively the trapezium and the trapezoid (*anat.*).
- multiarticulate** (mül'tiärtik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *articulus*, joint.] With many articulations; many-jointed (*zool.*).
- multicamerate** (mül'tikām'ērāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *camera*, chamber.] Multilocular; with many chambers.
- multicapsular** (mül'tikāp'sulār) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *capsula*, a little chest.] With many capsules (*bot.*).
- multicarinata** (mül'tikār'ināt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *carina*, keel.] Having many keels.
- multicellular** (mül'tisēl'ulār) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *cella*, storeroom.] Many-celled; consisting of more than one cell (*biol.*).
- multicentral** (mül'tisēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *centrum*, centre.] With more than one centre of growth or development (*biol.*).
- multicipital** (mül'tisip'itāl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *caput*, head.] With many heads or branches arising from one point (*bot.*).
- multicostate** (mül'tikōs'tāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *costa*, rib.] With many ribs or veins (*bot.*); with many ridges (*zool.*).
- multicuspid** (mül'tikūs'pid) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *cusps*, spear-head.] With several cusps or tubercles; *appl.* molar teeth (*anat.*).
- multidentate** (mül'tidēn'tāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *dens*, tooth.] With many teeth, or indentations (*biol.*).
- multidigitate** (mül'tidij'itāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *digitus*, finger.] Many-fingered (*zool.*).
- multifid** (mül'tifid) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *fidus*, cleft.] Having many clefts or divisions (*bot.*).
- multiflagellate** (mül'tiflāj'elāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *flagellum*, whip.] Furnished with several or many flagella; polymastigote (*zool.*).
- multiflorous** (mül'tiflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *flos*, flower.] Bearing many flowers (*bot.*).
- multifoliate** (mül'tifō'liāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *folium*, leaf.] With many leaves (*bot.*).
- multifoliolate** (mül'tifō'liōlāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *foliolum*, a small leaf.] With many leaflets (*bot.*).
- multiganglionate** (mül'tigāng'gliōnāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; [Gk. *ganglion*, a small tumour.] With several or many ganglia (*anat.*).
- multigyrate** (mül'tijī'rāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *gyrus*, circle.] With many gyri; tortuous (*biol.*).
- multijugate** (mül'tijoog'āt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *jugum*, yoke.] Having many pairs of leaflets (*bot.*).
- multilaminata** (mül'tilām'ināt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *lamina*, plate.] Composed of several or many laminae (*biol.*).
- multilobate** (mül'tilō'bāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *lobus*, lobe.] Composed of many lobes.
- multilobulate** (mül'tilōb'ulāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *lobulus*, a small lobe.] Having many lobules.
- multilocular** (mül'tilōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *loculus*, chamber.] Having many cells or chambers.
- multinervate** (mül'tinēr'vāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nervus*, sinew.] With many nerves or nervures (*zool.*).
- multinodal** (mül'tinō'dāl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nodus*, knot.] With many nodes (*bot.*).
- multinomial** (mül'tinō'miāl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nomen*, name.] *Appl.* a name or designation com-

- posed of several names or terms; *cf.* *binomial* (*biol.*).
- multinucleate** (mŭl'tinŭ'klĕāt) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *nucleus*, kernel.] With several or many nuclei (*cyt.*).
- multinucleolate** (mŭl'tinŭ'klĕōlāt) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *nucleolus*, a small kernel.] With more than one nucleolus (*cyt.*).
- multiovulate** (mŭl'tiō'vŭlāt) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *ovum*, egg.] With several or many ovules (*bot.*).
- multiparous** (mŭltip'ārŭs) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *parere*, to beget.] Bearing several, or more than one, at a birth (*zool.*); developing several or many lateral axes (*bot.*).
- multiple corolla**,—a corolla with two or more whorls of petals (*bot.*).
- multiple fission**,—repeated division; division into a large number of parts or spores (*biol.*).
- multipolar** (mŭltipō'lār) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *polus*, an axis-end.] *Appl.* nerve-cells with many dendrites or branching processes (*anat.*).
- multiradiate** (mŭl'tirā'diāt) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *radius*, ray.] Many-rayed.
- multiramose** (mŭl'tirām'ōs) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *ramus*, branch.] Much branched.
- multiseptate** (mŭl'tisĕp'tāt) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *septum*, partition.] Having numerous septa or partitions.
- multiserial** (mŭl'tisĕ'rĭāl) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *series*, row.] Arranged in several or many rows.
- multispiral** (mŭl'tispirāl) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *spira*, coil.] With many coils or whorls.
- multistaminate** (mŭl'tistām'ĭnāt) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *stamen*, something standing.] Having several or many stamens (*bot.*).
- multisulcate** (mŭl'tisŭl'kāt) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *sulcus*, furrow.] Much furrowed.
- multitentaculate** (mŭl'titĕntāk'ŭlāt) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *tentaculum*, feeler.] Having many tentacles (*zool.*).
- multituberculate** (mŭl'titŭbĕr'kŭlāt) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *tuberculum*, a small hump.] Having several or many tubercles or small prominences.
- multituberculy** (mŭl'titŭbĕr'kŭli) *n.* [*L. multus*, many; *tuberculum*, a small hump.] The theory that molar teeth are derived from forms with a number of tubercles (*zool.*).
- multivalve** (mŭl'tivālŭ) *n.* [*L. multus*, many; *valvae*, folding-doors.] A shell composed of more valves or pieces than two (*zool.*).
- multivincular** (mŭl'tiving'kŭlār) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *vinculum*, chain.] *Appl.* the hinge of bivalve shells when it has several ligaments (*zool.*).
- multivoltine** (mŭl'tivŏl'tĭn) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *It. volta*, turn.] Having more than one brood in a year; *appl.* silkworms (*zool.*).
- multocular** (mŭltŏk'ŭlār) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *oculus*, eye.] Many-eyed.
- multungulate** (mŭltŭng'gŭlāt) *a.* [*L. multus*, many; *unguis*, hoof.] Having the hoof in more than two parts (*zool.*).
- muricate** (mŭ'rikāt) *a.* [*L. muricatus*, full of sharp points.] Formed with sharp points; covered with short sharp prickles (*biol.*).
- muriform** (mŭ'rĭfŏrm) *a.* [*L. murus*, wall; *forma*, shape.] Like a brick wall; *appl.* a variety of parenchyma so arranged, occurring in medullary rays of Dicotyledons and in corky formations (*bot.*).
- muscioline** (mŭsik'ŏlin) *a.* [*L. muscus*, moss; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living or growing among mosses (*biol.*).
- musciolous**,—muscioline.
- muscle** (mŭs'l) *n.* [*L. musculus*, muscle.] A mass of contractile fibres with motorial function; the fleshy part of the body, composed of muscular tissue (*phys.*).
- muscle-banners**,—folds or plaits of mesogloea on the sulcar aspects of Anthozoan mesenteries, supporting the retractor muscles (*zool.*).
- musoid** (mŭs'koid) *a.* [*L. muscus*, moss; *Gk. eidos*, resemblance.] Mossy.
- musous**,—musoid,

- muscular** (mŭs'kŭlăr) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle.] *Pert.* or consisting of muscle; *appl.* sense, excitability (*phys.*), stomach (*zool.*), fibres, process, tissue, triangle (*anat.*).
- musculature** (mŭs'kŭlătŭr) *n.* [L. *musculus*, muscle.] The system or arrangement of muscles as a whole (*zool.*).
- musculocutaneous** (mŭs'kŭlökŭtă'nĕŭs) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle; *cutis*, skin.] *Pert.* muscles and skin; *appl.* veins and nerves of leg and arm supplying muscles and skin (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- musculophrenic** (mŭs'kŭlŏfrĕn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle; Gk. *phren*, midriff.] Supplying diaphragm and body-wall muscles; *appl.* an artery (*anat.*).
- musculospiral** (mŭs'kŭlŏspĭrăl) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle; *spira*, coil.] *Appl.* a nerve which passes spirally down the humerus (*anat.*).
- mutation** (mŭtă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *mutare*, to change.] Gradual variation towards a definite change of structure; discontinuous variation; the theory of De Vries that new forms, differing sufficiently to constitute a new variety, arise spontaneously and remain true (*biol.*).
- muticous** (mŭ'tĭkŭs) *a.* [L. *muticus*, maimed.] Without defensive structures, as clawless, toothless, blunt (*zool.*).
- mutilation** (mŭ'tĭlăshŭn) *n.* [L. *mutilare*, to maim.] Loss of an essential part of a structure; amputation (*zool.*).
- mutualism** (mŭ'tŭălĭzm) *n.* [L. *mutuus*, exchanged.] A form of symbiosis in which both parties derive advantage without sustaining injury (*biol.*).
- myarian** (mĭă'rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle.] *Appl.* classification according to musculature (*biol.*).
- mycele**,—mycelium.
- mycelioid** (mĭsĕ'lĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, mushroom; *eidōs*, resemblance.] Like mycelium.
- mycelium** (mĭsĕ'lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus.] The network of filamentous cells forming the typical vegetative structure of Fungi (*bot.*).
- mycetogenetic** (mĭsĕ'tŏjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *genesis*, descent.] Produced by a Fungus.
- mycetogenic**,—mycetogenetic.
- mycetoid** (mĭsĕ'toid) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *eidōs*, resemblance.] Fungoid; fungus-like.
- mycetology**,—mycology.
- mycetophagous** (mĭ'sĕtŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *phagein*, to eat.] Fungivorous; feeding on Fungi (*zool.*).
- mycoiderm** (mĭ'kŏdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *derma*, skin.] A bacterium of alcoholic fermentation.
- mycology** (mĭkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *logos*, discourse.] The department of botany dealing with Fungi.
- mycoplasma** (mĭ'kŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *plasma*, form.] A parasitic substance of cereal seeds which may give rise to a rust Fungus (*bot.*).
- mycorhiza** (mĭ'kŏrĭ'ză) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *rhiza*, root.] Association of a fungus with the roots of a higher plant, with mutual benefit (*bot.*).
- myelencephalon** (mĭ'ĕlĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *en*, in; *kephale*, head.] The posterior part of the hind-brain (*emb.*); the medulla oblongata; brain and spinal cord generally (*anat.*).
- myelin** (mĭ'ĕlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow.] A highly refracting fatty material forming the medullary sheath of nerve fibres (*anat.*).
- myelination** (mĭ'ĕlĭnă'shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow.] Acquisition of a medullary sheath (*anat.*).
- myelinization**,—myelination.
- myelocoel** (mĭ'ĕlŏsĕl) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *koilos*, hollow.] The spinal cord canal (*anat.*).
- myelocyte** (mĭ'ĕlŏsĭt) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *kytos*, hollow.] An amoeboid marrow cell, resembling a lymphoid corpuscle (*anat.*).
- myeloid** (mĭ'ĕloid) *a.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *eidōs*, resemblance.] Like marrow in appearance or structure (*anat.*).
- myelon** (mĭ'ĕlŏn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow.] The spinal cord of vertebrates (*zool.*).
- myeloplast** (mĭ'ĕlŏplăst) *n.* [Gk.

- myelos*, marrow; *plastos*, formed.] A leucocyte of bone marrow.
- myeloplax** (mī'ēlōplāks) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *plax*, something flat.] A giant-cell of marrow and blood-forming organs, sometimes multinucleate, but in most cases multinucleolate (*anat.*).
- myohyoid** (mī'lōhī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *myle*, mill; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] In the region of hyoid bone and posterior part of mandible; *appl.* artery, groove, muscle, nerve (*anat.*).
- myoalbumin** (mī'ōālbū'mīn) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *L. albumen*, white of egg.] An albumin product of muscle (*phys.*).
- myoblast** (mī'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *blastos*, bud.] A cell which develops into muscle fibre (*emb.*).
- myocardium** (mī'ōkār'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *kardia*, heart.] The muscular walls of the heart (*anat.*).
- myochrome** (mī'ōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *chroma*, colour.] A muscle-pigment.
- myocoel** (mī'ōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *koilos*, hollow.] Part of the coelom enclosed in a myotome (*emb.*).
- myocomma** (mī'ōkōm'ā) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *komma*, a clause.] A myoseptum or ligamentous connection between successive myotomes (*emb.*).
- myocyte** (mī'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *kytos*, hollow.] A contractile layer of ectoplasm of Gregarines; a contractile cell (*zool.*).
- myodome** (mī'ōdōm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *L. domus*, house.] A chamber containing the eye-muscles in some Teleosts (*zool.*).
- myodynamic** (mī'ōdinām'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *dynamis*, power.] *Pert.* muscular force or contraction (*phys.*).
- myoepicardial** (mī'ōēpikār'diāl) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *epi*, upon; *kardia*, heart.] *Appl.* a mantle, consisting of the mesocardium walls, destined to form the muscular and epicardial walls of the heart (*emb.*).
- myoepithelial** (mī'ōēpithē'liāl) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *epi*, upon; *thēle*, nipple.] *Pert.* muscle and epithelium (*anat.*); *appl.* epithelium
- cells with contractile outgrowths, as in Coelenterates (*zool.*).
- myofibrillae** (mī'ōfibril'ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *L. fibrilla*, a small fibre.] Contractile fibrils of muscular tissue (*anat.*).
- myoglobulin** (mī'ōglōb'ulīn) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *L. globulus*, a small globe.] A globulin of muscle (*phys.*).
- myohaematin** (mī'ōhē'mātin) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *haima*, blood.] A pigment of muscular tissue (*phys.*).
- myoid** (mī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling or composed of muscular fibres (*anat.*).
- myolemma** (mī'ōlēm'ā) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *lemma*, skin.] The sheath of muscle fibre; sarcolemma.
- myology** (mī'ōlōji) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *logos*, discourse.] The department of anatomy dealing with muscles.
- myomere** (mī'ōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *meros*, part.] A muscle-segment of Arthropods, divided off by connective tissue insertions; a myocomma (*zool.*).
- myoneme** (mī'ōnēm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *nema*, thread.] A minute contractile fibril of Protozoa (*zool.*).
- myoneure** (mī'ōnūr) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *neuron*, nerve.] A motorial nerve-cell (*phys.*).
- myonicity** (mī'ōnis'itī) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle.] The contracting power of muscular tissue (*phys.*).
- myophan** (mī'ōfān) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *phainein*, to appear.] The contractile layer of Protozoa (*zool.*).
- myophore** (mī'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *pherein*, to bear.] A structure adapted for muscle attachment (*zool.*).
- myophrisk** (mī'ōfrisk) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *phrix*, ripple.] A myoneme or contractile element of Protozoa (*zool.*).
- myopolar** (mī'ōpō'lār) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *polos*, an axle-end.] *Pert.* muscular polarity (*phys.*).
- myoproteid** (mī'ōprō'tēid) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *protos*, first.] A globulin-like substance of fish muscle (*phys.*).
- myoseptum** (mī'ōsēp'tūm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *L. septum*, partition.] A myocomma, which see.

myosin (mī'ōsīn) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle.] A globulin of dead muscular tissue (*phys.*).

myotaxis (mīōt'āsīs) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *taxis*, tension.] Muscular tension or tonicity (*phys.*).

myotome (mī'ōtōm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *tome*, a cutting.] One of a series of hollow cubes formed in the early vertebrate embryo (*emb.*); a muscular metamere of primitive vertebrates and segmented invertebrates (*zool.*).

myotonia (mīōtō'nīā) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *tonos*, tension.] Muscular tension or tonicity (*phys.*).

myrmecophagous (mīrmēkōf'āgūs) *a.* [Gk. *myrmex*, ant; *phagein*, to eat.] Ant-eating (*zool.*).

myrmecophile (mīrmēkōfīl) *n.* [Gk. *myrmex*, ant; *philos*, loving.] A guest insect in a nest of ants (*zool.*).

myrmecophyte (mīrmēkōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *myrmex*, ant; *phyton*, plant.] A myrmecophilous plant, or one that benefits from ant inhabitants and has special adaptations for housing them (*bot.*).

myrosin (mī'ōsīn) *n.* [Gk. *myron*, unguent.] An enzyme of mustard seeds, acting upon glucosides (*bot.*).

myxamoeba (mīk'sāmē'bā) *n.* [Gk. *myxa*, slime; *amoibe*, change.] A mycetozoan spore in the amoebula stage (*zool.*).

myxoflagellate (mīk'sōflāj'ēlāt) *n.* [Gk. *myxa*, slime; L. *flagellum*, whip.] A flagellula or zoospore, the stage in mycetozoan development following the myxamoeba, and which multiplies by fission (*zool.*).

myxopodium (mīk'sōpō'dītūm) *n.* [Gk. *myxa*, slime; *pous*, foot.] A slimy pseudopodium (*zool.*).

myxopterygium,—mixipterygium.

N

nacreous (nā'krēūs) *a.* [Ar. *nakir*, hollowed.] Yielding or resembling mother-of-pearl (*zool.*).

nacrine (nā'krīn) *n.* [Ar. *nakir*, hollowed.] Mother-of-pearl colour (*zool.*).

naevose (nā'vōs, nē'vōs) *a.* [L. *naevus*, spot.] Freckled; spotted with congenital marks (*zool.*).

nail (nāl) *n.* [A.S. *naegel*, nail.] The terminal horny plate of finger or toe (*zool.*).

nail bone,—the terminal bone of finger or toe.

nanism (nān'izm) *n.* [Gk. *nanos*, dwarf.] Dwarfishness.

nanoplankton (nān'ōplāng'ktōn) *n.* [Gk. *nanos*, dwarf; *planktos*, wandering.] Microscopic plankton.

napiform (nā'pīfōrm) *a.* [L. *napus*, turnip; *forma*, shape.] Turnip-shaped; *appl.* roots (*bot.*).

narcotic (nārkōt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *narke*, numbness.] A drug which produces unconsciousness (*zool.*).

nares (nā'rēz, nā'rēz) *n. plu.* [L. *nares*, nostrils.] Nostrils (*zool.*).

nares, anterior,—the openings of the olfactory organ to the exterior (*zool.*).

nares, posterior,—the openings of the olfactory organ into the pharynx or throat (*zool.*).

narial (nā'riāl) *a.* [L. *nares*, nostrils.] *Pert.* the nostrils (*zool.*).

narial septum,—the partition between the nostrils (*zool.*).

naricorn (nār'ikōrn) *n.* [L. *nares*, nostrils; *cornu*, horn.] The terminal horny part of nostril of Turbinares (*zool.*); nasal scale (*anat.*).

nariform (nār'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *nares*, nostrils; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like nostrils (*zool.*).

nasal (nā'zāl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* the nose (*zool.*).

nasion (nā'zīōn) *n.* [L. *nasus*, nose.] The middle of the nasofrontal suture (*anat.*).

Nasmyth's membrane,—a transparent sheet of membrane over the enamel of the crown of a mammalian tooth (*phys.*).

nasoantral (nā'zōān'trāl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *antrum*, cavity.] *Pert.* nose and maxillary cavity (*anat.*).

nasobuccal (nā'zōbūk'āl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *bucca*, cheek.] *Pert.* nose and cheek (*anat.*); *pert.* nose and mouth cavity (*zool.*).

nasociliary (nā'zōsīl'fārī) *a.* [L. *nasus*,

- nose; *cilia*, eyelashes.] *Appl.* nasal nerve off which the ciliary nerves branch (*anat.*).
- nasofrontal** (nā'zöfrün'täl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* part of the superior ophthalmic vein in nose and forehead region (*anat.*).
- nasolabial** (nā'zölā'biäl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *labium*, lip.] *Pert.* nose and lip; *appl.* muscle (*anat.*).
- nasolacrimal** (nā'zölāk'rimal) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *lacrima*, tear.] *Appl.* a duct from the lacrimal sac to the meatus of the nose (*anat.*).
- nasomaxillary** (nā'zömäksil'ärī) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* nose and jaw (*anat.*).
- nasooptic** (nā'zööp'tik) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; Gk. *optikos*, relating to sight.] *Appl.* a furrow, an embryonic groove between nasal and maxillary processes (*emb.*).
- nasopalatal** (nā'zöpäl'ätäl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *palatus*, palate.] *Appl.* a canal between the nose and palate (*anat.*).
- nasopalatine** (nā'zöpäl'ätin) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* nose and palate (*anat.*).
- nasopharyngeal** (nā'zöfärin'jēäl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] *Pert.* the nose and pharynx (*anat.*).
- nasopharynx** (nā'zöfär'ingks) *n.* [L. *nasus*, nose; Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] That part of pharynx continuous with posterior nares (*anat.*).
- nasoturbinal** (nā'zötür'binal) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *turbo*, wheel.] *Appl.* outgrowths from the lateral wall of the nasal cavity increasing the area of sensory surface (*zool.*).
- nasus** (nā'zūs) *n.* [L. *nasus*, nose.] The nose; the clypeus of an insect's head (*zool.*).
- natal** (nā'täl) *a.* [L. *nates*, buttocks.] Connected with the buttocks (*anat.*).
- natant** (nā'tänt) *a.* [L. *natare*, to swim.] Floating on the surface of water (*zool.*, *bot.*).
- natatorial** (nā'tätör'riäl) *a.* [L. *natare*, to swim.] Formed or adapted for swimming (*zool.*).
- natatory** (nā'tätöri) *a.* See *natatorial*.
- nates'** (nā'tēz) *n. plu.* [L. *nates*, buttocks.] Buttocks (*anat.*); umbones (*zool.*).
- native** (nā'tiv) *a.* [L. *gnatus*, born.] *Appl.* animals and plants which originated in the district or area in which they live, not those imported thereto (*biol.*).
- natural selection**, — the processes occurring in nature resulting in the survival of the fittest and the elimination of the individuals less adapted to their surroundings (*biol.*).
- nauplius** (nō'plūs) *n.* [L. *nauplius*, a shell-fish.] The earliest larval stage of entomostracan Crustaceans (*zool.*).
- nautiliform** (nôtīl'iförm) *a.* [L. *nautilus*, nautilus; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a nautilus shell (*zool.*).
- navel** (nā'vel) *n.* [A.S. *nafele*, navel.] Place of attachment of the umbilical cord (*emb.*).
- navicular** (nävik'ulär) *a.* [L. *navis*, ship.] Boat-shaped.
- naviculare** (nävik'uläre) *n.* [L. *navis*, ship.] The scaphoid radiale of the mammalian carpus (*anat.*).
- nebenkern** (nä'bēnkērn) *n.* [Ger. *neben*, near; *kern*, kernel.] An extra-nuclear chromatinic body in the spermatia (*cyt.*).
- nebenkörper** (nä'bēnkēr'pēr) *n.* [Ger. *neben*, near; *körper*, body.] A body surrounded by oil-drops at the hinder pole of Pyrodinium, perhaps the seat of luminosity (*zool.*).
- necrogenous** (nēkröj'enūs) *a.* [Gk. *nekros*, dead; *genos*, offspring.] Living or developing in dead bodies (*zool.*).
- necrophagous** (nēkröf'ägūs) *a.* [Gk. *nekros*, dead; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on dead bodies (*zool.*).
- necrophilous** (nēkröf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *nekros*, dead; *philein*, to love.] Feeding on dead bodies (*zool.*).
- nectar** (nēk'tär) *n.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar.] The sweet substance secreted by special glands, the nectaries, in flowers (*bot.*).
- nectar gland**, — see *nectary*.
- nectar guides**, — the series of markings on the petals of flowers, pointing apparently to the easiest way to reach the nectar, and at the same time ensuring that the insect visitor will cause cross-fertilization (*biol.*).

nectariferous (něk'tárif'ěrūs) *a.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar; *L. ferre*, to carry.] Producing or having nectar-secreting structures (*bot.*).

nectarivorous (něk'táriv'örūs) *a.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar; *L. vorare*, to devour.] Nectar-sipping; *appl.* to certain Insects (*zool.*).

nectary (něk'tári) *n.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar.] A group of sub-epidermal cells of no definite position in a flower, secreting a sweet substance; a nectar gland (*bot.*).

nectocalyx (něk'tókā'lıks) *n.*, **nectocalyces** (něk'tókā'lısez) *plu.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming; *kalyx*, cup.] A modified medusiform person adapted for swimming purposes found as part of a Siphonophore colony (*zool.*).

nectocyst (něk'tösist) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming; *kystis*, bladder.] The cavity of a nectocalyx (*zool.*).

nectophore (něk'töfōr) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming; *pherein*, to carry.] A nectocalyx; that portion of the common coenosarc on which the nectocalyces are borne (*zool.*).

nectopod (něk'töpōd) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming; *pous*, foot.] An appendage modified for swimming (*zool.*).

nectosac (něk'tösäk) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming; *L. saccus*, sac.] A nectocyst (*zool.*).

nectosome (něk'tösōm) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming; *soma*, body.] The upper or swimming part of a Siphonophore (*zool.*).

nectozoid (něk'tözō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] A nectocalyx (*zool.*).

negative tropism,—a tendency to move away from a source of stimulus (*phys.*).

nektion (něk'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming.] The organisms swimming about the surface of the sea (*biol.*).

nemathecium (něm'āthē'siūm, něm'āthē'shiūm) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *theke*, box.] A protuberance on the thallus of Thallophytes (*bot.*).

nematoblast (něm'ätöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *blastos*, bud.] Spermatocyte.

nematocalyx (něm'ätökā'lıks) *n.* [Gk.

nema, thread; *kalyx*, cup.] The "Guard-polyp" of a Plumularian, carrying nematocysts (*zool.*).

nematocyst (něm'ätösist) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *kystis*, bladder.] A stinging cell (*zool.*).

nematogene (něm'ätöjēn) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* the phase of Dicyema when its vermiform embryos escape from the parent by perforating the body wall (*zool.*).

nematogone (něm'ätögōn) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *gonos*, offspring.] A thin-walled propagative cell in certain Mosses (*bot.*).

nematophore (něm'ätöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *pherein*, to carry.] A nematocalyx (*zool.*).

nematophorous (něm'ätöf'örūs) *a.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *pherein*, to carry.] *Pert.* a nematophore (*zool.*).

nematozoid (něm'ätözō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] A defensive zooid in a Hydrozoan (*zool.*).

memorose (něm'örös) *a.* [*L. nemus*, woodland with pasture.] Inhabiting open woodland places (*bot.*).

Neo-Darwinism,—a revival of Darwin's doctrine of natural selection as the chief factor in evolution, and of non-transmissibility of acquired characters.

neogamous (něög'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *gamos*, marriage.] *Appl.* forms of Protozoa exhibiting precocious association of gametocytes (*zool.*).

Neo-Lamarckism,—a revival of Lamarck's doctrine of evolution, that inherited acquired characters formed the inception of specific differences.

Neolithic (ně'ölith'ık) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *lithos*, stone.] *Pert.* that age following on the Palaeolithic (*pal.*).

neomorph (ně'ömōrf) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *morphe*, form.] A structural variation from type (*biol.*).

neomorphosis (ně'ömōr'fōsis) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *morphosis*, change.] Regeneration in the case where the new part is unlike anything in the body (*biol.*).

neonychium (něön'ık'iūm) *n.* [Gk.

- neos*, new; *onyx*, nail.] A soft pad enclosing each claw of the embryo of all unguiculate vertebrates and of some other mammals, probably to prevent the tearing of the foetal membranes during movements of the embryo; also found in the chick (*zool.*).
- neopallium** (ně'öpāl'ium) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; L. *pallium*, cloak.] In the mammalian brain, a definite area of pallium for impressions of tactile, visual, and other senses (*anat.*).
- neoteinia** (ně'ötī'nīä) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *teinein*, to stretch.] The state of having development arrested to prolong immaturity (*biol.*).
- neoteinic** (ně'ötī'nik) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *teinein*, to stretch.] *Appl.* substitution royalties of termites which remain undeveloped in certain respects (*zool.*).
- neoteny** (něöt'ēnī) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *teinein*, to stretch.] The retention of larval characters beyond the normal period, or the occurrence of adult characteristics in the larva, exemplified in Amphibia (*zool.*).
- Neotropical** (ně'öt'röp'ikāl) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *trepein*, to turn.] *Pert.* or designating a zoogeographical region consisting of South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America.
- Neozoic** (ně'özō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *zoe*, life.] *Pert.* the period from the Mesozoic to the present day (*pal.*).
- nephric** (něř'rik) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney.] *Pert.* the kidney (*anat.*).
- nephridial** (něř'id'ial) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney.] Nephric, usually *appl.* the small excretory tubules in the kidney (*anat.*); also *pert.* the excretory organ or nephridium of Invertebrates (*zool.*).
- nephridiopore** (něř'id'iopōr) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *poros*, passage.] The external opening of a nephridium (*zool.*).
- nephridium** (něř'id'ium) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney.] Any excretory organ; usually the excretory organ of Invertebrates (*zool.*).
- nephrocytes** (něř'rösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *kytos*, hollow.] Cells in Sponges which secrete waste and then migrate to the surface of the body to discharge (*zool.*).
- nephrocinic** (něř'rödī'nik) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *odis*, labour.] Having one duct, serving for both excretory and genital purposes (*zool.*).
- nephrogonaduct** (něř'rögōn'ädükt) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *gonos*, offspring; L. *ducere*, to lead.] Excretory and genital duct in one (*zool.*).
- nephroid** (něř'roid) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *eidos*, resemblance.] Kidney-shaped (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- nephrolytic** (něř'rölit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *lyein*, to dissolve.] *Pert.* or designating enzymatic action destructive to the kidneys (*phys.*).
- nephropore** (něř'röpōr) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *poros*, passage.] A nephridiopore (*zool.*).
- nephros** (něř'rös) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney.] A kidney; usually the functional portion of a kidney (*anat.*).
- nephrostome** (něř'röstōm) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *stoma*, mouth.] The opening of a nephridial tubule into the coelom or body cavity (*zool.*).
- nephrotome** (něř'rötōm) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *temnein*, to cut.] That part of a somite developing into an embryonic excretory organ (*emb.*).
- nervated** (něř'vātēd) *a.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] Having nerves or veins (*bot.*).
- nervation** (něřvā'shūn) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] The disposition of nerves in a leaf (*bot.*).
- nerve** (něřv) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] One of the numerous grey fibrous cords connecting the brain with all other parts of the body (*anat.*); the vein of an insect wing (*zool.*); a vein (*bot.*).
- nerve canal**,—a canal for passage of nerve to the pulp of a tooth (*anat.*).
- nerve cell**,—a cell characteristic of brain and nerve tissue (*anat.*).
- nerve centre**,—a collection of nerve cells associated with one particular function (*phys.*).

nerve eminence,—a superficial group of cells in some Fishes, acting as a sense organ and connected with the lateral line system (*zool.*).

nerve ending,—the terminal distal portion of a nerve, modified in various ways (*anat.*).

nerve fibres,—the thread-like structures of which nerves are composed (*anat.*).

nerve pentagon,—the five-sided nerve ring round the mouth of Echinoderms (*zool.*).

nervimotion (nĕr'vīmō'shŭn) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew; *movere*, to move.] Motion due to direct stimulus from nerves (*phys.*).

nervous (nĕr'vŭs) *a.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] *Pert.* or designating nerves; *appl.* tissue composed of nerve fibres (*anat.*).

nervous system,—the brain, spinal cord, nerves and all their branches taken collectively (*anat.*).

nervule (nĕr'vŭl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *nervus*, sinew.] A branch or terminal portion of a nervure of an insect wing (*zool.*).

nervuration (nĕr'vŭrā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] Disposition of nervures (*anat.*).

nervure (nĕr'vŭr) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] One of the rib-like structures which support the membranous wings of Insects, branches of the tracheal system (*zool.*); a vein (*bot.*).

nervus lateralis (nĕr'vŭs lāt'ērāl'is) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew; *lateralis*, *pert.* the side.] A branch of the vagus nerve in Fishes connecting the sensory "lateral line" with the brain (*anat.*).

net-knots,—karyosomes.

netted-veined,—with veins in the form of a network (*bot.*).

nettling-cells,—the stinging cells in Hydra and its allies (*zool.*).

neurad (nŭ'rād) *adv.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] Dorsally (*anat.*).

neural (nŭ'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] *Pert.* or closely connected with nerves (*anat.*).

neural arch,—the arch formed on the dorsal surface of a vertebral centrum, by the neural plates and neural spine, for the passage of the spinal cord (*anat.*).

neural canal,—the canal formed by the neural arches (*anat.*).

neural plates,—the lateral members of a neural arch (*anat.*); the median row, usually of eight bony plates, in the carapace of a turtle (*zool.*).

neurapophysis (nŭ'rāpōf'isīs) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] The spinous process of a vertebra (*anat.*).

neuraxis (nŭrāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; L. *axis*, axle.] The central cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre (*anat.*).

neuraxon (nŭrāk'sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *axon*, axle.] Neuraxis.

neurenteric (nŭr'ĕntĕr'ik, nŭrĕn'tĕr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* the neurocoele and enteric cavity (*anat.*).

neurenteric canal,—a short canal connecting the posterior end of the central canal of the spinal cord with the posterior end of the enteric cavity (*emb.*).

neuric (nŭ'r'ik) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] Neural.

neuricity (nŭrīs'itī) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] Property peculiar to nerves (*phys.*).

neurility (nŭrīl'itī) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] The stimuli-transmitting capacity of nerves (*phys.*).

neuroblast (nŭ'rōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *blastos*, bud.] Special epithelial cells from which nerve cells are formed (*emb.*).

neurocentral (nŭ'rōsĕn'trāl) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; L. *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* two vertebral synchondroses persisting during the first few years of life (*anat.*).

neurocirrus (nŭ'rōsīr'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; L. *cirrus*, curl.] The cirrus of the neuropodium of a polychaet Annelid (*zool.*).

neurocoel (nŭ'rōsĕl) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity of the central nervous system (*anat.*).

neurocyte (nŭ'rōsit) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *kytos*, hollow.] Nerve cell (*anat.*).

neurodendron (nŭ'rōdĕn'drŏn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *dendron*, tree.] A dendrite.

neuro-epithelium (nŭ'rō-ĕpithĕl'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *epi*, upon;

thelē, nipple.] The superficial layer of cells where specialized for a sense-organ (*anat.*).

neurofibrils (nū'rōfī'brīlz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *L. fibrilla*, fine fibre.] Exceedingly fine fibres of which a medullated nerve fibre is composed; also present in nerve cells, and believed to be the conductors of nerve impulses (*anat.*).

neurogenesis (nū'rōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Nerve production (*phys.*).

neuroglia (nū'rōglē'ā, nū'rōg'liā) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *glia*, glue.] A peculiar tissue, composed of cells and fibres, supporting the nerve cells and nerve fibres (*anat.*).

neuroid (nū'roid) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *eidos*, resemblance.] Like a nerve (*anat.*).

neurokeratin (nū'rōkēr'ātīn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *keras*, horn.] The keratin of nervous tissue (*phys.*).

neurolemma (nū'rōlē'm'ā) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *lemma*, skin.] The delicate tubular sheath of a nerve (*anat.*).

neurology (nū'rōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy dealing with the details of the nervous system.

neuromasts (nū'rōmāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *mastos*, knoll.] Groups of sensory cells in the lateral line of Fishes (*zool.*).

neuromere (nū'rōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *meros*, part.] A spinal segment, a division of convenience not structural (*anat.*).

neuromuscular (nū'rōmūs'kūlār) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *L. musculus*, muscle.] *Pert.* nerve and muscle (*anat.*).

neuron (nū'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] The nerve-cell with its outgrowths (*anat.*); also *neurone*.

neuroneme (nū'rōnēm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *nema*, thread.] A nerve fibril running parallel to a myoneme in an Infusorian (*zool.*).

neuronephroblast (nū'rōnēf'rōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *nephros*, kidney; *blastos*, bud.] One of cells derived from one of the megameres in the segmenting egg of Clepsine, which later give rise to part of the

germinal bands from which the nerve cord and the nephridia develop (*zool.*).

neurophags (nū'rōfāgz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *phagein*, to eat.] Phagocytic cells that encroach upon and destroy nerve-cells in old age (*phys.*).

neurophane (nū'rōfān) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *phainein*, to appear.] Nervous, sensory; *appl.* supposed nervous fibrils of Ciliata (*zool.*).

neuropodium (nū'rōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *pous*, foot.] The ventral lobe of a polychaetan parapodium (*zool.*).

neuropodous (nū'rōpō'dūs) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *pous*, foot.] "Having limbs directed towards the neural side" (*zool.*).

neuropore (nū'rōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *poros*, passage.] The anterior opening of the neurocoel to the exterior (*emb.*).

neuropterous (nū'rōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *pteron*, wing.] Having wings with a network of nervures (*zool.*).

neuroskeleton (nū'rōskēl'ētōn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *skeletos*, dried up.] Endoskeleton (*zool.*).

neurosynapse (nū'rōsīnāps') *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *synapsis*, union.] Junction of nerve-cells through terminal arborizations or cell processes (*anat.*).

neurotendinous (nū'rōtēn'dīnūs) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *tenon*, tendon.] Concerning nerves and tendons (*anat.*).

neurotrophic (nū'rōtrōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *trephein*, to nourish.] Nourishing the nervous system (*phys.*).

neurotropism (nū'rōt'rōpīzm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *trephein*, to turn.] The attraction exerted by nervous tissue upon developing nerve tissue (*phys.*).

neuter (nū'tēr) *a.* [L. *neuter*, of neither sex.] Sexless.

neutral (nū'trāl) *a.* [L. *neuter*, neuter.] Neither male nor female (*zool.*).

neutrophil (nū'trōfil) *a.* [L. *neuter*, neuter; Gk. *philein*, to love.] Designating granules of white blood corpuscles, which stain only with neutral stains (*cyt.*).

neutrophilic,—neutrophil.

nictitant (nik'títant) *a.* [L. *nictare*, to wink.] *Appl.* An ocellus with central lunate spot (*zool.*).

nictitating membrane,—the third eyelid, a transparent membrane which assists in keeping the eye clean (*zool.*).

nidamental (nĭd'ămĕn'täl) *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest.] *Appl.* glands which secrete material for an egg-covering (*zool.*).

nidation (nĭdä'shŭn) *n.* [L. *nidus*, nest.] The renewal of the uterus lining between menstrual periods (*phys.*).

nidicolous (nĭdik'ölŭs) *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest; *colere*, to cultivate.] Living in the nest for a time after hatching (*zool.*).

nidifugous (nĭdif'ügŭs) *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest; *fugere*, to flee.] Leaving the nest soon after hatching (*zool.*).

nidulus (nĭd'ülŭs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *nidus*, nest.] The nucleus from which a nerve originates (*anat.*).

nidus (nĭdŭs) *n.* [L. *nidus*, nest.] A nest; a nest-like hollow (*zool.*); a nucleus (*anat.*); a cavity for the development of spores (*bot.*).

nidus hirundinalis (hĭrŭn'dĭnäl'ĭs) *n.* A fossa of the cerebellum (*anat.*).

nigrescent (nĭgrĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *nigrescere*, to turn black.] Approaching to black in colour (*zool.*).

nipple (nĭp'l) *n.* [*Dim.* of A.S. *nib*, for *neb*, nose.] Mamma; teat (*anat.*, *zool.*).

Nissi's granules,—angular particles found in the cytoplasm of nerve cells (*phys.*).

nisus formativus (nĭ'sŭs fŏrmätĭ'vŭs) *n.* [L. *niti*, to strive; *formare*, to form.] The tendency to reproduce.

nitid (nĭt'id) *a.* [L. *nitidus*, shining.] Glossy.

nitidous (nĭt'idŭs) *a.* [L. *nitidus*, shining.] Glossy.

nitrobacteria (nĭ'trŏbäktĕ'rĭä) *n. plu.* [L. *nitrum*, natron; *bacterium*, bacterium.] The nitric bacteria of the soil (*bot.*).

nitrogen (nĭ'trŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *nitron*, soda; *genos*, descent.] An elementary gas composing four-fifths of the volume of the atmosphere (*phys.*).

nitrogenous (nĭtrŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nitron*, soda; *genos*, descent.] *Pert.* or containing nitrogen.

nitrogenous equilibrium,—equilibrium of body maintained by equality of income and output of nitrogen (*phys.*).

nitrophilous (nĭtrŏfĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nitron*, soda; *philein*, to love.] Thriving in nitrogenous soils (*bot.*).

noctilucous (nŏk'tĭloo'sĕnt, -lŭ'-) *a.* [L. *nox*, night; *lux*, light.] Phosphorescent (*biol.*).

nocturnal (nŏktŭr'näl) *a.* [L. *nox*, night.] Seeking food and moving about at night, and not in the day-time (*zool.*).

nodal (nŏ'däl) *a.* [L. *nodus*, knob.] *Pert.* a node (*bot.*, *zool.*).

node (nŏd) *n.* [L. *nodus*, knob.] The knob or joint of a stem at which leaves arise (*bot.*).

nodose (nŏ'dŏs) *a.* [L. *nodus*, knob.] Having the intermediate and terminal joints thicker than the remainder; having knots or swellings (*zool.*, *bot.*).

nodular (nŏd'ülär) *a.* [L. *nodulus*, *dim.* of *nodus*, knob.] *Pert.* a nodule or knot (*bot.*, *zool.*).

nodule (nŏd'ül) *n.* [L. *nodulus*, *dim.* of *nodus*, knob.] A small knob-like structure.

noduliferous (nŏd'ülĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *nodus*, knob; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing a nodule; *appl.* roots of leguminous plants (*bot.*).

nodulus (nŏd'ülŭs) *n.* [L. *nodulus*, *dim.* of *nodus*, knob.] A nodule.

nodus (nŏ'dŭs) *n.* [L. *nodus*, knob.] A knob or node.

nomenclature (nŏ'mĕnklä'tŭr, nŏmĕn'klätŭr) *n.* [L. *nomen*, name; *calare*, to call.] System of naming plants, animals, organs, etc.

norma (nŏr'mä) *n.* [L. *norma*, rule.] View of the skull as a whole from certain points (*anat.*).

normal (nŏr'mäl) *a.* [L. *norma*, rule.] Consistent with type or standard.

normoblasts (nŏr'möblästs) *n. plu.* [L. *norma*, rule; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] Erythroblasts, which see.

nostrils (nŏs'trĭlz) *n. plu.* [A.S. *nostryrl*, nostril.] The external openings of the nose (*anat.*).

notochordal (nŏ'tŏkŏr'däl) *a.* [Gk.

- noton*, back; *chorde*, cord.] *Pert.* or enveloping the notochord; *appl.* sheath, tissue, etc. (*anat.*).
- notocirrus** (nō'tōsīr'ūs) *n.* [L. *notum*, back; *cirrus*, curl.] The cirrus of the notopodium of a polychaet Annelid (*zool.*).
- notonectal** (nō'tōnēk'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *nektos*, swimming.] *Appl.* Notonectidae, which swim back downwards (*zool.*).
- notopodium** (nō'tōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *pous*, foot.] The dorsal lobe of a polychaetan parapodium (*zool.*).
- nototribe** (nō'tōtrib) *a.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *tribein*, to rub.] *Appl.* flowers whose anthers and stigma touch the back of insects as they enter the calyx, a device for securing cross-fertilization (*bot.*).
- notum** (nō'tūm) *n.* [L. *notum*, back.] The dorsal portion of an insect segment; tergum (*zool.*).
- nuellus** (nūsēl'ūs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *nux*, nut.] The central region and chief part of an ovule (*bot.*).
- nuchal** (nū'kāl) *a.* [L. *nucha*, spinal marrow.] *Appl.* two sense organs regarded as olfactory, on the prostomium of Chaetopoda (*zool.*).
- nuchal cartilage**,—a thin shield-shaped plate on the posterior surface of the neck of Sepia (*zool.*).
- nuciferous** (nūsīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *nux*, nut; *ferre*, to carry.] Nut-bearing (*bot.*).
- nucivorous** (nūsīv'ōrūs) *a.* [L. *nux*, nut; *vorare*, to devour.] Nut-eating (*zool.*).
- nuclear** (nū'klēär) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* the nucleus (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- nuclear disc**,—a star-like structure formed by the chromosomes in the equator of the spindle during mitosis (*cyt.*).
- nuclear membrane**,—the delicate membrane bounding a nucleus, formed from the surrounding cytoplasm (*cyt.*).
- nuclear plate**,—the equatorial plate (*cyt.*).
- nuclear spindle**,—a barrel-shaped structure formed of a number of fine fibrils in the cytoplasm surrounding the nucleus, a stage in mitosis (*cyt.*).
- nucleate** (nū'klēät) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, nucleus.] Having a nucleus (*cyt.*).
- nucleation** (nūklēä'shūn) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Nucleus formation (*cyt.*).
- nucleic** (nū'klēik) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* an acid containing phosphorus, found in some nuclei (*phys.*).
- nucleiform** (nū'klēifōrm) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a nucleus (*cyt.*).
- nuclein** (nū'klēin) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] One of the chemical compounds found in nuclei, — similar to protein but with the addition of phosphorus (*phys.*).
- nucleochoylema** (nū'klēōkilē'mä) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; Gk. *chylos*, juice.] The ground substance of a cell-nucleus (*cyt.*).
- nucleohyaloplasm** (nū'klēōh'älōplāzm) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *plasma*, something moulded.] The semi-fluid ground-substance of a nucleus (*cyt.*).
- nucleolar** (nūklē'ölär) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* a nucleolus (*cyt.*).
- nucleolus** (nūklē'ölūs) *n.* [L. *nucleolus*, *dim.* of *nucleus*, little kernel.] A rounded mass of pure plastin occurring in a nucleus (*cyt.*).
- nucleomicrosomes** (nū'klēōmī'krōsōmz) *n. plu.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; Gk. *mikros*, small; *soma*, body.] Nuclear chromatin granules (*cyt.*).
- nucleoplasm** (nū'klēōplāzm) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; Gk. *plasma*, something moulded.] Reticular nuclear substance; *cf.* **cytoplasm** (*cyt.*).
- nucleoproteid** (nū'klēōprō'tēid) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; Gk. *protos*, first; *eidos*, resemblance.] A nuclein with much albumin (*phys.*).
- nucleus** (nū'klēūs) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] A complex spheroidal mass essential to the life of a cell (*cyt.*).
- nuculanium** (nū'kulā'nīūm) *n.* [L. *nucula*, small nut.] A fleshy fruit like a grape (*bot.*).
- nudibranchiate** (nū'dibrāŋg'kiāt) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Having gills not covered by a protective shell or membrane (*zool.*).

nudicaudate (nū'díkôd'āt) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked; *cauda*, tail.] Having a tail not covered by hair or fur (*zool.*).
nudicaulous (nū'díkôl'ūs) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked; *caulis*, stem.] *Appl.* stems without leaves (*bot.*).
nudiflorous (nū'diflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked; *flos*, flower.] Having flowers without glands or hairs (*bot.*).
nummulation (nūm'ulā'shūn) *n.* [L. *nummus*, coin.] The tendency of red blood corpuscles to adhere together like piles of coins (*phys.*).
nummulitic (nūm'ulit'ik) *a.* [L. *nummus*, coin.] Like or *pert.* a Nummulite (*zool.*, *pal.*).
nuptial flight,—the flight taken by the queen bee when fertilization takes place (*zool.*).
nurse cells,—single cells or layers of cells attached to or surrounding an egg-cell, probably for elaboration of its food-material (*cyt.*).
nurse generation,—an asexual budding generation of some Tunicates, in which the phorozoids act as foster parents to the later formed buds, the gonozoids (*zool.*).
nut (nūt) *n.* [A.S. *knutu*, nut.] A dry, hard, indehiscent one-celled fruit (*bot.*).
nutation (nūtā'shūn) *n.* [L. *nutare*, to nod.] Curvature or change of position in organs of a growing plant (*bot.*).
nutlet (nūt'lēt) *n.* [*Dim.* of nut.] The stone formed in drupaceous fruits (*bot.*).
nutricism (nū'trīsizm) *n.* [L. *nutrix*, nurse.] Symbiotic relationship with all the benefit to one partner (*biol.*).
nutrition (nū'trish'ūn) *n.* [L. *nutrix*, nurse.] The ingestion and assimilation of food materials of animals and plants (*phys.*).
nutritive (nū'tritiv) *a.* [L. *nutrix*, nurse.] Concerned in the function of nutrition; *appl.* yolk, polyp, zooid, plasma.
nyctipelagic (nik'tipēlāj'ik) *a.* [Gk. *nyktios*, nightly; *pelagos*, the sea.] Rising to the surface of the sea only at night (*zool.*).
nyctitropism (niktit'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *nyktios*, nightly; *trepein*, to turn.] Tendency of certain leaves to curve upwards at night (*bot.*).

nymph (nĭmf) *n.* [Gk. *nymphē*, bride.] A stage following the larval in insect metamorphosis (*zool.*).
nymphae (nĭm'fē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *nymphē*, bride.] The labia minora (*anat.*).

O

oar-feathers,—the wing feathers used in flight in Birds (*zool.*).
obcompressed (ōb'kōmprĕst') *a.* [L. *ob*, towards; *comprimere*, to compress.] Flattened in a vertical direction (*bot.*).
obcordate (ōbkōr'dāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, against; *cor*, the heart.] Heart-shaped; *appl.* leaves which have the stalk attached to the apex of the heart (*bot.*).
obdiplostemonous (ōbdīplōstēm'ōnūs) *a.* [L. *ob*, against; Gk. *dīploos*, double; *stemon*, a warp.] With the outer series of stamens opposite the petals (*bot.*).
obelion (ōbē'lĭōn) *n.* [Gk. *obelos*, a spit.] The point between the two foramina on the interparietal suture (*anat.*).
obex (ō'bĕks) *n.* [L. *obex*, an obstacle.] A triangular layer of grey matter above the calamus in the roof of the fourth ventricle (*anat.*).
obimbricate (ōbīm'brikāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, in the way; *imbrex*, a tile.] With regularly overlapping scales, with the overlapping ends downwards (*bot.*).
oblanceolate (ōblān'sĕōlāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, reversely; *lancea*, a spear.] Inversely lanceolate (*bot.*).
obligate or obligatory parasites,—parasites which are limited to one mode of life, and cannot exist independently of a host; *cf.* **facultative** (*biol.*).
oblique (ōblĕk') *a.* [L. *obliquus*, bent.] Placed obliquely; *appl.* certain muscles (*anat.*); asymmetrical (*bot.*).
obliquus (ōblĕ'kwūs) *a.* [L. *obliquus*, bent.] Oblique; *appl.* muscles (*anat.*).
obliterate (ōblit'ērāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, reversely; *litera*, a letter.] Indistinct or profuse; *appl.* markings on Insects (*zool.*).

- obovate** (öbö'vāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, reversely; *ovum*, an egg.] Egg-shaped, with the narrow end attached to the stalk (*bot.*).
- obovoid** (öbö'void) *a.* [L. *ob*, against; *ovum*, an egg; Gk. *eidos*, shape.] Inversely ovoid; roughly egg-shaped, with the narrow end downwards (*bot.*).
- obsolescence** (öbsölēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *obsolescere*, to wear out.] The gradual reduction and consequent disappearance of an organism (*biol.*); a blurred portion of a marking on any animal (*zool.*).
- obsolete** (öb'sölēt) *a.* [L. *obsolescere*, to wear out.] Wearing out or disappearing; *appl.* any character that is becoming less and less distinct in each succeeding generation (*biol.*).
- obturator** (öb'tūrā'tör) *a.* [L. *obturare*, to close.] *Pert.* any structure in the neighbourhood of the obturator foramen (*anat.*).
- obturator foramen**,—an oval foramen between ischium and pubis (*zool.*).
- obtusilingual** (öbtüsilling'gwäl) *a.* [L. *obtundere*, to make blunt; *lingua*, a tongue.] Short-tongued (*zool.*).
- obumbrate** (öbüm'brāt) *a.* [L. *obumbrare*, to overshadow.] With some structure overhanging the part so as to conceal it partially (*zool.*).
- obverse** (öb'vērs, öbvērs') *a.* [L. *obvertere*, to turn round.] With the base narrower than the apex (*bot.*).
- obvolute** (öb'völüt) *a.* [L. *obvolvere*, to wrap round.] Overlapping; *appl.* leaves when half of one leaf is wrapped round half of another similar leaf (*bot.*).
- obvolvent** (öbvöl'vent) *a.* [L. *obvolvere*, to wrap round.] Bent downwards and inwards; *appl.* wings, elytra of insects, etc. (*zool.*).
- occipital** (öksíp'itäl) *a.* [L. *occiput*, back of the head.] *Pert.* the back part of the head or the occipital bones (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- occipitalia** (öksíp'itäl'iä) *n. plu.* [L. *occiput*, back of the head.] The group of parts of the cartilaginous brain case forming the back part of the head (*zool.*).
- occiput** (ök'sípoot, ök'sipüt) *n.* [L. *occiput*, back of the head.] The occipital region of the skull (*anat.*); the back of an insect's head (*zool.*).
- occlude** (öklood') *v.* [L. *occludere*, to shut in.] To absorb (*phys.*).
- occluser** (ökloo'sör) *a.* [L. *occludere*, to shut in.] *Appl.* muscles of an operculum or movable lid (*zool.*).
- ocellate** (ösäl'ät) *a.* [L. *ocellus*, a little eye.] Like an eye or eyes; *appl.* markings on many animals (*zool.*).
- ocellated** (ösäl'ätäd, ös'älätäd) *a.* [L. *ocellus*, a little eye.] Having ocelli; having eye-like spots or markings (*zool.*).
- ocellation** (ös'älä'shün) *n.* [L. *ocellus*, a little eye.] Condition of having ocelli, or of having ocellate markings; ocellate marking (*zool.*).
- ocelliferous** (ös'älif'erüs) *a.* [L. *ocellus*, a little eye; *ferre*, to bear.] Ocellated, which see.
- ocellus** (ösäl'üs) *n.*, **ocelli** (ösäl'i, ösäl'ē) *plu.* [L. *ocellus*, a little eye.] A simple single eye or eyespot found in many of the lower animals; an eye-like marking as seen in many Insects (*zool.*).
- ochrea**, **ocrea** (ök'rēä, ö'krēä) *n.* [L. *ocrea*, a greave.] A tubular sheath-like expansion at the base of the petiole (*bot.*); a sheath (*zool.*).
- ocreaceous** (ök'rēä'shüs) *a.* [L. *ocrea*, a greave.] Ocrea-like; *appl.* various structures in plants and animals.
- ocreate** (ök'rēät) *a.* [L. *ocrea*, a greave.] Having an ocrea (*bot.*); booted, sheathed (*zool.*).
- octactine** (öktäk'tin) *n.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *aktis*, a ray.] A type of sponge spicule with eight rays, a modification of a hexactine (*zool.*).
- octamerous** (öktäm'erüs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *meros*, a part.] *Appl.* organs or parts of organs when arranged in eights; *appl.* parts of whorls of certain plants (*bot.*); *appl.* parts of certain Alcyonaria (*zool.*).
- octandrous** (öktän'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *aner*, a man.] Having eight stamens (*bot.*).
- octant** (ök'tänt) *n.* [L. *octo*, eight.] One of the eight cells formed by

the division of the fertilized ovule in plants (*bot.*); one of the units in the eight-celled stage in the segmentation of the ovum (*zool.*).

oetogynous (öktöj'ínüs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *gyne*, a woman.] Having eight pistils (*bot.*).

oetopetalous (öktöpët'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *petalon*, a petal.] Having eight petals (*bot.*).

oetopod (öktöpöd) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *pous*, a foot.] Having eight feet or arms (*zool.*).

oetoradiatè (öktörä'diät) *a.* [L. *octo*, eight; *radius*, a spoke.] Having eight rays or arms (*zool.*).

oetosepalous (öktösëp'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *sepalon*, a sepal.] Having eight sepals (*bot.*).

oetosporous (öktöspör'üs, öktös'pörüs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *sporos*, a seed.] Having eight spores (*bot.*).

oetostichous (öktös'tiküs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *stichos*, a row.] Having the leaves in eights, as in phyllo-taxis (*bot.*).

oetozoic (öktözö'ik) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *zoon*, an animal.] *Appl.* a spore of Gregarines, containing eight sporozoites (*zool.*).

ocular (ök'ülär) *a.* [L. *oculus*, an eye.] *Pert.* or perceived by the eye.

ocular lobe,—the projecting thoracic lobe in some beetles (*zool.*).

ocular plates,—the plates at the end of the ambulacral areas in sea urchins (*zool.*).

oculate (ök'ülät) *a.* [L. *oculus*, an eye.] Having eyes, or having eye-like spots (*zool.*).

oculiferous (ök'üf'ërüs), **oculigerous** (ök'ülij'ërüs) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye; *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing eyes (*zool.*).

oculofrontal (ök'ülöfrün'täl) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye; *frons*, forehead.] *Pert.* region of forehead and eye.

oculomotor (ök'ülömö'tör) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye; *movere*, to move.] Causing the movements of the eyeball; *appl.* the third cranial nerve (*anat.*, *zool.*).

oculonasal (ök'ülönä'zäl) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* eye and nose.

oculus (ök'ülüs) *n.* [L. *oculus*, eye.] The eye (*anat.*, *zool.*); a leaf-bud in a tuber (*bot.*).

odontoblast (ödön'töbläst) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, a tooth; *blastos*, a bud.] One of the columnar cells on the outside of the pulp that form the dentine (*zool.*).

odontoclast (ödön'tökläst) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, a tooth; *klän*, to break.] One of the large multinucleate cells that absorb the roots of the milk teeth (*zool.*).

odontogeny (ödöntöj'ëni) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *genos*, offspring.] The origin and development of teeth.

odontoid (ödön'toid) *a.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *eidös*, form.] Tooth-like; *pert.* the odontoid process.

odontoid process,—a tooth-like peg on the axis round which the atlas rotates,—it is the centrum of the atlas, which has first become free and finally fused with the axis (*anat.*, *zool.*).

odontophore (ödön'töför) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *pherein*, to carry.] The radula or tooth-bearing organ in Molluscs; a structure over which the radula slides (*zool.*).

odontoplast (ödön'töpläst) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *plastos*, moulded.] An odontoblast cell (*anat.*).

odontostomatous (ödön'töstöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *stoma*, mouth.] Having tooth-bearing jaws.

oecoid (ë'koid) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, a house.] The stroma of a blood corpuscle (*anat.*).

oecology (ëköl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house; *logos*, discourse.] Bio-nomics, which see.

oedematin (ëdëm'ätin) *n.* [Gk. *oiedema*, a swelling.] The microsomes of the ground substance of the nucleus (*cyt.*).

oenocyte (ë'nösit) *n.* [Gk. *oinos*, wine; *kytos*, hollow.] One of the large cells from the clusters which surround the trachea and fat body of Insects (*zool.*).

oesophageal (ësöf'äjë'al) *a.* [Gk. *oisophagos*, the gullet.] *Pert.* or near the oesophagus, as ganglia (*zool.*).

oesophagus (ësöf'ägüs) *n.* [Gk. *oisophagos*, the gullet.] That part of the alimentary canal between the pharynx and the stomach, or part equivalent thereto (*zool.*).

- oestral** (ĕ'strooăl) *a.* [Gk. *oistros*, gadfly.] *Pert.* oestrus (*phys.*); also **oestrous**.
- oestruation** (ĕ'strooă'shün) *n.* [Gk. *oistros*, gadfly.] State of being under sexual desire; rut (*phys.*).
- oestrus** (ĕ'strüs) *n.* [Gk. *oistros*, gadfly.] The sexual heat of animals; rut (*phys.*).
- offset**,—a short prostrate branch which takes root at the apex and develops new individuals (*bot.*).
- offshoot**,—a lateral shoot from a main stem (*bot.*).
- oidium** (oid'ŷüm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, an egg.] The conidial stage of some of the mildews (*bot.*).
- oikoplast** (oik'öpläst) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house; *plastos*, moulded.] One of the large glandular ectoderm cells which form the gelatinous layer of Appendicularians (*zool.*).
- oilgland**,—the uropygial gland in Birds; a gland which secretes oil (*zool.*).
- oleaginous** (öl'ĕä'j'nüs) *a.* [L. *olea*, oil.] *Pert.* oil; containing oil; producing oil (*biol.*).
- olecranon** (ölĕk'rănön) *n.* [Gk. *olene*, elbow.] A large process at the upper end of the ulna (*zool.*).
- oleiferous** (ölĕif'ĕrüs) *a.* [L. *oleum*, oil; *ferre*, to carry.] Producing oil (*bot.*).
- olein** (öl'ĕin) *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil.] A fat found in animal and vegetable tissues and liquid at ordinary temperatures (*phys.*).
- oleocyst** (öl'ĕösist) *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A diverticulum of the nectocalyx (*zool.*).
- olfactory** (ölfäk'törĭ) *a.* [L. *olere*, to have a smell; *facere*, to make.] *Pert.* associated with, or designating the structures associated with the sense of smell.
- olfactory lobe**,—a small lobe projecting from the anterior lower margin of the cerebral hemispheres (*anat.*).
- olfactory pit**,—any olfactory organ of the nature of a small pit or hollow (*zool.*); the depression which later forms the nasal passage (*emb.*).
- oligacanthous** (öl'igäkän'thüs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *akantha*, a spine.] Bearing few spines (*zool.*).
- oligandrous** (öl'igän'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *aner*, man.] Having few stamens (*bot.*).
- oligocarpous** (öl'igökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *karpos*, fruit.] Having few carpels (*bot.*).
- Oligocene** (öl'igösĕn') *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *kainos*, recent.] *Appl.* a tertiary period between Eocene and Miocene (*pal.*).
- oligodynamic** (öl'igödinäm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *dynamis*, power.] Caused by small or minute forces (*bot.*).
- oligomerous** (öl'igöm'erüs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *meros*, a part.] Having one or more of the whorls with fewer members than the rest (*bot.*).
- oligonephrous** (öl'igönĕf'rüs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *nephros*, a kidney.] Having few Malpighian tubules; *appl.* Insects (*zool.*).
- oligospermous** (öl'igöspĕr'müs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *sperma*, a seed.] Bearing few seeds (*bot.*).
- oligostemonous** (öl'igöstĕm'onüs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *stemon*, a stamen.] Having few stamens (*bot.*).
- oligotaxy** (öl'igötäk'si) *n.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *taxis*, arrangement.] Diminution in the number of whorls (*bot.*).
- oligotokous** (öl'igöt'öküs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *tokos*, offspring.] Bearing few young (*zool.*).
- oliva** (öl'ivă), **olive** (öl'iv) *n.* [L. *oliva*, olive.] A prominence on each side of the anterior end of the medulla just below the pons (*anat.*).
- olivary** (öl'ivări) *a.* [L. *oliva*, olive.] *Pert.* the oliva, or olivary body (*anat.*).
- omasum** (ömă'süm) *n.* [L. *omasum*, paunch.] The psalterium or third division of a ruminant's stomach (*zool.*).
- omental** (ömĕn'täl) *a.* [L. *omentum*, a fold.] *Pert.* the omentum or omenta (*anat.*).
- omentum** (ömĕn'tüm) *n.* [L. *omentum*, a fold.] A fold of the peritoneum either free or acting as the connecting link between viscera, etc. (*anat.*).
- ommateum** (öm'ătĕüm) *n.* [Gk. *omma*, the eye.] Any compound eye (*zool.*).
- ommatidium** (öm'ătĭd'ŷüm) *n.* [Gk. *omma*, eye.] One of the com-

- ponent elements of a compound eye (*zool.*).
- ommatoids** (õm'ätoidz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *omma*, eye; *eidos*, form.] Two or four light-coloured spots on the last abdominal segment of Pedipalpi,—of disputed function (*zool.*).
- ommatophore** (õm'ätõfõr) *n.* [Gk. *omma*, eye; *pherein*, to bear.] Any movable process bearing an eye (*zool.*).
- omnivorous** (õmniv'õrüs) *a.* [L. *omnis*, all; *vorare*, to devour.] Eating both animal and vegetable tissue (*zool.*).
- omohyoid** (õ'mõh'oid) *a.* [Gk. *omos*, shoulder; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* shoulder and hyoid; *appl.* a muscle (*anat.*).
- omoideum** (õmoid'ëüm) *n.* [Gk. *omos*, shoulder; *eidos*, shape.] The pterygoid bone in a Bird's skull (*zool.*).
- omosternum** (õ'mõstër'nüm) *n.* [Gk. *omos*, shoulder; *sternon*, breast.] One of the elements of the Amphibian sternum (*zool.*).
- omphalic** (õmfäl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel.] *Pert.* the umbilicus (*anat.*).
- omphaloid** (õmfäl'oid) *a.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel; *eidos*, like.] Like a navel; having an umbilicus (*zool.*).
- omphaloidium** (õmfäl'oid'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel; *eidos*, like.] The scar at the hilum of a seed, or the hilum itself (*bot.*).
- omphalomesaraic** (õmfälõmës'-ärä'ik),—omphalomesenteric, which see.
- omphalomesenteric** (õmfälõmës'-ëntër'ik) *a.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel; *mesenteron*, mid-gut.] *Pert.* umbilicus and mesentery; *appl.* veins, ducts (*anat.*).
- oncosphere** (õng'kõsfër) *n.* [Gk. *ongkos*, hook; *sphaira*, a globe.] The larval stage of a tapeworm preceding the cysticercus stage; the proscotex or six-hooked embryo stage of Cestoidea; also **oncosphere** (*zool.*).
- ontocycle** (õn'tõs'ikl) *n.* [Gk. *on*, being; *kyklos*, a circle.] Evolution which in its later stages tends to produce forms exactly like those in the early stages (*biol.*).
- ontogenesis** (õn'tõjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *on*, being; *genesis*, descent.] The life-history of a single individual (*biol.*).
- ontogenetic** (õn'tõjënët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *on*, being; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* ontogeny, or the development of the individual (*biol.*).
- ontogeny** (õntõj'ëni) *n.* [Gk. *on*, being; *genos*, birth.] Ontogenesis, which see.
- onychium** (õnik'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *onyx*, a nail.] The layer below the nail (*anat.*); a pulvillus; in some spiders a special false articulation at the end of the tarsus to bear the claws (*zool.*).
- onychogenic** (õnik'õjën'ik) *a.* [Gk. *onyx*, nail; *genos*, offspring.] Capable of producing a nail or a nail-like substance; *appl.* a material occurring in nail matrix and cells forming the fibrous substance and cuticula of hairs (*phys.*).
- ooblastema** (õ'õblästë'mä) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *blastos*, bud.] The egg after fertilization (*zool.*).
- oocyte** (õ'õsit) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *kytos*, hollow.] An egg before the formation of the first polar body (*emb.*); in Protozoa a stage in the supposedly female conjugant before it prepares for fertilization (*zool.*).
- oocelium** (õ'õsh'ium) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *oikos*, house.] An ovicell (*zool.*).
- oogamete** (õ'õgämët') *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *gamos*, marriage.] An oosphere of Sporozoa (*zool.*).
- oogamous** (õõg'ämüs) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *gamos*, marriage.] Having sexually differentiated gametes (*bot.*).
- oogenesis** (õ'õjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *genesis*, descent.] Formation, development, and maturation of the egg (*biol.*).
- oogloea** (õ'õglë'ä) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *gloia*, glue.] Egg cement (*zool.*).
- oogonial** (õ'õgõ'niäl) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *gonos*, descent.] *Pert.* the oogonium.
- oogonium** (õ'õgõ'niüm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *gonos*, offspring.] The female reproductive organ in certain Thalophytes (*bot.*); the mother egg-cell (*biol.*).
- ooid** (õ'oid) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *eidos*, form.] Egg-shaped.

- ookinesis** (ō'ōkīnē'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *kinein*, to move.] The karyokinetic stages of the nucleus in the maturation and fertilization of the egg (*biol.*).
- ookinete** (ō'ōkīnēt') *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *kinein*, to move.] The motile worm-shaped stage of the zygote in certain Protozoa (*zool.*).
- olemma** (ō'ōlēm'ā) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *lemma*, a husk.] The vitelline membrane of an egg (*emb.*).
- ophore** (ō'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *pherein*, to bear.] Oöphyte, which see.
- ophoridium** (ō'ōfōrīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *pherein*, to bear.] The megasporangium in certain plants (*bot.*).
- ophyte** (ō'ōfit) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *phyton*, a plant.] The sexual generation in such plants as the liverwort; the gametophyte (*bot.*).
- oplasm** (ō'ōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *plasma*, something moulded.] The cytoplasm of an egg; the yolk or cell substance of an egg (*emb.*).
- opod** (ō'ōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *pous*, foot.] Any of the component parts of a sting or ovipositor (*zool.*).
- osperm** (ō'ōspērm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *sperma*, seed.] A fertilized egg.
- osphere** (ō'ōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *sphaira*, globe.] An egg before fertilization; a female gamete (*zool.*).
- ospore** (ō'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *sporos*, seed.] The zygote or fertilized egg-cell (*bot.*); the encysted zygote in certain Protozoa (*zool.*).
- oostegite** (ōōs'tēgīt) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *stegē*, roof.] A plate-like structure on the basal portion of a thoracic limb in certain Crustaceans, which forms or helps to form a receptacle for the egg (*zool.*).
- oostegopod** (ō'ōstēg'ōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *stegē*, roof; *pous*, foot.] A thoracic foot bearing an oostegite (*zool.*).
- otheca** (ō'ōthē'ka) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *theke*, a case.] A sporangium (*bot.*); an egg-case, as in Insects (*zool.*).
- otocoid** (ōōt'ōkoid) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *tokos*, offspring; *eidos*, form.] Giving birth to the young at a very early stage, and then carrying them in a marsupium (*zool.*).
- otocous** (ōōt'ōkūs) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *tokos*, offspring.] Egg-laying (*zool.*).
- ootype** (ō'ōtip) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *type*, place.] The part of the oviduct where the shell is formed; the shell-gland of Turbellarians and Trematodes (*zool.*).
- ooze** (ooz) *n.* [A.S. *wōs*, juice.] A soft deposit found over large areas of the floor of the ocean.
- oozoid** (ō'ōzō'id) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] Any individual developed from an egg.
- opercle** (ōpēr'kl) *n.* [L. *operculum*, a lid.] The posterior bone of a fish operculum (*zool.*).
- operculate** (ōpēr'kulāt) *a.* [L. *operculum*, a lid.] Having a lid, as in the capsule of Mosses (*bot.*); having a covering for the gills, as in most Fishes (*zool.*).
- operculiferous** (ōpēr'kulīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *operculum*, a lid; *ferre*, to bear.] Operculate.
- operculiform** (ōpēr'kulīf'ōrm') *a.* [L. *operculum*, a lid; *forma*, shape.] Lid-like (*biol.*).
- operculigenous** (ōpēr'kulīj'ēnūs) *a.* [L. *operculum*, lid; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] Producing or forming a lid (*zool.*).
- operculum** (ōpēr'kulūm) *n.* [L. *operculum*, a lid.] A lid or flap, as in the capsules of Mosses (*bot.*); any of the convolutions covering the island of Reil (*anat.*); the lid-like structure seen in the Gastropods; the movable plates in the shell of a Barnacle; the first pair of abdominal appendages in Limulus; the gill-cover of Fishes; the small plate covering the opening of a lung book in Spiders (*zool.*).
- ophiopluteus** (ōf'īōploot'ēūs) *n.* [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; L. *pluteus*, shed.] The pluteus larva of an Ophiuran (*zool.*).
- ophryon** (ōf'rion) *n.* [Gk. *ophrys*, brow.] The point of junction of the median line of the face with a line across the narrowest part of the forehead (*anat.*).
- opisthion** (ōpīs'thion) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind.] The median point of the posterior margin of the foramen magnum (*anat.*).
- opisthocoealous** (ōpīs'thōsē'lūs) *a.* [Gk.

- opisthe*, behind; *koilos*, hollow.] Having the centrum concave behind; *appl.* *vertebrae* (*anat.*).
- opisthodontic** (öpis'thödēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *detos*, bound.] Lying posterior to the beak; *appl.* ligaments in some bivalve shells (*zool.*).
- opisthoglossal** (öpis'thöglös'äl) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *glossa*, tongue.] Having the tongue fixed in front, free behind (*zool.*).
- opisthognathous** (öpis'thögnäth'üs) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having retreating jaws (*zool.*).
- opisthotic** (öp'isthö't'ik) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *ous*, the ear.] *Pert.* the inferior posterior bony element of the otic capsule (*zool.*).
- opisthure** (öp'isthür') *n.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *oura*, a tail.] The projecting tip of the vertebral column (*zool.*).
- opponens** (öpö'nēnz) *a.* [L. *opponere*, to oppose.] *Pert.* muscles which cause the digits to approach one another (*anat.*).
- opposite** (öp'özit) *a.* [L. *opponere*, to oppose.] *Pert.* leaves which are opposed, or placed opposite one another at the same level on opposite sides of the stem (*bot.*).
- opsonic** (öp'sön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *opsonēin*, to cater.] *Pert.* or affected by opsonin (*phys.*).
- opsonin** (öp'sön'in) *n.* [Gk. *opsonēin*, to cater.] A constituent of blood which helps the phagocytes to destroy invading bacteria (*phys.*).
- optic** (öp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight.] *Pert.* vision.
- optic lobes**,—that part of the brain which supplies the eyes.
- optic thalami**,—see *thalami*.
- optiociliary** (öp'tikösil'iär'i) *a.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight; *L. cilia*, eyelashes.] *Pert.* optic and ciliary nerves (*anat.*).
- optiopupillary** (öp'tiköpü'piläri) *a.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight; *L. pupilla*, pupil of eye.] *Pert.* optic nerve and pupil (*anat.*).
- optimum** (öp'timüm) *n.* [L. *optimus*, best.] The most suitable degree of heat, etc., for the full development of the organism concerned (*biol.*); the point at which the best response can be obtained (*phys.*).
- optocoel** (öp'tösēl) *n.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity in the optic lobes of the brain (*anat.*).
- optogram** (öp'tögräm) *n.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight; *graphein*, to write.] The image impressed on the retina by the action of light on the visual purple (*phys.*).
- ora serrata**,—the wavy border of the retina, where the nervous elements cease (*anat.*).
- oral** (öräl) *a.* [L. *os*, mouth.] *Pert.* or belonging to the mouth; on the side on which the mouth lies.
- orbicular** (örbik'ülär) *a.* [Gk. *orbis*, an orb.] *Appl.* the eye muscles (*anat.*).
- orbicularis** (örbik'ülä'ris) *a.* [L. *orbis*, an orb.] *Appl.* a muscle whose fibres surround an opening (*anat.*).
- orbiculate** (örbik'ülät) *a.* [L. *orbis*, orb.] Nearly circular in outline; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- orbit** (ör'bīt) *n.* [L. *orbita*, a circuit.] The bony cavity in which the eye is situated (*anat.*); the skin round the eye of a bird; the hollow in the arthropod cephalothorax in which the eye-stalk rises (*zool.*).
- orbital** (ör'bital) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit.] *Pert.* the orbit.
- orbitomalar** (ör'bītömälär) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit; *mala*, the cheek.] *Pert.* orbit and malar bone (*anat.*).
- orbitonasal** (ör'bītönä'zäl) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* the orbit and the nasal portions of the adjoining bones (*anat.*).
- orbitosphenoid** (ör'bītösfē'noid) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit; Gk. *sphen*, a wedge; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* paired cranial elements lying between presphenoid and frontal (*zool.*).
- order** (ör'dēr) *n.* [L. *ordo*, order.] Any group of organisms closely allied, ranking between the family and the class (*biol.*).
- ordinate** (ör'dinät) *a.* [L. *ordo*, order.] Having the markings or ornamentation arranged in rows (*zool.*).
- ordinatopunctate** (ör'dinä'töpüng'ktät) *a.* [L. *ordo*, order; *punctum*, a prick.] Indicating the serial presence of dots, etc. (*zool.*).
- Ordovician** (ör'dövish'än) *a.* [L. *Ordovices*, people of Wales.] Lower Silurian (*pal.*).

organ (ôr'găn) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, an implement.] Any part or structure of an organism adapted for a special purpose (*biol.*).

organ of Corti,—see **Corti's organ**.

organellae (ôr'gănĕl'ĕ) *n. plu.* [Gk. *organon*, an instrument.] The various parts of a cell (*cyt.*).

organic (ôr'găn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, an instrument.] *Pert.*, derived from, or showing the peculiarities of a living organism (*biol.*).

organific (ôr'gănif'ik) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; L. *facere*, to make.] Producing an organism; making an organized structure (*biol.*).

organism (ôr'gănizm) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] Any living animal or plant; anything capable of carrying on the processes of life (*biol.*).

organized (ôr'gănizd) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] Exhibiting the characteristics of, or behaving like an organism (*biol.*).

organogen (ôr'găn'ôjen) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *genos*, offspring.] Any of the four elements C., H., O., N. (*phys.*).

organogenesis (ôr'găn'ôjen'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *genesis*, descent.] The formation and development of organs (*biol.*).

organography (ôr'gănôg'răfi) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *graphein*, to write.] The description of the organs in any living organism (*biol.*).

organoleptic (ôr'gănôlĕp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *lambanein*, to take hold of.] Capable of being impressed, or of making an impression (*phys.*).

organonomy (ôr'gănôn'ômĭ) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *nomos*, law.] The laws that deal with life or living organisms (*biol.*).

organonymy (ôr'gănôn'imĭ) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *onyma*, name.] The nomenclature of organs (*biol.*).

organophyly (ôr'gănôf'ili) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *phylon*, a tribe.] The phylogeny of organs (*biol.*).

organotrophic (ôr'gănôtrôf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *trephein*, to

nourish.] *Pert.* the formation and nourishment of organs (*biol.*).

organule (ôr'gănul) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] Any of the cells or elements of an organism (*biol.*).

orgasm (ôr'găzm) *n.* [Gk. *organ*, to swell.] Any immoderate excitement; turgescence of any organism (*phys.*).

orientation (ô'rĭĕntă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *oriens*, rising.] The alteration in position shown by various protoplasmic bodies in the cell under various stimuli (*phys.*).

orifice (ôr'ifis) *n.* [L. *os*, mouth; *facere*, to make.] A mouth or aperture; the opening of a tube, duct, etc.

original (ôr'ij'inăl) *a.* [L. *origo*, origin.] *Pert.* the beginning; *appl.* the wild species from which the cultivated have been derived (*biol.*).

ornis (ôr'nĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, a bird.] The bird fauna of a region (*zool.*).

ornithic (ôr'nith'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ornis*, a bird.] *Pert.* Birds (*pal.*).

ornithichnite (ôr'nithĭk'nĭt) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *ichnos*, a tract.] The fossil track or foot-prints of a Bird (*pal.*).

ornithine (ôr'nĭthĭn) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird.] An organic substance found in the excreta of Birds (*phys.*).

ornithocopros (ôr'nĭthôkôprôs) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *kopros*, dung.] The dung of Birds.

Ornithogaea (ôr'nĭthôjĕ'ă) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *gaia*, land.] The zoographical region which includes New Zealand (*zool.*).

ornithology (ôr'nĭthôl'ôji) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of Zoology dealing with Birds.

ornithophilous (ôr'nĭthôf'ilŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *philein*, to love.] Bird-loving; *appl.* flowers that are pollinated through the agency of Birds (*bot.*).

oroanal (ô'rôă'năl) *a.* [L. *os*, mouth; *anus*, anus.] Serving as mouth and anus (*zool.*).

oronasal (ô'rônă'zăl) *a.* [L. *os*, mouth; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* or designating the groove that connects the mouth and nose (*zool.*).

orthoenteric (ôr'thœn'tērĭk) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *enteron*, intestine.] Having the alimentary canal stretched out along the ventral body surface; *appl.* certain Tunicates (*zool.*).

orthogenesis (ôr'thøjēn'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *genesis*, descent.] Variation which, irrespective of natural selection or external forces, gradually produces a new and distinct type (*biol.*).

orthopterous (ôrthöp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *pteron*, wing.] Having straight folded posterior wings (*zool.*).

orthospermous (ôr'thösper'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *sperma*, seed.] With straight seeds (*bot.*).

orthostichous (ôrthös'tĭkūs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *stichos*, a row.] *Appl.* a fin skeleton when the peripheral somatids are parallel as in Cladoselache (*pal.*).

orthostichy (ôrthös'tĭkĭ) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *stichos*, a row.] The vertical line on which a row of leaves or scales is found; the arrangement of the leaves or scales in this row (*bot.*).

orthotriaene (ôr'thöt'rĭēn) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *triaina*, a trident.] A triaene with cladi directed outwards at right angles to the shaft (*zool.*).

orthotropism (ôrthöt'röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *trope*, a turning.] Growth in a vertical line (*bot.*).

orthotropous (ôrthöt'röpūs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *trope*, a turning.] Having the chalaza, hilum, and micropyle in a straight line; *appl.* ovules (*bot.*).

os (ôs) *n.* [L. *os*, a bone.] A bone.

osculant (ôs'külānt) *a.* [L. *osculans*, kissing.] Closely adherent; intermediate in character between two groups (*biol.*).

oscular (ôs'külār) *a.* [L. *osculum*, a small mouth.] *Pert.* an osculum.

osculate (ôs'külāt) *v.* [L. *osculare*, to kiss.] To have characters intermediate between two groups (*biol.*).

osculiferous (ôs'külĭf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *osculum*, a small mouth; *ferre*, to bear.] Having oscula (*zool.*).

osculum (ôs'külüm) *n.* [L. *osculum*,

a small mouth.] An excurrent opening in a Sponge (*zool.*).

osmeterium (ôs'mêtērĭüm) *n.* [Gk. *osme*, smell.] A forked protrusible organ borne on the first thoracic segment of the larva of many butterflies, and emitting an offensive smell (*zool.*).

osmosis (ösmō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *othein*, to push.] A diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids through a permeable membrane (*phys.*).

osmotic (ösmöt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *othein*, to push.] *Pert.* osmosis (*phys.*).

osphradium (ösfrä'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *osphradion*, strong scent.] A sense organ associated with the visceral ganglia in Molluscs, olfactory in function (*zool.*).

ossa triquetra,—the Wormian bones (*anat.*).

ossein (ôs'ēĭn) *n.* [L. *osseus*, bony.] The organic base of bone (*phys.*).

osseous (ôs'ēūs) *a.* [L. *osseus*, bony.] Composed of or resembling bone (*zool.*).

ossicle (ôs'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *os*, bone.] Any small bone; one of those in the sclerotic; one of those in the gastric mill of Crustacea; a plate of a sea-urchin's test (*zool.*).

ossicular (ösĭk'ülār) *a.* [L. *os*, bone.] *Pert.* ossicles.

ossiculum (ösĭk'ülüm) *n.* [L. *os*, bone.] An ossicle; a lithodesma (*zool.*); a pyrene (*bot.*).

ossification (ôs'ĭfikä'shün) *n.* [L. *os*, bone; *facere*, to make.] The formation of bone; the replacement of cartilage by bone (*anat.*).

ossify (ôs'ĭfi) *v.* [L. *os*, bone; *fieri*, to become.] To change to bone (*anat.*).

osteoblast (ös'tëöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *blastos*, bud.] A bone-forming cell (*emb.*).

osteoclast (ös'tëökläst) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, a bone; *klaan*, to break.] A cell which absorbs or breaks up bony tissue (*emb.*).

osteocomma (ös'tëököm'ä) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *komma*, piece.] A segment of the vertebral skeleton (*zool.*).

osteocranium (ös'tëökrä'nĭüm) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *kranion*, skull.]

- The bony skull as distinguished from the cartilaginous or chondrocranium (*zool.*).
- osteodentine** (ös'tëöðén'tín) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; L. *dens*, a tooth.] A variety of dentine which closely approaches bone in structure (*zool.*).
- osteodermis** (ös'tëöðér'mís) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *derma*, skin.] A dermis which is more or less ossified; a bony dermal plate (*zool.*).
- osteogen** (ös'tëöjén') *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *genos*, offspring.] The tissue which alters and forms bone (*phys.*).
- osteogenesis** ((ös'tëöjén'ésis) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *genesis*, descent.] Bone formation (*emb.*).
- osteogenetic** (ös'tëöjénét'ík) *a.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* or causing the formation of bone (*emb.*).
- osteogenic** (ös'tëöjén'ík) *a.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *genos*, offspring.] Bone-producing (*phys.*).
- osteoid** (ös'tëoid) *a.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *eidós*, form.] Bone-like (*anat.*).
- osteology** (ös'tëöl'öj) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy that deals with the structure, nature, and development of bones.
- osteoplastic** (ös'tëöplás'tík) *a.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *plastós*, moulded.] Producing bone; *appl.* certain cells (*emb.*).
- osteoporosis** (ös'tëöpörö'sís) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *poros*, a pore.] The absorption of bone, resulting in a porous structure (*phys.*).
- ostiolar** (ös'tiölär) *a.* [L. *ostiolum*, a little door.] *Pert.* an ostiole (*biol.*).
- ostiolate** (ös'tiölät) *a.* [L. *ostiolum*, little door.] Provided with ostioles (*biol.*).
- ostiole** (ös'tiöl) *n.* [L. *ostiolum*, little door.] The opening of a conceptacle, of a perithecium, of a stoma, of an anther sac (*bot.*); the inhalant aperture of a Sponge (*zool.*).
- ostium** (ös'tiüm) *n.*, **ostia** (ös'tiä) *plu.* [L. *ostium*, a door.] Any mouth-like opening; the openings of the Fallopian tubes; the opening in the crustacean heart by means of which the blood enters the heart from the pericardium; the opening from flagellate canal into paragastric cavity in Sponges (*zool.*).
- otic** (öt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *ous*, the ear.] *Pert.* the region of the auditory capsule (*anat.*).
- otidium** (öt'id'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear.] The otocyst of a Mollusc (*zool.*).
- otoconium** (öt'ökön'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *konia*, grain of sand.] One of the minute particles found in the internal ear (*anat.*).
- otocrypt** (öt'ökript) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *kryptos*, hidden.] An open invagination of the integument of the foot in certain Molluscs (*zool.*).
- otocyst** (öt'ösist) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *kystis*, bladder.] A sac containing fluid and otoliths, supposed to be auditory (*zool.*).
- otolith** (öt'ölith) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *lithos*, stone.] The calcareous particle or plate-like structure found in the ear or the auditory organ of many animals (*zool.*).
- otoporpe** (öt'öpörpē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *porpe*, a brooch.] Stripes of cnidoblasts on the exumbrella of Hydromedusae (*zool.*).
- oval** (ö'väl) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] Egg-shaped; *pert.* an egg.
- ovalbumin** (ö'välbü'mín) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *albumen*, white of egg.] The chief constituent of white of egg (*phys.*).
- ovarian** (övä'riän) *a.* [L. *ovarium*, an ovary.] *Pert.* an ovary.
- ovariolate** (övär'iöl) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary.] The ovarian tube of an Insect; the tubes which together form the ovary (*zool.*).
- ovarium** (övä'riüm) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary.] An ovary.
- ovary** (ö'väri) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary.] The essential female reproductive organ (*zool.*); an enlarged portion of the pistil or gynoecium (*bot.*).
- ovate** (ö'vāt) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] Egg-shaped.
- ovate-acuminate**, — *appl.* an ovate lamina with a very sharp point; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- ovate-ellipsoidal**, — *ovate*, approaching ellipsoid; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- ovate-lanceolate**, — *having* a form of lamina intermediate between ovate and lanceolate (*bot.*).

ovate-oblong, — having an oblong lamina with one end narrower than the other (*bot.*).

ovenchyma (övä'ng'kimä) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; Gk. *enchyma*, infusion.] A connective tissue with ovoid-shaped cells (*emb.*).

ovicell (ö'visēl) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *cellula*, a cell.] A dilatation of the zoecium, serving as a brood pouch (*zool.*).

oviduct (ö'vidūkt) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *ducere*, to lead.] The tube which carries the eggs from the ovary to the exterior; the Müllerian duct; the tube may or may not be attached to the ovary (*zool.*).

oviferous (övi'fērūs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *ferre*, to carry.] Serving to carry the eggs (*zool.*).

oviform (ö'vifōrm) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *forma*, shape.] Egg-shaped.

oviparity (ö'vipār'iti) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *parere*, to bring forth.] Condition of being oviparous (*zool.*).

oviparous (övip'ārūs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing eggs; egg-laying; *cf.* *viviparous* (*zool.*).

oviposit (ö'vipōz'it) *v.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *ponere*, to place.] To lay eggs; *appl.* Insects (*zool.*).

ovipositor (ö'vipōz'itōr) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *ponere*, to place.] A specialized structure in Insects for placing the eggs in a suitable place; a tubular extension of the genital orifice in Fishes (*zool.*).

ovisac (ö'visāk) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *saccus*, a bag.] An egg-capsule (*zool.*).

ovism (ö'vizm) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] The theory held by the Ovists that the egg contained the germ with the germs of all future generations within it (*biol.*).

ovist (ö'vist) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] A supporter of the Ovism theory (*biol.*).

ovocentre (ö'vösēn'tēr) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *centrum*, a centre.] The egg-centrosome during fertilization (*emb.*).

ovogenesis (ö'vöjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; Gk. *genesis*, descent.] Oogenesis, which see.

ovoid (ö'void) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Egg-shaped.

ovomucoid (ö'vömük'oid) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A mucoid found in eggs (*phys.*).

ovotestis (ö'vötēs'tīs) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *testis*, testicle.] The hermaphroditic reproductive gland of certain Gastropods (*zool.*).

ovoviviparous (ö'vövivip'ārūs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *vivus*, living; *parere*, to bring forth.] *Pert.* forms which produce an egg with a definite shell, which yet hatch out internally (*zool.*).

ovulate (ö'vülāt) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] Containing an egg or ovule (*bot.*, *zool.*).

ovule (ö'vül) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] The megasporangium of a seed-plant (*bot.*); any small egg or egg-like structure (*zool.*).

ovuliferous (ö'vülif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *ferre*, to carry.] Ovule-producing; containing ovules (*bot.*).

ovuliferous scales, — stout scales, each bearing two ovules, developed on bract scales (*bot.*).

ovum (ö'vüm) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] A female germ cell (*biol.*).

oxea (ök'sěä) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] A sponge spicule, rod-shaped and sharp at both ends (*zool.*).

oxeote (ök'sěōt) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] Like an oxea; in the form of a simple rod; *appl.* sponge spicules (*zool.*).

oxidize, — oxydize.

oxyaster (ök'siäs'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *aster*, a star.] A stellate sponge spicule with sharp-pointed rays (*zool.*).

oxychromatin (ök'síkrō'mätin) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *chroma*, colour.] Linin (*emb.*).

oxydactyl (ök'sidāk'til) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *daktylos*, a finger.] Having slender tapering digits (*zool.*).

oxydase (ök'sidās) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sour.] An enzyme which promotes oxydation (*phys.*).

oxydiact (ök'sidi'äkt) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *di*, two; *aktis*, ray.] Having three rays of which only two are fully developed; *appl.* sponge spicules (*zool.*).

oxydize (ök'sidiz) *v.* [Gk. *oxys*, acid.] To combine with more oxygen; to

increase the oxygen content of the blood (*phys.*).

oxygnathous (ök'signäth'üs) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having more or less sharp jaws (*zool.*).

oxyhaemoglobin (ök'sihē'möglō'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, acid; *haima*, blood; *L. globus*, a globe.] Hæmoglobin combined with oxygen, as found in arterial blood (*phys.*).

oxyhexactine (ök'sihēksäk'tīn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] A hexactine with rays ending in sharp points (*zool.*).

oxyhexaster (ök'sihēksät'er) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *hex*, six; *aster*, star.] A hexaster with rays ending in sharp points (*zool.*).

oxyntic (öksīn'tik) *a.* [Gk. *oxyein*, to make acid.] Secreting acid; *appl.* cells, glands (*phys.*).

oxytropism (öksit'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, acid; *tropē*, a turning.] The tendency of numerous organisms to be attracted by oxygen (*phys.*).

oxytylote (ök'sitil'ōt) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *tylos*, a knob.] A slender, straight sponge spicule, sharp at one end, knobbed at the other (*zool.*).

P

P₁,—denoting the first parental generation, **P₂** the grandparents, etc., in the law of Mendel. See **F₁**.

Pacinian bodies or **corpuscles**,—distal nerve-endings, consisting of lamellated connective-tissue capsule with a core of nucleated protoplasmic cells containing the ramifications of a single medullated nerve-fibre (*anat.*).

paedogenesis (pē'dōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *pais*, child; *genesis*, descent.] Breeding while still in the young or larval state, as Axolotl, certain Diptera (*zool.*).

paired fins,—the pectoral and pelvic fins of fishes; dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are unpaired.

Palaeobotany (pāl'ēöböt'āni) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *botane*, a plant.] The botany of fossil plants or plant impressions.

palaeogenetic (pāl'ēöjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *genesis*, descent.] *Appl.* atavistic features fully developed, which are usually characteristically embryonic (*biol.*).

Palaeontology (pāl'ēöntöl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *ons*, being; *logos*, discourse.] The science of past organic life based on fossils and fossil impressions.

Palaeozoic (pāl'ēözō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* the Primary or earliest of the three groups of rock-systems (*pal.*).

Palaeozoology (pāl'ēözōöl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *zoon*, animal; *logos*, discourse.] The zoology of fossil animals and animal impressions.

palama (pāl'ämä) *n.* [Gk. *palame*, the palm.] Foot-webbing of aquatic birds.

palamate,—palmate.

palatal (pāl'ätäl) *a.* [*L. palatum*, palate.] *Pert.* the palate; palatine; *appl.* bone, sinus, etc. (*anat.*).

palate (pāl'ät) *n.* [*L. palatum*, palate.] The roof of the mouth (*anat.*); an insect epipharynx (*zool.*); a projection of the lower lip of a personate corolla (*bot.*).

palatine (pāl'ätīn) *a.* [*L. palatum*, palate.] *Pert.* or in the region of the palate; *appl.* artery, bone, foramen, etc. (*anat.*).

palatoglossal (pāl'ätögl'ös'äl) *a.* [*L. palatum*, palate; Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* palate and tongue; *appl.* a muscle (*anat.*).

palatonasal (pāl'ätönä'zäl) *a.* [*L. palatum*, palate; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* palate and nose (*anat.*).

palatopharyngeal (pāl'ätöfärin'jēäl) *a.* [*L. palatum*, palate; Gk. *pharynx*, pharynx.] In the region of palate and pharynx; *appl.* a muscle (*anat.*).

palatopterygoid (pāl'ätöptēr'igoid) *a.* [*L. palatum*, palate; Gk. *pterygion*, little wing; *eidos*, resemblance.] In the region of or *pert.* palate and pterygoid (*anat.*).

palatoquadrate (pāl'ätökwôd'rät) *a.* [*L. palatum*, palate; *quadratus*, squared.] Connecting palatine and quadrate; *appl.* the dorsal cartilage of the mandibular arch (*anat.*).

palea (pǎ'lěă) *n.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] One of little bracts on the florets of Compositae (*bot.*).

paleaceous (pǎlěă'shūs) *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] *Appl.* a capitulum furnished with small scaly bracts or paleae (*bot.*).

paliform (pǎ'lifōrm) *a.* [L. *palus*, a stake; *forma*, shape.] Like an upright stake.

palingenesis (pǎl'injēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *palin*, anew; *genesis*, descent.] Abrupt metamorphosis; the re-birth of ancestral characters (*biol.*).

palisade tissue,—the general ground tissue of many foliage leaves, so called from the palisade-like arrangement of their elongated cells (*bot.*).

pallet (pǎl'ēt) *n.* [L. *pala*, a spade.] A shelly plate on a bivalve siphon (*zool.*).

paliall (pǎl'īāl) *a.* [L. *palium*, mantle.] *Pert.* the molluscan pallium or mantle; *appl.* line, groove, sinus, muscles (*zool.*).

palliate (pǎl'īāt) *a.* [L. *palium*, mantle.] Having a mantle or similar structure (*zool.*).

palliopedal (pǎl'īōpēd'āl) *a.* [L. *palium*, mantle; *pes*, foot.] *Pert.* molluscan mantle and foot.

pallium (pǎl'īūm) *n.* [L. *palium*, mantle.] A mollusc or brachiopod mantle; a portion of the cerebral wall (*zool.*).

palmar (pǎl'mār) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm of the hand.] *Pert.* the palm of the hand; *appl.* aponeurosis, nerve, muscle (*anat.*).

palmaria (pǎlmār'riă) *n. plu.* [L. *palmaris*, *pert.* the palm.] The third brachials of Crinoids (*zool.*).

palmate (pǎl'māt) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm of the hand.] *Appl.* leaves divided into lobes arising from a common centre (*bot.*); having anterior toes webbed, as in most aquatic Birds (*zool.*).

palmatifid (pǎlmāt'ifid) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm of the hand; *findere*, to cleave.] *Appl.* leaves divided into lobes to about the middle, at acute angles to each other (*bot.*).

palmatilobate (pǎlmāt'ilō'bāt) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm; *lobus*, a lobe.] Palmate with rounded lobes and

divisions half-way to the base (*bot.*).

palmatipartite (pǎlmāt'ipār'tit) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm; *partitus*, divided.] Palmate with the divisions more than half-way to the base (*bot.*).

palmatisect (pǎlmāt'isēkt) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm; *sectus*, cut.] Palmate with the divisions nearly to the base (*bot.*).

palmella (pǎlmēl'ă) *n.* [Gk. *palmos*, a quivering.] A stage of certain Algae, consisting of groups of rounded cells in a jelly-like mass (*bot.*).

palmitin (pǎl'mītīn) *n.* [Gk. *palma*, palm-tree.] A compound of fatty acid and glycerine found in adipose tissue (*phys.*).

palmula (pǎl'mulă) *n.* [L. *palma*, palm.] A terminal lobe or process between the paired claws of insect feet (*zool.*).

palp,—see **palpus**.

palpacle (pǎl'pākl) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to feel.] The tentacle of a dactylozoid or palpon of Siphonophora (*zool.*).

palpal (pǎl'pāl) *a.* [L. *palpare*, to stroke.] *Pert.* a palpus.

palpate (pǎl'pāt) *a.* [L. *palpare*, to stroke.] Provided with a palpus or palpi (*zool.*).

palpebra (pǎl'pēbră) *n.* [L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.] An eyelid.

palpebral (pǎl'pēbrāl) *a.* [L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.] *Pert.* the eyelids; *appl.* arteries, ligament, nerves (*anat.*); *appl.* a lobe or buttress on which the eye of Trilobites rests (*zool.*).

palpifer (pǎl'pifēr) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to feel; *ferre*, to carry.] A maxilla lobe bearing the palpus of Insects (*zool.*).

palpiform (pǎl'pifōrm) *a.* [L. *palpare*, to feel; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a palpus or insect-feeler (*zool.*).

palpiger (pǎl'pījēr) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to feel; *gerere*, to bear.] The support of a labial palpus in Insects (*zool.*).

palpocil (pǎl'pōsīl) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to touch; *cilium*, a lash.] A stiff sensory filament attached to the sense cells of Hydromedusae (*zool.*).

palpon (pǎl'pōn) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to

- feel.] A hydrocyst or dactylozoid of Siphonophores (*zool.*).
- palpalus** (pāl'pūlūs) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to feel.] A small palpus or feeler.
- palpus** (pāl'pūs) *n.*, **palpi** (pāl'pī, pāl'pē) *plu.* [L. *palpare*, to feel.] The labial feelers of Insects; sensory appendages on the prostomium of polychaet worms, on mandibles of Crustacea, etc. (*zool.*).
- paludicole** (pālū'dīkōl) *a.* [L. *palus*, a marsh; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in ponds and streams.
- palule** (pāl'ūl) *n.* [L. *palus*, a stake.] An unattached calcareous process of Corals; a small palus (*zool.*).
- palus** (pālūs) *n.*, **pali** (pāl'i, pāl'ē) *plu.* [L. *palus*, a stake.] A series of small pillars projecting upwards from the theca-base towards the stomodaeum of madreporal Corals (*zool.*).
- pampiniform** (pāmpin'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *pāmpinus*, a tendril; *forma*, shape.] Tendril-like (*biol.*); *appl.* a convoluted vein plexus of the spermatic cord (*anat.*).
- pancreas** (pān'krēās) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *kreas*, flesh.] A compound racemose gland at the posterior abdominal wall of most vertebrates.
- pancreatic** (pānkrēāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *kreas*, flesh.] *Pert.* the pancreas; *appl.* artery, duct, vein (*anat.*).
- pancreaticoduodenal**,—*pert.* pancreas and duodenum; *appl.* artery, glands, veins (*anat.*).
- panduriform** (pāndū'rifōrm) *a.* [L. *pandura*, a three-stringed lute; *forma*, shape.] Fiddle-shaped; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).
- pangamic** (pāngām'ik) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* indiscriminate mating.
- pangen** (pān'jēn) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *genos*, offspring.] Biophore; see *hypothetical units*.
- pangensis** (pānjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *genesis*, descent.] The gemmule theory, that hereditary characteristics are carried by germs from individual body cells (*biol.*).
- panicle** (pān'ikl) *n.* [L. *panicula*, a tuft on plants.] A tuft or bunch of flowers or seeds, close or scattered; a compound raceme (*bot.*).
- paniculate** (pānik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *panicula*, a tuft.] Having the flowers arranged in panicles (*bot.*).
- panmeristic** (pān'mērīs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *meros*, part.] *Appl.* an ultimate protoplasmic structure of independent units (*biol.*).
- panmixia** (pānmīk'siā) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *mixis*, a mixing.] Indiscriminate interbreeding consequent on suspension of the influence of natural selection.
- pansporoblast** (pānspō'rōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *sporos*, seed; *blastos*, bud.] A cell-complex of Neosporidia producing sporoblasts and spores; an archesporium (*zool.*).
- papilionaceous** (pāpil'ionā'shūs) *a.* [L. *papilio*, a butterfly.] Resembling a butterfly; *appl.* a five-petal corolla, one enlarged posterior, two united anterior forming a keel, and two lateral, the wings or alae (*bot.*).
- papilla** (pāpil'ā) *n.* [L. *papilla*, a pimple.] A glandular hair with one secreting cell above the epidermis level (*bot.*); an accessory adhesive organ with retractile tip, of some Trematodes; a conical dermal structure on Birds, the beginning of a feather (*zool.*); one of various small projections of the corium of the tongue, and eminences on the skin (*anat.*).
- papillary** (pāpil'ārī) *a.* [L. *papilla*, a pimple.] *Pert.* papillae; *appl.* a dermal layer with papillae (*anat.*).
- papillate** (pāpil'āt) *a.* [L. *papilla*, a pimple.] Covered by papillae; papillose; like a papilla (*biol.*); *appl.* petals with external cells projecting slightly above the surface (*bot.*).
- papilliform** (pāpil'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *papilla*, a pimple; *forma*, shape.] Like a papilla in shape.
- papillose**,—papillate.
- pappiferous** (pāpif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *pappos*, an old man; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Pappus-bearing (*bot.*).
- pappose** (pāp'ōs, pāpōs) *a.* [Gk. *pappos*, an old man.] Having the limb of the calyx developed as a tuft of hairs or bristles; downy, or covered with feathery processes (*bot.*).

pappus (păp'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *pappos*, an old man.] A circle or tuft of bristles, hairs, or feathery processes in place of the limb of a calyx (*bot.*).

papulae (păp'ulē) *n. plu.* [L. *papula*, a pimple.] Dermal gills; the soft skin of Asteroids raised up into finger-like processes with respiratory function (*zool.*).

papyraceous (păpīrā'shūs) *a.* [L. *papyrus*, the papyrus-tree.] Of papery texture (*bot.*).

parabasal (părăbā'sāl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *basis*, base.] *Appl.* a striated apparatus surrounding the calyx of certain Protozoa (*zool.*).

parabasalia (părăbāsā'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *basis*, base.] The basalia of Crinoids when a circlet of perradial infrabasalia occurs beneath them (*zool.*).

parablast (părăblăst) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *blastos*, bud.] The yolk of meroblastic eggs; *appl.* the large nuclei of cells laden with yolk-granules, in the development of higher Mammals (*emb.*).

parabranchia (părăbrăng'kiā) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *brangchia*, gills.] A much plumed mollusc osphradium or organ of smell (*zool.*).

parabronchi (părăbröng'ki) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *brongchos*, wind-pipe.] The tertiary lung tubes of Birds, their terminations being embedded in the lung mesenchyme (*zool.*).

paracentral (părăsēn'trāl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *centrum*, centre.] Situated at or near the centre; *appl.* lobule, gyrus, fissure (*anat.*).

parachordal (părăkōrdāl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *chorde*, a cord.] *Appl.* paired horizontal cartilage plates formed on each side of the chondrocranium (*emb.*).

parachromatin (părăkrō'mătīn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *chroma*, colour.] Achromatic nuclear substance giving rise to spindle-fibres (*cyt.*).

parachute (părăshoot) *n.* [L. *parare*, to prepare; F. *chute*, a fall.] A special structure, such as an aril, a caruncle, a wing, of seeds enabling them to be wafted away, and so aiding in dispersal (*bot.*).

paracme (părăk'mē) *n.* [Gk. *parakme*, decadence.] The decline of a species or race after reaching the highest point of development (*biol.*).

paracoel (părăsēl) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *koilos*, hollow.] The lateral ventricle, or cavity of the cerebral hemisphere (*anat.*).

paracondyloid (părăkōn'dīloid) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *kondylos*, a knob; *eidos*, resemblance.] *Appl.* a process of the occipital occurring beside the condyles of some mammals (*zool.*).

paracone (părăkōn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *konos*, a cone.] The antero-external cusp of an upper molar tooth.

paraconid (părăkō'nid) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *konos*, cone.] The antero-internal cusp of a lower molar tooth.

paracorolla (părăkōrō'lā) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *corolla*, a small crown.] A corolla appendage (*bot.*).

paracyst (părăsist) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *kystis*, a bladder.] The antheridium of Pyronema (*bot.*).

paraderm (părădērm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *derma*, skin.] The delicate limiting membrane of a pronymph (*zool.*).

paradidymis (părădīd'imīs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *didymos*, a testicle.] A small collection of convoluted tubules anterior to the lower part of the spermatic cord (*anat.*).

parafibula (părăfīb'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *fibula*, a buckle.] An accessory element outside the fibula at its proximal end, seen in some Lacertilia and young Marsupials (*zool.*).

paraflagellum (părăflājēl'um) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *flagellum*, a whip.] A subsidiary flagellum (*zool.*).

paraganglia (părăgāng'glīā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *ganglion*, swelling.] Scattered remains or rudiments of ganglia left along the aorta when the suprarenal ganglion has been formed (*phys.*).

paragaster (părăgāst'ēr) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gaster*, stomach.] A central cavity of Heterocoela into which gastric ostia open (*zool.*).

- paragastric** (părăgăs'trik) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* a paragaster; *appl.* passages or cavities in the branches of a Sponge; *appl.* paired blind canals from the infundibulum to the oral cone of Ctenophores (*zool.*).
- paragastrula** (părăgăs'troolă) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gaster*, stomach.] The stage of the amphiblastula of a Sponge when the flagellated cells are invaginated into the dome of rounded cells (*zool.*).
- paragenesia** (părăjēnēs'ĩa) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *genesis*, descent.] Hybrids' fertility with the parent species but not *inter se* (*biol.*).
- paraglossa** (părăglōs'ă) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *glossa*, tongue.] A process on each side of the ligula of Insects (*zool.*).
- paraglycogen** (părăglī'kōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *glykos*, sweet; *genos*, production.] Reserve food-material stored in protoplasm-grains of Gregarines (*zool.*).
- paragnatha** (părăgnă'thă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gnathos*, jaw.] Paired, delicate, unjointed processes between maxilla and mandible of certain Crustacea (*zool.*).
- paragnathous** (părăgnăth'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gnathos*, jaw.] With mandibles of equal length; *appl.* Birds.
- paraheliotropism** (pără'hēlīōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *helios*, sun; *trope*, a turning.] Tendency of plants to turn the edges of their leaves to too brilliant an illumination to save their surfaces (*bot.*).
- parahormone** (pără'hōr'mōn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *ormao*, I arouse to activity.] A substance which acts like a hormone but is a product of the ordinary metabolism of cells; *e.g.*, the sensibility of a nerve to carbon dioxide (*phys.*).
- paralinin** (părălī'nīn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. linum*, a linen thread.] Nuclear ground-substance (*cyt.*).
- parallelinervate**, **parallelodrome**,—*appl.* leaves with veins or nerves parallel (*bot.*).
- paramastigote** (părămăs'tigōt) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *mastis*, a whip.] Having one long principal flagellum and a short accessory one, as certain Mastigophora (*zool.*).
- paramastoid** (părămăs'toid) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, resemblance.] Beside the mastoid; *appl.* the two paroccipital processes of the exoccipitals (*zool.*).
- paramere** (părămēr) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *meros*, part.] Half of a bilaterally symmetrical structure.
- parametrium** (părămēt'riūm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *metra*, uterus.] Fibrous tissue partly surrounding the uterus (*anat.*).
- paramitome** (părămī'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *mitos*, a thread.] The interfilar substance of protoplasm (*cyt.*).
- paramylum** (părămī'lūm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *amylon*, starch.] A substance allied to starch, occurring in Protozoa (*phys.*).
- paranephric** (părănēf'rik) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *nephros*, kidney.] Beside the kidney; *appl.* a fatty body behind the renal fascia (*anat.*).
- paranephros** (părănēf'rōs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *nephros*, kidney.] An adrenal body.
- paranuclein** (părănū'klēin) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. nucleus*, a kernel.] The substance of a true nucleolus (*cyt.*).
- paranucleus** (părănū'klēūs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. nucleus*, a kernel.] A micronucleus; a spherical mass of mitochondria (*cyt.*).
- paraphysis** (părăf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *physis*, growth.] A slender filamentous epidermal outgrowth occurring among sporogenous organs (*bot.*); a non-nervous outgrowth on the top of the brain of nearly all Vertebrates (*zool.*).
- parapineal** (părăpīnē'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. pinea*, a pinecone.] *Appl.* an eye-like epiphysis of lampreys, the pineal body of other Vertebrates (*zool.*).
- paraplasm** (părăplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *plasma*, something moulded.] The vegetative or less active part of cell substance (*cyt.*).
- parapodium** (părăpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *pous*, a foot.] A paired process on the body-segments of Polychaets (*zool.*).

- parapolar** (päräpō'lär) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *polos*, a pivot.] Beside the pole; *appl.* the first two trunk cells in the development of Rhombozoa (*zool.*).
- parapophysis** (pär'äpöf'isís) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *apo*, from; *physis*, growth.] A transverse process arising from a vertebra centrum.
- parapteron** (päräp'tërön) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *pteron*, a wing.] The tegula or shoulder-lappet or scapula of an insect mesothorax (*zool.*).
- parapterum**.—parapteron.
- parapyles** (pär'äpilyz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *pyle*, a gate.] Two accessory openings in certain developing Radiolarians (*zool.*).
- paraquadrata** (päräkwöd'rät) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. quadratus*, squared.] The squamosal, a hammer-shaped investing bone supporting the suspensorium, externally (*zool.*).
- pararectal** (päräre'k'täl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. rectus*, straight.] Beside the rectum; *appl.* fossa, lymph glands (*anat.*).
- parasite** (päräsīt) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] An organism living with or within another to its own advantage in food or shelter (*biol.*).
- parasitic** (päräsīt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] *Appl.* an organism living at the expense of another, and in or on it (*biol.*).
- parasitic castration**.—castration caused by the presence of a parasite, as in certain male crabs infested by *Sacculina* (*biol.*).
- parasitism** (pär'äsītizm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] A form of symbiosis in which one symbiont, the parasite, receives advantage to the detriment of the other, the host (*biol.*).
- parasitology** (pär'äsītöl'oji) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food; *logos*, discourse.] The science treating of parasites, especially those affecting human beings.
- parasphenoid** (päräsfē'noid) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sphen*, wedge; *eides*, like.] A membrane bone forming the floor of the cranium in certain Reptiles (*zool.*).
- parastemon** (pärästē'mön) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *stemon*, a warp.] A sterile stamen (*bot.*).
- parasternum** (pärästēr'nüm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sternon*, the breast.] The sum-total of the abdominal ribs of certain Reptiles (*zool.*).
- parastichy** (päräs'tiki) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *stichos*, row.] A secondary spiral in phyllotaxis (*bot.*).
- parately** (pärät'ēli) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *telos*, end.] Evolution from unrelated material to that of type, but resulting in superficial resemblance (*biol.*).
- parathyroid** (päräthi'roid) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *thyreos*, a shield.] Beside the thyroid; *appl.* small brownish-red glands (*anat.*).
- paratonic** (pärätön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *tonos*, pitch.] Stimulating; *appl.* the influence of light on growing plants (*bot.*).
- paravesical** (pärävēs'ikäl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *vesica*, bladder.] Beside the bladder; *appl.* a fossa (*anat.*).
- paraxial** (päräk'siäl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. axis*, axle.] Alongside the axis; *appl.* a medial column of mesoderm (*emb.*).
- parencephalon** (pär'enkēf'älön, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engkephalon*, brain.] One of paired cerebral hemispheres.
- parenchyma** (päräng'kimä) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] The soft, succulent tissue commonest in plants (*bot.*); the ground-work tissue of organs (*zool.*).
- parenchymalla** (päräng'kimä'liä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] Spicules of the parenchyma of Hexactinellids (*zool.*).
- parenchymatous** (pärängkim'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] *Pert.* or found in parenchyma; *appl.* a kind of cell (*bot.*).
- parenchymula** (pärängkim'ülä) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] A flagellate sponge larva with cavity filled with gelatinous connective tissue (*zool.*).
- parental generation**.—see **F₁**, **P₁**.
- parhomology** (pär'hömöl'oji) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *homos*, alike; *logos*, discourse.] Apparent similarity of structure (*biol.*).

paries (pǎ'rîéz) *n.* [L. *paries*, wall.] The central division of a compartment of Cirripedia (*zool.*).

parietal (pǎr'êtál) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall.] *Pert.* or forming part of the wall of an organ or structure; *appl.* cells, membrane, lobe (*zool.*); layer (*bot.*).

parietal bone,—a paired bone of the roof of the skull.

parietomastoid (pǎr'êtömás'toid) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall; Gk. *mastos*, breast.] Connecting mastoid with parietal; *appl.* a suture (*anat.*).

parieto-occipital (pǎr'êtö-öksip'itál) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall; *occiput*, back part of the head.] *Appl.* a fissure between parietal and occipital lobes of the cerebrum (*anat.*).

parietotemporal (pǎr'êtötém'pörál) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall; *temporalis*, temporary.] *Pert.* parietal and temporal regions; *appl.* an artery (*anat.*).

paripinnate (pǎr'ipín'āt) *a.* [L. *par*, equal; *pinnā*, a wing.] Pinnate without a terminal leaflet (*bot.*).

paroccipital (pǎröksip'itál) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *occiput*, back of the head.] *Appl.* ventrally-directed processes of the exoccipitals (*zool.*).

paroeious (pǎrē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *oikos*, a house.] With antheridium and archegonium close to one another; paroicous (*bot.*).

parolfactory (pǎr'ölfák'törí) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *olfactorius*, olfactory.] *Appl.* an area and sulcus adjoining the olfactory trigone of the rhinencephalon (*anat.*).

paronychia (pǎr'ónik'já) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *onyx*, nail.] Bristles on the pulvillus of an insect foot (*zool.*).

paroophoron (pǎr'ödf'örön) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *oon*, egg; *pherein*, to bear.] A few scattered rudimentary tubules, remnants of the Wolffian body in the female (*anat.*).

parosteal (pǎröst'éál) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *osteon*, bone.] *Appl.* abnormal bone formations.

parosteosis (pǎr'östēō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *osteon*, bone.] Bone formation in tracts normally purely fibrous.

parotic (pǎröt'ík) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *ous*, ear.] A process formed

by fusion of exoccipital and opisthotic in adult lizards (*zool.*).

parotid glands,—paired salivary glands opening into the mouth cavity of Mammals; in some Amphibians large swellings on the side of the head formed of aggregated cutaneous glands, sometimes poisonous (*zool.*).

parovarium (pǎr'övā'rîüm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *ovarium*, ovary.] A small collection of tubules anterior to the ovary, the remnant in the adult of the embryonic mesonephros (*zool.*).

parthenogenesis (pǎr'thēnōjēn'ēsís) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *genesis*, descent.] Reproduction without fertilization by a male element (*biol.*).

parthenogenetic (pǎr'thēnōjēnēt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *genesis*, descent.] *Appl.* plants or animals developed from seed or ovum without fertilization by pollen or spermatozoon (*biol.*).

parthenogonidia (pǎr'thēnōgōnīd'já) *n. plu.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *gonos*, offspring.] Zooids of a protozoan colony, with the function of asexual reproduction (*zool.*).

parthenosperm (pǎr'thēnōspērm) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *sperma*, seed.] A sperm produced without fertilization (*bot.*).

parthenospore (pǎr'thēnōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *sporos*, seed.] A spore produced without fertilization (*bot.*).

partial involucre,—see *involucel*.

partial segmentation,—see *meroblastic*.

partial umbel,—see *umbellule*.

partite (pǎr'tít) *a.* [L. *partitus*, divided.] Divided nearly to the base (*bot.*).

parumbilical (pǎr'ūmbil'íkál) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *umbilicus*, the navel.] Beside the navel; *appl.* small veins from the anterior abdominal wall to the portal and iliac veins (*anat.*).

patagial (pātā'jiál) *a.* [L. *patagium*, a border.] *Pert.* a patagium.

patagiate (pātā'jiāt) *a.* [L. *patagium*, a border.] Furnished with a patagium.

patagium (pātā'jîüm) *n.* [L. *patagium*,

a border.] The membranous expansion between fore and hind limbs of bats and flying squirrels and foxes; the similar expansion on a bird's wing; a tegula, or dorsal process of the prothorax of certain Lepidoptera (*zool.*).

patella (pätē'lā) *n.* [L. *patella*, a small pan.] The knee-cap (*zool.*); a rounded apothecium of Lichens (*bot.*).

patellar (pätē'lār) *a.* [L. *patella*, a small pan.] *Pert.* a patella.

patelliform (pätē'l'fōrm) *a.* [L. *patella*, a small pan; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a patella; pan-shaped; like a bordered disc.

patent (pät'ēt) *a.* [L. *patens*, lying open.] Spreading widely; expanded (*biol.*).

pathetic (pāthēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *pathos*, feeling.] *Appl.* the trochlear nerve and the superior oblique muscle of the eye (*anat.*).

pathogenic (pāth'ōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *pathos*, suffering; *genos*, offspring.] Disease-producing; *appl.* a parasite in relation to a particular host (*biol.*).

patina (pāt'īnā) *n.* [L. *patina*, a dish.] Circles of plates round the calyx of Crinoids (*zool.*).

patulent (pāt'ulēt), **patulous** (pāt'ulūs) *a.* [L. *patulus*, standing open.] Spreading open; expanding (*biol.*).

paturon (pātū'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *patein*, to trample on.] The basal joint of arachnid chelicerae, used for crushing and expressing the fluids of insects (*zool.*).

pauospore (pōl'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *paula*, rest; *sporos*, seed.] A resting or winter stage in development, as a cyst; a stage of suspended development (*biol.*).

paunch (pōnsh) *n.* [L. *pantex*, the paunch.] The rumen, an expansion of the oesophagus, the first stomach of ruminants (*zool.*).

pavement epithelium,—simple squamous epithelium of flat, nucleated scales, fitting together like mosaic (*phys.*).

paxilla (pāksil'ā) *n.* [L. *paxillus*, a peg.] A thick plate supporting calcareous pillars, the summit of

each covered by a group of small spines,—a structure of certain Stelleroids (*zool.*).

paxillar (pāksil'ār) *a.* [L. *paxillus*, a peg.] *Pert.* a paxilla.

paxilliform (pāksil'fōrm) *a.* [L. *paxillus*, a peg; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a paxilla.

paxillus,—a paxilla.

pearl (pērl) *n.* [F. *perle*, a pearl.]

In the shells of some Mussels, an abnormal growth formed with a grain of foreign matter or a minute organism for nucleus and many thin layers of nacre surrounding it (*zool.*).

pectase (pēk'tās) *n.* [Gk. *pektos*, congealed.] An enzyme of plants which forms vegetable jelly.

pecten (pēk'tēn) *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb.] Any comb-like structure; a process of the inner retinal surface in Reptiles, expanded into a folded quadrangular plate in Birds; the stridulating organ of certain Arachnids (*zool.*).

pectic (pēk'tik) *a.* [Gk. *pektos*, congealed.] *Appl.* acids and bodies consisting of pectase, pectin, pectose (*bot.*).

pectinal (pēk'tināl) *a.* [L. *pecten*, comb.] *Pert.* a pecten.

pectinate (pēk'tināt) *a.* [L. *pecten*, comb.] Comb-like; pectiniform; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*), a ligament of the iris (*anat.*), certain gills, pedicellariae of Asteroids, a septum between the corpora cavernosa (*zool.*).

pectineal (pēk'tinēāl) *a.* [L. *pecten*, comb.] *Appl.* a process of the pubis of Birds; *appl.* a ridge-line on the femur and the muscle attached thereto (*anat.*).

pectinellae (pēk'tinēl'ē) *n. plu.* [L. *pectinella*, a small comb.] Transversely-planted, comb-like membranellae constituting the adoral ciliary spiral of some Infusoria (*zool.*).

pectinirhomb (pēk'tinirōmb') *n.* [L. *pecten*, comb; Gk. *rhombos*, a magic wheel.] A type of stereom-folding in Cystidea (*zool.*).

pectoral (pēk'tōrāl) *a.* [L. *pectus*, breast.] *Pert.* the chest; in the chest region; *appl.* arch, girdle, fins, limbs (*zool.*).

pectoralis major and minor,—outer and inner chest muscles connecting the ventral chest wall with shoulder and humerus (*zool.*).

pectus (pěk'tūs) *n.* [*L. pectus*, breast.] The chest or breast region.

pedal (pěd'āl) *a.* [*L. pes*, foot.] *Pert.* the foot or feet; *appl.* cords, ganglia.

pedate (pěd'āt) *a.* [*L. pes*, foot.] Pedatipartite.

pedatipartite (pědāt'ipār'tit) *a.* [*L. pes*, foot; *partitus*, divided.] *Appl.* a variety of palmate leaf with cymose branching of the third order (*bot.*).

pedatisect (pědāt'isěkt) *a.* [*L. pes*, foot; *sectus*, cut.] In pedate arrangement, and with divisions nearly to the midrib (*bot.*).

pedicel (pěd'isěl) *n.* [*L. pediculus*, a small foot.] A small, short foot-stalk of leaf, flower, fruit, or sporangium (*bot.*); the foot-stalk or stem of a stationary and fixed organism (*zool.*).

pedicellariae (pěd'isělār'īē) *n. plu.* [*L. pediculus*, a small foot.] Minute pincer-like structures studding the surface of certain Echinoderms (*zool.*).

pedicellate (pěd'isěl'āt) *a.* [*L. pediculus*, a small foot.] Supported by a pedicel; *appl.* Hymenoptera with stalked abdomen; *cf.* **pseudo-sessile** (*zool.*).

pedicellus (pěd'isěl'ūs) *n.* [*L. pediculus*, a small foot.] A short foot-stalk (*bot.*); the second joint of insect antennae (*zool.*).

pedicle (pěd'ikl) *n.* [*L. pediculus*, a small foot.] A short stem (*bot.*); a backward-projecting vertebral process (*anat.*); the narrow stalk uniting thorax with abdomen in Arachnids (*zool.*).

pedipalpus (pěd'ipāl'pūs) *n.* [*L. pes*, foot; *palpare*, to feel.] In Arachnids, the second cephalothoracic paired appendage, variously a pincer-like claw, a simple or leg-like appendage, a chelate structure (*zool.*).

peduncle (pědŭng'kl) *n.* [*L. pedunculus*, a small foot.] A stem or stalk, supporting flower or fruit (*bot.*); a band of white fibres joining differ-

ent parts of the brain (*anat.*); the stalk of Brachiopods and Barnacles; the link between thorax and abdomen in Insects and Arachnids (*zool.*).

pedunculate (pědŭng'kulāt) *a.* [*L. pedunculus*, a small foot.] Growing on or having a peduncle (*biol.*); *appl.* the primordial cerebral lobe of Hymenoptera (*zool.*).

pelagic (pělāj'ik) *a.* [*L. pelagus*, the open sea.] Ocean-inhabiting.

pelasgic (pělās'jik) *a.* [*L. Pelasgus*, a Pelasgian.] Moving from place to place.

pellicle (pěl'ikl) *n.* [*L. pellicula*, a small skin.] The delicate protective investment of Protozoa; any filmy protective covering (*biol.*).

pellions (pěl'ionz) *n. plu.* [*Gk. pella*, a cup.] Ring of plates supporting the suckers of Echinoids; rosettes (*zool.*).

pelma (pěl'mā) *n.* [*Gk. pelma*, sole.] The sole of the foot.

peloria (pělō'riā) *n.* [*Gk. pelorios*, monstrous.] Condition of abnormal regularity; a modification of structure from irregularity to regularity (*bot.*).

peloric (pělō'rik) *a.* [*Gk. pelorios*, monstrous.] *Appl.* a flower which, normally irregular, becomes regular (*bot.*).

pelta (pěl'tā) *n.* [*Gk. pelte*, a shield.] The shield-like apothecium of certain Lichens (*bot.*).

peltate (pěl'tāt) *a.* [*Gk. pelte*, a shield.] Shield-shaped; fastened to the stalk at a point within the margin, as a leaf (*bot.*).

pelvic (pěl'vik) *a.* [*L. pelvis*, a basin.] *Pert.* or situated at or near the pelvis; *appl.* girdle, cavity, fin, limbs, plexus (*zool.*).

pelvis (pěl'vis) *n.* [*L. pelvis*, a basin.] In Vertebrates the bony cavity formed by the pelvic girdle along with the coccyx and sacrum; the expansion of the ureter at its junction with the kidney (*anat.*); the basal portion of the cup of Crinoids (*zool.*).

pen (pěn) *n.* [*L. penna*, a feather.] A leaf midrib (*bot.*); the skeletal part of a cuttlefish (*zool.*).

pendulous (pěn'dülūs) *a.* [*L. pen-*

dere, to hang.] Bending downwards from the point of origin; overhanging; *appl.* ovules, branches, flowers (*bot.*).

penial setae, — paired needle-like chitinous bodies at the anus of a round-worm, which also serves as reproductive aperture (*zool.*).

penicillate (pě'n'sil'ăt) *a.* [L. *penicillum*, a painter's brush.] Penicilliform; pencil-shaped; tipped with hairs; having a structure like a camel-hair brush.

penis (pě'n's) *n.* [L. *penis*, a penis.] The male copulatory organ.

penaceous (pě'nă'shüs) *a.* [L. *penna*, feather.] Penniform; like a plume or feather.

pentacapsular (pě'n'tăkăp'sulăr) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; L. *capsula*, a capsule.] With five capsules (*bot.*).

pentacarpellary (pě'n'tăkărpěl'ărı) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *karpōs*, fruit.] With five carpels (*bot.*).

pentachenium (pě'n'tăkē'nium) *n.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *a*, not; *chainein*, to gape.] A form of schizocarp with five carpels (*bot.*).

pentacoccous (pě'n'tăkôk'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *kôkkos*, kernel.] With five seeds or carpels (*bot.*).

pentacrinoid (pě'n'tăkrı'noid) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *krınōn*, a lily; *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling a Pentacrinus; *appl.* a larval stage of Feather-stars, the fixed stalked stage like a Pentacrinus (*zool.*).

pentactinal (pě'n'tăk'tinăl) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *aktis*, ray.] Five-rayed; five-branched.

pentacyclic (pě'n'tăsik'lik) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *kyklos*, a circle.] Arranged in five whorls (*bot.*).

pentadaetyl (pě'n'tădăk'tıl) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *daktylos*, a finger.] Having all four limbs normally terminating in five digits.

pentadelphous (pě'n'tăděl'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *adelphos*, brother.] Having five clusters of more or less united filaments (*bot.*).

pentafid (pě'n'tăfid) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; L. *findere*, to cleave.] In five divisions or lobes (*bot.*).

pentagonal (pě'n'tăg'ônăl) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *gonia*, angle.] *Appl.* the symmetry of a pentamerous

flower; quinary; having five angles (*bot.*).

pentagynous (pěntăj'inüs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *gynē*, a woman.] Having five styles (*bot.*).

pentamerous (pěntăm'ērüs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *meros*, part.] Composed of five parts; in whorls of five or a multiple of five (*bot.*).

pentandrous (pěntăn'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *andros*, male.] Having five stamens (*bot.*).

pentapetalous (pě'n'tăpět'ăltis) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *petalon*, a petal.] Having five petals (*bot.*).

pentapterous (pěntăp'tērüs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *pteron*, wing.] With five wings, as some fruits (*bot.*).

pentasepalous (pě'n'tăsēp'ălüs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having five sepals (*bot.*).

pentastichous (pěntăs'tiküs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *stichos*, a row.] Arranged in five vertical rows (*bot.*).

pepo (pě'pō) *n.* [Gk. *pepon*, melon.] An inferior one-celled, many-seeded pulpy fruit (*bot.*).

pepsin (pěp'sin) *n.* [Gk. *pepsis*, a digesting.] An enzyme secreted by the stomach (*phys.*).

peptic (pěp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *pepsis*, a digesting.] Relating to or promoting digestion; *appl.* pepsin-secreting glands of the stomach (*anat.*).

peptonephridia (pěp'tōnēfrıd'ıă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pepsis*, digestion; *nephros*, kidney.] The anterior nephridia of Oligochaets which function as digestive glands (*zool.*).

peraeopods, — pereopods.

percurrent (pěrkür'ěnt) *a.* [L. *percurrents*, running through.] Extending throughout the entire length, or from base to apex (*bot.*).

pereion (pěri'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *peraioun*, to convey.] The thorax of Crustacea (*zool.*).

pereiopods (pěri'ōpōdz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *peraioun*, to convey; *pous*, foot.] The locomotory thoracic limbs of Malacostraca; trunk-legs (*zool.*).

perennation (pě'rēnă'shün) *n.* [L. *per*, through; *annus*, a year.] Condition of living for a number of years (*bot.*).

perennial (pě'rēn'ăl) *a.* [L. *per*,

through; *annus*, year.] Persisting through the year or for a number of years (*bot.*).

perennibranchiate (pěřě'n'ibrāng'kiāt) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *annus*, year; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Having gills persisting throughout life, as certain Amphibians (*zool.*).

perfoliate (pěřfō'liāt) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* a leaf with basal lobes so united as to appear as if the stem ran through it (*bot.*).

perforate (pěřfō'rāt) *a.* [L. *perforare*, to bore through.] Having holes or pores, as Corals, Foraminifers (*zool.*); *appl.* certain areas of the brain perforated by small blood-vessels (*anat.*).

perforator (pěřfō'rātōr) *n.* [L. *perforare*, to bore through.] A barbed spear-like head and process of some spermatozoa, as of Salamander (*zool.*).

perhydridase (pěřhī'dridās) *n.* [L. *per*, through; Gk. *hydros*, water.] An enzyme which causes the activation of perhydride hydrogen (*phys.*).

perianth (pěř'iānth) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *anthos*, flower.] A floral envelope; the external floral whorls, including calyx and corolla (*bot.*).

periblast (pěřiblās't) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blastos*, a bud.] The outside layer, epiblast, or blastoderm of an insect embryo (*emb.*).

periblastic (pěřiblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blastos*, a bud.] *Pert.* the periblast; superficial, as *appl.* segmentation (*emb.*).

periblastula (pěřiblās'tulā) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blastos*, bud.] A blastula resulting from periblastic segmentation (*emb.*).

periblem (pěř'iblem) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blema*, a coverlet.] Layers of ground or fundamental tissue between dermatogen and plerome of growing points (*bot.*).

peribranchial (pěř'ibrāng'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *branchia*, gills.] Around the gills; *appl.* a type of gemmation and an atrial cavity in Ascidians; *appl.* circular spaces surrounding basal parts of papulae of Asteroids (*zool.*).

pericardiac (pěř'ikār'diāk), **pericardial** (pěř'ikār'diāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] *Pert.* the pericardium; surrounding the heart; *appl.* cavity, septum (*anat.*).

pericardium (pěř'ikār'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] The cavity containing the heart; the membrane enveloping the heart (*anat.*).

pericarp (pěř'ikārp) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *karpos*, fruit.] The ovary walls of fruits (*bot.*).

pericentral (pěř'isēn'trāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *L. centrum*, centre.] Round or near the centre; *appl.* auxiliary cells (*bot.*).

perichaetium (pěř'ikē'shiūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chaite*, loose hair.] One of the membranes enveloping the archegonia of Mosses (*bot.*).

perichondrium (pěř'ikōn'driūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chondros*, cartilage.] A fibrous membrane that covers cartilages (*anat.*).

perichordal (pěř'ikōr'dāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chorda*, a cord.] Enveloping or near the notochord (*zool.*).

perichylous (pěř'ikī'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chylous*, juice.] With water-storage cells outside the chlorenchyma (*bot.*).

pericladium (pěř'iklā'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *klados*, a branch.] The lowermost clasping portion of a sheathing petiole (*bot.*).

periclinal (pěř'iklī'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kleiein*, to surround.] *Appl.* the system of cells parallel to the surface of the apex of a growing point (*bot.*).

periclinium (pěř'iklī'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kline*, a bed.] The involucre of a composite flower (*bot.*).

pericranium (pěř'ikrā'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kranion*, skull.] The fibrous membrane investing the skull (*anat.*).

pericycle (pěř'isī'kl) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kyklos*, a circle.] The external layer of the stele (*bot.*).

peridental (pěř'idēn'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *L. dens*, tooth.] Investing a tooth; *appl.* a membrane, or the periosteum of a root (*anat.*).

- periderm** (pěř'iděrm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *derma*, skin.] The outer layer of bark (*bot.*); the external cuticular layer of Hydrozoa (*zool.*).
- peridesm** (pěř'idězm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *desme*, a bundle.] Tissue surrounding a vascular bundle (*bot.*).
- peridesmium** (pěř'iděž'miŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *desmos*, a band.] Tissue surrounding a ligament (*anat.*).
- peridial** (pěř'id'jal) *a.* [Gk. *peridion*, a small wallet.] *Pert.* a peridium (*bot.*).
- perididymis** (pěř'id'id'imis) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *didymos*, a testicle.] The fibrous covering of the testis (*anat.*).
- peridiolum** (pěř'id'iölŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peridion*, a small wallet.] A small peridium or collection of spores enclosed within the peridial covering (*bot.*).
- peridium** (pěř'id'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peridion*, a small wallet.] The coat investing the sporophore of Fungi; the outer covering of a puff-ball (*bot.*).
- peridural** (pěř'id'ŭr'al) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *L. durus*, hard.] *Appl.* the perimeningeal space at a later stage of development (*emb.*).
- perienteric** (pěř'iěn'těrik) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *enteron*, the gut.] Surrounding the enteron (*zool.*).
- perienteron** (pěř'iěn'těron) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *enteron*, gut.] A cavity surrounding the enteron or visceral cavity (*emb.*).
- perifolary** (pěř'ifo'liari) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *L. folium*, a leaf.] Round a leaf margin (*bot.*).
- perigastric** (pěř'igās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gaster*, stomach.] Surrounding the viscera; *appl.* the abdominal cavity.
- perigastrula** (pěř'igās'troolä) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gaster*, stomach.] The gastrula resulting after superficial segmentation (*emb.*).
- perigonium** (pěř'igō'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gone*, generation.] A floral envelope or perianth; the involucre round the antheridium of Mosses (*bot.*); a gonotheca (*zool.*).
- perigynium** (pěř'jin'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gyne*, a female.] The fruit-investing utricle of the genus *Carex*; the membranous perianth of Mosses (*bot.*).
- perigynous** (pěř'jin'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gyne*, female.] Having sepals, petals, stamens round the gynoeceum, not underneath; *cf.* **hypogynous** (*bot.*).
- perigyny** (pěř'jin'iŭ) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gyne*, a female.] Arrangement in a perigynous manner.
- perihaemal** (pěř'ihě'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *haima*, blood.] *Appl.* the blood-vascular system of canals and spaces of Echinoderms; *appl.* dorsal outgrowths of the third body-cavity of Enteropneusta (*zool.*).
- perilymph** (pěř'limf) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *L. lymphä*, water.] A fluid separating the membranous from the osseous labyrinth of the ear (*anat.*).
- perimedullary** (pěř'imědŭl'äri) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *L. medulla*, the marrow.] Surrounding the pith of a stem; *appl.* a zone (*bot.*).
- perimeningeal** (pěř'iměnin'jěäl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *meninx*, a membrane.] *Appl.* a space between the endorhachis and the meninx primitiva or spinal cord envelope (*emb.*).
- perimysium** (pěř'imiz'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *mys*, a muscle.] Connective tissue binding numbers of fibres into bundles and muscles, and continuing into the tendons; alternatively, *appl.* only to fasciculi envelopes; *cf.* **epimysium** (*anat.*).
- perinaeal** (pěř'ině'äl) *a.* [Gk. *perinaion*, the part between anus and scrotum.] *Pert.* the perinaeum; *appl.* artery, body, nerve (*anat.*).
- perinaeum** (pěř'ině'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *perinaion*, the part between anus and scrotum.] A surface of the body limited by the scrotum in front, the buttocks behind, and laterally by the medial side of the thigh (*anat.*).
- perinephrium** (pěř'iněf'rŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *nephros*, kidney.] The enveloping tissue of the kidney (*anat.*).
- perineurium** (pěř'inŭ'rŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *neuron*, a nerve.] The tubular sheath of a small bundle of nerve fibres (*anat.*).
- perinium** (pěř'in'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *is*, a fibre.] An epispore,

- or microspore-coating of certain Pteridophytes (*bot.*).
- periodicity** (pě'riōdis'itī) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *odos*, a way.] The fulfilment of functions at regular periods or intervals; rhythm (*biol.*).
- perioesophageal** (pě'rī'ēsōfajē'āl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *oisophagos*, gullet.] Surrounding the oesophagus; *appl.* a nerve ring (*zool.*).
- periosteum** (pě'rīōs'tēum) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *osteon*, bone.] The connective membranous tissue investing the surface of bones (*anat.*).
- periostracum** (pě'rīōs'trākūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *ostrakon*, shell.] The chitinous external layer of most Mollusc shells (*zool.*).
- periotic** (pě'rīōt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *ous*, ear.] A cranial bone enclosing parts of the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear (*anat.*).
- peripetalous** (pě'rīpět'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *petalon*, a leaf.] Surrounding petals or a petaloid structure (*bot.*).
- peripharyngeal** (pě'rīfārīn'jēāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *pharyngx*, gullet.] Encircling or surrounding the pharynx; *appl.* the cilia of Ascidi-ans (*zool.*).
- peripheral** (pě'rīf'ērāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *pherein*, to bear.] Distant from the centre; near the circumference; *appl.* end-organs of nerves, nervous system (*anat.*).
- peripherical** (pě'rīfēr'ikāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *pherein*, to bear.] *Appl.* an embryo more or less completely surrounding the endosperm in the seed (*bot.*).
- periphery** (pě'rīfērī) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *pherein*, to bear.] The boundary outline of a surface or part.
- periphysis** (pě'rīf'isīs) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *physis*, growth.] In certain Fungi, a filament branching from a hymenium without asci (*bot.*).
- periplasm** (pě'rīplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *plasma*, something moulded.] The region of an oogonium outside the oosphere, in Fungi (*bot.*).
- periplast** (pě'rīpläst) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *plastos*, moulded.] The attraction-sphere (*cyt.*); the ectoplasm of flagellates; the firm cuticle of certain Mastigophora; inter-cellular substance of tissues (*zool.*).
- peripneustic** (pě'rīpnū'stik) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *pneustikos*, *pert.* breathing.] Having stigmata arranged along the sides of the body, normal in insect larvae (*zool.*).
- periproct** (pě'rīprōkt) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *proktos*, anus.] The surface immediately surrounding the anus of Echinoids (*zool.*).
- perisarc** (pě'rīsārk) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *sarx*, flesh.] The tough outer membrane of Hydrozoa (*zool.*).
- perisceral** (pě'rīsklē'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *skleros*, hard.] *Appl.* a lymph-space external to the sclera of the eye (*anat.*).
- perisome** (pě'rīsōm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *soma*, body.] A body-wall; the integument of Echinoderms (*zool.*).
- perisperm** (pě'rīspěrm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *sperma*, seed.] The remains of the nucellus of an ovule when it is not all absorbed during development of the embryo (*bot.*).
- perispore** (pě'rīspōr) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *sporos*, seed.] A spore-covering; the mother cell in Algae spores (*bot.*).
- peristalsis** (pě'rīstāl'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *stellein*, to place.] Movement of the digestive tract, by which food is digested and absorbed, by means of involuntary muscles (*phys.*).
- peristaltic** (pě'rīstāl'tik) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *stellein*, to place.] *Appl.* the movement by which food is digested, forced along the alimentary canal (*phys.*).
- peristethium** (pě'rīstēthiūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *stethos*, breast.] An insect mesosternum.
- peristome** (pě'rīstōm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *stoma*, mouth.] The region surrounding the mouth; used in connection with Mosses (*bot.*), Vorticella, Actinozoa, Annulates, Insects (*zool.*).
- perisystole** (pě'rīsīs'tölē) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *systole*, a drawing together.] The interval elapsing between diastole and systole of the heart (*phys.*).
- perithecium** (pě'rīthē'shiūm) *n.* [Gk.

- peri*, round; *theke*, a case.] A flask-shaped cavity with terminal ostiole in stroma of Fungi (*bot.*).
- peritoneal** (pěr'itōnē'āl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *teinein*, to stretch.] *Pert.* the peritoneum; *appl.* cavity, fossa, membrane (*anat.*).
- peritoneum** (pěr'itōnē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *teinein*, to stretch.] A serous membrane partly applied against the abdominal walls, partly reflected over the contained viscera (*anat.*).
- peritreme** (pěr'itrēm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *trema*, a hole.] The margin of a shell-opening; the small plate perforated by the spiracle-opening in Insects (*zool.*).
- peritrichous** (pěr'itrīk'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *thrīx*, hair.] Having the adoral band of cilia arranged in a spiral as in Vorticella (*zool.*).
- peritrochium** (pěr'itrō'kiūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *trochos*, a wheel.] A ciliary band; a circularly ciliated larva (*zool.*).
- peritrophic** (pěr'itrōf'īk) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *trophē*, food.] *Appl.* a fold of membrane in the latter part of the intestine of Insects (*zool.*).
- perivascular** (pěr'ivās'kūlār) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.] Surrounding the blood-vessels; *appl.* lymph channels (*anat.*).
- perivisceral** (pěr'ivīs'ērāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; L. *viscera*, bowels.] Surrounding the viscera; *appl.* the body cavity.
- perivitelline** (pěr'ivītēl'īn) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; L. *vitellus*, yolk of egg.] Surrounding the yolk of an egg.
- permanent cartilage**,—cartilage which remains unossified throughout life; *opp.* temporary (*zool.*).
- permanent teeth**,—the set of teeth developed after the milk or deciduous dentition; the second set of most, the third set of some, the first set of other Mammals.
- permanent tissue**,—tissue consisting of cells which have completed their period of growth and subsequently change little till they lose their protoplasm and die (*bot.*).
- Permian** (pěr'miān) *a.* [*Perm*, E. Russia.] The sixth rock-system of the primary group (*pal.*).
- peronate** (pěr'ōnāt) *a.* [L. *peronatus*, rough-booted.] Covered with woolly hairs; powdery or mealy externally (*biol.*).
- peroneal** (pěrōnē'āl) *a.* [Gk. *perone*, the fibula.] *Pert.* or lying near the fibula; *appl.* artery, nerve (*anat.*).
- peroneotibial** (pěr'ōnē'ōtīb'īāl) *a.* [Gk. *perone*, fibula; L. *tibia*, the tibia.] In the region of fibula and tibia; *appl.* certain muscles (*anat.*).
- peronium** (pěr'ōniūm) *n.* [Gk. *perone*, a fibula.] In Trachomedusae, one of the mantle-rivets, or cartilaginous processes ascending from the disc margin towards the centre (*zool.*).
- peroral** (pěr'ōrāl) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *os*, mouth.] *Appl.* a membrane of Infusoria formed by concrescence of rows of cilia (*zool.*).
- peroxidase** (pěr'ōk'sidās) *n.* [L. *per*, through; Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] An enzyme which causes the activation of peroxide oxygen (*phys.*).
- perradius** (pěr'rādīūs) *n.* [L. *per*, through; *radius*, a radius.] One of four primary radii of Coelenterates (*zool.*).
- persistent** (pěr'sīs'tēnt) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *sistere*, to be fixed.] Remaining attached till maturation, as a corolla (*bot.*); *appl.* organs or parts in the adult which normally disappear with larval stage or youth, as gills (*zool.*).
- person** (pěr'sōn) *n.* [L. *persona*, a person.] An individual or zooid of a colony (*zool.*).
- personate** (pěr'sōnāt) *a.* [L. *personatus*, masked.] *Appl.* a corolla of two lips, closely approximated and with a projection of the lower closing the throat of the corolla (*bot.*).
- perspiration** (pěr'spirā'shūn) *n.* [L. *per*, through; *spirare*, to breathe.] Exudation or excretion through the pores of the skin (*phys.*).
- pertusate** (pěr'tūsāt) *a.* [L. *pertusus*, thrust through.] Pierced at the apex (*bot.*).
- perula** (pěr'ulā, pěr'oolā) *n.* [Gk. *pera*, a wallet.] A leaf-bud scale (*bot.*).
- pervalvar** (pěr'vāl'vār) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *valvae*, folding-doors.]

- Dividing a valve longitudinally (*bot.*).
- pervious** (pěr'viūs) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *via*, a way.] Perforated; permeable (*biol.*); *appl.* nostrils with no septum between the nasal cavities (*zool.*).
- pes** (pěz) *n.* [L. *pes*, foot.] A foot or foot-like structure; as certain parts of the brain, branches of the facial nerve (*anat.*).
- pessulus** (pěs'ulūs) *n.* [L. *pessulus*, a bolt.] An internal skeletal element in the syrinx of some Birds.
- petal** (pě'tál) *n.* [Gk. *petalon*, a petal.] One of the separate parts of a corolla (*bot.*).
- petaliform** (pětál'íform) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; L. *forma*, shape.] Petal-shaped; petal-like; petaloid; petaline.
- petalled** (pě'táld) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, a petal.] With petals; petaliferous; *opp.* apetalous (*bot.*).
- petalody** (pětál'odí) *n.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, resemblance.] Conversion of other parts of a flower into petals (*bot.*).
- petaloid** (pě'táloid) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, resemblance.] Like a petal (*biol.*); *appl.* the ambulacral areas of certain Echinoderms (*zool.*).
- petaloideous** (pě'táloid'ěūs) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, resemblance.] Petaloid; *appl.* monocotyledons with coloured perianth (*bot.*).
- petasma** (pětáz'mă) *n.* [Gk. *petasma*, anything spread out.] A complicated membranous plate on the inner side of the peduncle with interlocking coupling hooks, an apparatus of certain Crustacea (*zool.*).
- petiolar** (pě'tiölär) *a.* [L. *petiolus*, a little foot.] *Pert.* having, or growing on a small stalk (*bot.*).
- petiolate** (pě'tiölät) *a.* [L. *petiolus*, a small foot.] Growing on a petiole (*bot.*); having thorax and abdomen connected by a petiole (*zool.*).
- petiole** (pě'tiöl) *n.* [L. *petiolus*, a small foot.] The foot-stalk of a leaf (*bot.*); a slender stalk connecting thorax and abdomen in Insects (*zool.*).
- petiolule** (pě'tiöl'ül) *n.* [L. *petiolus*, a small foot.] The foot-stalk of a leaflet of a compound leaf (*bot.*).
- petrohyoid** (pě'tröhi'oid) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* hyoid and petrous part of temporal (*anat.*).
- petromastoid** (pě'trömäs'toid) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *mastos*, breast.] *Pert.* the mastoid process and the petrous portion of the temporal (*anat.*).
- petrooccipital** (pě'trööksíp'ítál) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; L. *occiput*, back of the head.] *Pert.* occipital and petrous part of temporal; *appl.* a fissure (*anat.*).
- petrosal** (pě'trösál) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone.] Solidly bony; *appl.* a sphenoidal process, a ganglion of the glossopharyngeal, to nerves and sinus in the region of the petrous portion of the temporal bone (*anat.*); *appl.* the otic bones of Fishes (*zool.*).
- petrosphenoidal** (pě'trösfëno'id'ál) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *sphen*, wedge.] *Pert.* sphenoid and petrous part of temporal; *appl.* a fissure (*anat.*).
- petrosquamosal** (pě'tröskwämös'ál) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; L. *squama*, scale.] *Pert.* squamosal and petrous part of temporal; *appl.* sinus and suture (*anat.*).
- petrotympanic** (pě'trötimpän'ík) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *tympanon*, drum.] *Pert.* tympanum and petrous portion of temporal; *appl.* a fissure (*anat.*).
- petrous** (pě'trūs) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone.] Very hard or stony; *appl.* a pyramidal portion of the temporal bone wedged in between sphenoid and occipital; also a ganglion on its lower border (*anat.*).
- Peyer's patches**, — oval patches of aggregated lymph follicles on the intestine walls (*zool.*).
- phacella** (fäsěl'ä) *n.* [Gk. *phakelos*, a bundle of faggots.] A delicate filament with mesogloea core, and supplied with stinging capsules, occurring in rows in the stomach of certain Coelenterates (*zool.*).
- phacoid** (fäk'oid) *a.* [Gk. *phako*, a lentil; *eidos*, resemblance.] Lentil-shaped.
- phaeism** (fě'izm) *n.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky.] Duskiness; *appl.* the colouring of butterflies.
- phaeochrome** (fě'ökröm) *n.* [Gk.

- phaios*, dusky; *chroma*, colour.] Chromaphil.
- phaeochrous** (fěōk'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky; *chros*, colour.] Of dusky colour.
- phaeodium** (fěō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky; *eidos*, resemblance.] In certain Protozoa, an aggregation of food and excretory substances forming a mass round the central capsule aperture (*zool.*).
- phaeophyll** (fě'ōfil') *n.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky; *phyllon*, a leaf.] The colouring matter of brown Algae (*bot.*).
- phagocyte** (fäg'ōsit) *n.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat; *kytos*, hollow.] A colourless blood-corpuscle which tends to take in and destroy foreign particles (*phys.*).
- phagocytosis** (fäg'ōsitō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat; *kytos*, hollow.] The ingestion and destruction of microparasites by phagocytes (*phys.*).
- phagolysis** (fäg'ōl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat; *lysis*, a loosing.] Dissolution of phagocytes (*phys.*).
- phalange** (fālānj') *n.* [Gk. *phalangx*, line of battle.] A bundle of stamens united by filaments (*bot.*).
- phalangeal** (fālānj'ēäl) *a.* [Gk. *phalangx*, line of battle.] *Pert.* the phalanges; *appl.* bones, processes of Corti's rods, etc. (*anat.*).
- phalanx** (fāl'ängks) *n.*, **phalanges** (fālānj'ēz) *plu.* [Gk. *phalangx*, line of battle.] Segments of the digits of Vertebrates.
- phallus** (fāl'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *phallos*, penis.] A penis.
- phanerocodonie** (fän'ērōkōdōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest; *kodon*, a bell.] *Appl.* detached and free-swimming zooids of a hydroid colony (*zool.*).
- phanerogam** (fän'ērōgām) *n.* [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest; *gamos*, union.] A phaenogam or plant with conspicuous flowers; *cf.* **cryptogam** (*bot.*).
- phanerogamous** (fän'ērōg'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* plants with flowers containing pistils and stamens (*bot.*).
- pharyngeal** (fär'inj'ēäl, fär'inj'ēäl) *a.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet or windpipe.] *Pert.* the pharynx; *appl.* artery, membrane, nerve, tonsil, tubercle, veins (*anat.*).
- pharyngobranchial** (fär'ing'göbräng'-kiäl) *a.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* pharynx and gills; *appl.* certain bones of Fishes (*zool.*).
- pharyngopalatine** (fär'ing'göpäl'ätin) *a.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet; *L. palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* pharynx and palatine; *appl.* arch and muscle (*anat.*).
- pharynx** (fär'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet or windpipe.] A musculo-membranous tube extending from the under surface of the skull to the level of the sixth cervical vertebra (*anat.*); the gullet or anterior part of the alimentary canal following the buccal cavity (*zool.*).
- phelloderm** (fěl'ödërm) *n.* [Gk. *phellos*, cork; *derma*, skin.] The secondary parenchymatous suberuous cortex of trees, formed on the inner side of the cork-cambium (*bot.*).
- phellogen** (fěl'ōjën) *n.* [Gk. *phellos*, cork; *gene*, production.] The cork cambium of tree stems, arising as a secondary meristem (*bot.*).
- philtrum** (fil'trüm) *n.* [Gk. *philttron*, a philtre.] The depression on the upper lip beneath the septum of the nose (*anat.*).
- phlebenterism** (flëbën'tërizm) *n.* [Gk. *phleps*, vein; *enteron*, intestine.] Condition of having branches of the intestine extending into other organs, as arms or legs (*zool.*).
- phleboedesis** (flëbë'dësis) *n.* [Gk. *phleps*, vein; *oidein*, to swell.] Condition of having the circulatory system cavity so distended and insinuated as to diminish the coelom, especially so in Molluscs (*zool.*).
- phloem** (flō'ëm) *n.* [Gk. *phloios*, smooth bark.] The soft bast of vascular bundles, consisting of sieve-tube tissue (*bot.*).
- phloem parenchyma**, — thin-walled parenchyma associated with the sieve-tubes of phloem (*bot.*).
- phloem sheath**, — the pericycle, together with the inner layer of a

- bundle sheath where the latter consists of two layers (*bot.*).
- phloeoterma** (flē'ōtēr'mă) *n.* [Gk. *phloios*, bark; *terma*, end.] Endodermis; innermost layer of cortex (*bot.*).
- pholidosis** (fōl'idō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *pholis*, scale.] Scale arrangement of scaled animals.
- phonation** (fōnā'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *phone*, sound.] Of Insects, sound production.
- phoranthium** (fōrān'thūm) *n.* [Gk. *pherein*, to bear; *anthos*, flower.] The receptacle of composite plants (*bot.*).
- phorozooid** (fō'rōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *pherein*, to bear; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] Foster forms of Doliolum buds, never sexually mature but set free with gonozooids attached to a ventral outgrowth (*zool.*).
- phosphene** (fōs'fēn) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *phainein*, to show.] A light impression on the retina due to stimulus other than rays of light (*phys.*).
- phosphorescence** (fōs'fōrēs'ēns) *n.* [Gk. *phosphoros*, bringing light.] The state of being luminous without sensible heat; common in marine Protozoa, some Copepods, and the majority of deep-sea animals.
- photodynamics** (fō'tōdīnām'iks) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *dynamis*, strength.] The study of the effects of light-stimulation on plants (*bot.*).
- photogen** (fō'tōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *gene*, production.] The light-producing organ of certain Polychaets (*zool.*).
- photogenic** (fō'tōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *gene*, production.] Light-producing; phosphorescent.
- photopathy** (fōtōp'āthī) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *pathos*, feeling.] Response to light stimulus (*bot.*).
- photophilous** (fōtōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *philos*, loving.] Seeking and thriving in strong light (*bot.*).
- photophore** (fō'tōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *pherein*, to bear.] A phosphorescent organ of Fishes (*zool.*).
- photophygous** (fōtōf'igūs) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *phyge*, flight.] Avoiding strong light (*biol.*).
- photospheres** (fō'tōsfērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *sphaira*, a globe.] Luminous organs of certain Crustacea (*zool.*).
- photosynthesis** (fō'tōsīn'thēsis) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *synthesis*, a putting together.] Carbon assimilation (*biol.*).
- phototaxis** (fō'tōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *taxis*, an arrangement.] Response to the stimulus of light (*phys.*).
- phototonus** (fō'tōtō'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *tonos*, a stretching.] Sensitiveness to light; the condition of a plant or plant organ induced by light (*bot.*).
- phototropism** (fōtōt'rōpīzm) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *trope*, a turning.] The tendency shown by most plants to turn their growing parts towards the greater light (*bot.*).
- phragma** (frāg'mă) *n.* [Gk. *phragma*, a fence.] A spurious dissepiment; a septum (*bot.*); a thoracic partition in Insects (*zool.*).
- phragmocone** (frāg'mōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *phragma*, fence; *konos*, a cone.] In Belemnites and other Molluscs, a cone divided internally by a series of septa perforated by a siphuncle (*pal.*).
- phrenic** (frēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm.] *Pert.* or in the region of the diaphragm; *appl.* artery, nerve, plexus, vein (*anat.*).
- phrenicocolic** (frēn'ikōkōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm; *kolon*, part of intestine.] *Appl.* a ligament, consisting of a fold of peritoneum from left colic flexure to diaphragm (*anat.*).
- phrenicocostal** (frēn'ikōkōs'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm; *L. costa*, rib.] *Appl.* a narrow slit or sinus between the costal and diaphragmatic pleurae (*anat.*).
- phrenicocolienal** (frēn'ikōliē'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm; *L. lien*, spleen.] *Appl.* a ligament forming part of the peritoneum reflected over the spleen and extending to the diaphragm (*anat.*).
- phrenicopericardiac** (frēn'ikōpēr'ikâr-diāk) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm; *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] *Appl.* a ligament extending from diaphragm to pericardium (*anat.*).

- phycochrome** (fī'kōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *chroma*, colour.] The colouring matter of blue-green Algae (*bot.*).
- phycocyanin** (fī'kōsī'ānīn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *kyanos*, dark blue.] The pigment of blue-green Algae (*bot.*).
- phycoerythrin** (fī'kōērī'thrīn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *erythros*, red.] The colouring matter of red Algae (*bot.*).
- phycology** (fīkōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *logos*, discourse.] The part of Botany dealing with Algae.
- phycophaein** (fī'kōfē'in) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *phaios*, dusky.] The pigment of brown Algae (*bot.*).
- phycoxanthin** (fī'kōzān'thīn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *xanthos*, yellow.] The buff-coloured substance of diatoms (*bot.*).
- phylactocarp** (filāk'tōkārp) *n.* [Gk. *phylaktikos*, guarding; *karpōs*, fruit.] A modification of the hydrocladium in Hydromedusae for the protection of the gonophore (*zool.*).
- phylephebic** (fī'lēfē'bīk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, a race; *ephebeia*, manhood.] *Appl.* the adult stage in race history (*biol.*).
- phyletic** (filēt'īk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race.] *Pert.* a phylum or race (*biol.*).
- phyllade** (fil'ād) *n.* [Gk. *phyllas*, foliage.] A reduced scale-like leaf (*bot.*).
- phyllary** (fil'ārī) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf.] One of the bracts of the involucre of Compositae (*bot.*).
- phyllidia** (fil'dī'ā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *phyllidion*, a little leaf.] Four outgrowths from the side of the scolex of Cestoidea; bothridia (*zool.*).
- phyllobranchia** (fil'ōbrāng'kiā) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *branchia*, gills.] A gill consisting of numbers of lamellae or thin plates (*zool.*).
- phyllocladium** (fil'ōklā'dīūm) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *klados*, sprout.] A green flattened or rounded stem functioning as a leaf, as in Cactus (*bot.*).
- phyllocyst** (fil'ōsīst) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *kystis*, bladder.] The rudimentary cavity of a hydrophyllium or protective medusoid (*zool.*).
- phyllode** (fil'ōd) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *eidos*, resemblance.] A winged petiole with flattened surfaces placed laterally to the stem, functioning as a leaf (*bot.*).
- phyllody** (fil'ōdī) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *eidos*, resemblance.] The metamorphosis of an organ into a foliage leaf (*bot.*).
- phylogenetic** (fil'ōjēnēt'īk) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *genesis*, descent.] Producing or developing leaves (*bot.*).
- phylloid** (fil'ōid) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *eidos*, resemblance.] Leaf-like.
- phyllomania** (fil'ōmā'nīā) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *mania*, madness.] Abnormal leaf-production (*bot.*).
- phyllomorphosis** (fil'ōmōr'fōsīs) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *morphe*, form.] Phyllody; variation of leaves at different seasons (*bot.*).
- phyllophagous** (filōf'āgūs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on leaves (*zool.*).
- phyllophore** (fil'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pherein*, to bear.] The terminal bud or growing point of palms.
- phyllophorous** (filōf'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pherein*, to bear.] Bearing or producing leaves (*bot.*).
- phyllopode** (fil'ōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pous*, foot.] A sheathing leaf of Isoetes (*bot.*).
- phyllopodium** (fil'ōpō'dīūm) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pous*, foot.] The axis of a leaf (*bot.*).
- phyllopodus** (filōp'ōdūs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pous*, foot.] Having leaf-like swimming-feet, as in Branchiopods and Cladocera (*zool.*).
- phylloptosis** (filōptō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *ptōsis*, a falling.] The fall of the leaf (*bot.*).
- phyllospondylous** (fil'ōspōn'dīlūs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *spondylos*, vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebrae consisting of hypocentrum and neural arch, both contributing to the hollow transverse process, as in Stegocephals (*zool.*).
- phyllotaxis** (fil'ōtāk'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *taxis*, arrangement.] The system of leaf-arrangement on an axis or stem (*bot.*).
- phyllloxanthin**,—see **xanthophyll**.

phyllozoid (fíl'özó'oid) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *zoon*, animal.] A shield-shaped medusoid of protective function; a hydrophyllium of Hydromedusae (*zool.*).

phylogenesis,—**phylogeny**.

phylogenetic (fí'løjénét'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* race-history; *appl.* reproductive cells as *opp.* autogenetic or body cells (*biol.*).

phylogeny (fíløj'ěni) *n.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *genesis*, descent.] The history of the development of a species or race, as *opp.* ontogeny, that of the individual (*biol.*).

phylogerontic (fí'løjěron'tik) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *geron*, an old man.] *Appl.* the decadent stage in race-history (*biol.*).

phylon (fí'lön), **phylum** (fí'lüm) *n.*
phyla (fí'lä) *plu.* [Gk. *phylon*, a race or tribe.] A group of animals or plants constructed on a similar general plan; a division in classification (*biol.*).

phyloneanic (fí'löněän'ík) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *neanikos*, youthful.] *Appl.* the youthful stage in race-history (*biol.*).

phylonepionic (fí'löněp'íön'ík) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *nepios*, infant.] *Appl.* the post-embryonic stage in race-history (*biol.*).

physicist (fiz'ísist) *n.* [Gk. *physikos*, physical.] An upholder of the theory that vital phenomena are explicable on a physico-chemical basis (*biol.*).

physiogeny (fizíøj'ěni) *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; *gene*, production.] The development of vital activities (Haeckel).

physiological zero,—see **zero**.

physiology (fiz'íöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; *logos*, discourse.] The study of functions and activities of organisms.

physoclistous (fí'söklis'tüs) *a.* [Gk. *physis*, bladder; *kleiein*, to close.] Having no channel connecting swim-bladder and digestive tract, as in most Teleosts (*zool.*).

physodes (fí'södž) *n. plu.* [Gk. *physis*, a bubble.] Spindles of phoroglucin contained in the plasmodium of certain Sarcodina (*zool.*).

physostomous (fisös'tömüs) *a.* [Gk. *physis*, a bladder; *stoma*, mouth.] Having swim-bladder and digestive tract connected throughout life by the pneumatic duct, as in Ganoids (*zool.*).

phytobiology (fí'töbíöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The life-history of plants.

phytochemistry (fí'tökěm'ístri) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *chymeia*, an infusion.] The chemistry of plant life.

phytogenesis (fí'töjěn'ěsis) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *genesis*, descent.] The development of plants.

phytogeography (fí'töjěög'ráfi) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *ge*, earth; *graphein*, to write.] Geographical distribution of plants.

phytoid (fí'toid) *a.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *eidos*, resemblance.] Plant-like.

phytology (fitööl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *logos*, discourse.] Botany.

phytoma (fitö'mä) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant.] Vegetative plant-substance (*bot.*).

phytomer (fí'töměr) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *meros*, part.] A structural unit of a plant; a bud-bearing node (*bot.*).

phytomorphic (fí'tömôr'fik) *a.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *morphe*, form.] With plant-like structure.

phyton (fí'tön) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant.] A rudimentary plant; a phytomer (*bot.*).

phytonomy (fitön'ömí) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *nomos*, law.] The laws of origin and development of plants.

phytophagous (fitöf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on plants; herbivorous (*zool.*).

phytophilous (fitöf'ílüs) *a.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *philos*, loving.] Plant-eating (*zool.*).

phytophysiology (fí'töfiz'íöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *physis*, nature; *logos*, discourse.] Plant physiology, a branch of Botany.

phytoplasm (fí'töpläzm) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *plasma*, something moulded.] The protoplasm of plants (*bot.*).

pia mater (pě'ä mät'ěr, pí'ä mät'ěr) *n.*

[L. *pia mater*, kind mother.] A delicate highly vascular membrane investing brain and spinal cord (*anat.*).

pigment (pĭg'mĕnt) *n.* [L. *pingere*, to paint.] Colouring matter in plants or animals.

pigment cell,—a chromatophore or cell containing colouring matter (*biol.*).

pigmentation (pĭg'mĕntā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *pingere*, to paint.] Disposition of colouring matter in an organ or organism (*biol.*).

pileated (pĭl'ĕā'tĕd) *a.* [L. *pileus*, a felt cap.] Crested; *appl.* Birds (*zool.*).

pileolated (pĭl'ĕōlā'tĕd) *a.* [L. *pileolus*, a small cap.] Furnished with a small cap or caps.

pileolus (pĭl'ĕōlŭs) *n.* [L. *pileolus*, a small cap.] A small pileus.

pileorhiza (pĭl'ĕōr'izā) *n.* [L. *pileus*, a cap; Gk. *rhiza*, root.] A root-covering; a root-cap (*bot.*).

pileum (pĭl'ĕŭm) *n.* [L. *pileum*, a cap.] The top of the head region of a bird.

pileus (pĭl'ĕŭs) *n.* [L. *pileus*, a felt cap.] The umbrella-shaped structure of a mushroom (*bot.*), or of a jelly-fish (*zool.*).

pilidium (pĭl'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pilidion*, a small cap.] The characteristic helmet-shaped larva of Nemertines (*zool.*).

pilifer (pĭl'ifĕr) *n.* [L. *pilus*, hair; *ferre*, to carry.] Part of the labrum of Lepidoptera (*zool.*).

piliferous (pĭl'if'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing or producing hair (*biol.*); *appl.* the outermost layer of a root or epiblema which gives rise to root-hairs (*bot.*).

pilose (pĭl'ŏs) *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair.] Hairy.

pilus (pĭl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *pilus*, hair.] One of slender hair-like structures covering some plants (*bot.*).

pinacocytes (pin'ākōsĭts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pinax*, a tablet; *kytos*, hollow.] The flattened plate-like cells of the dermal epithelium of Sponges (*zool.*).

pincers, — prehensile claws, as of lobster; chelae of Insects; chelicerae of Arachnids (*zool.*).

pineallis (pĭnĕ'ālĭs) *n.* [L. *pinæa*, a pine-cone.] An upgrowth from the roof of the midbrain of Vertebrates; the pineal body or gland or eye.

pinna (pĭn'ā) *n.* [L. *pinna*, a feather.] A leaflet of a pinnate leaf (*bot.*); the outer ear; a bird's feather or wing; a fish-fin (*zool.*).

pinnate (pĭn'āt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, a feather.] Divided in a feathery manner; with lateral processes; of a compound leaf, having leaflets on each side of an axis or midrib (*bot.*).

pinnatifid (pĭnāt'ifĭd) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *findere*, to cleave.] *Appl.* leaves lobed about half-way to the midrib (*bot.*).

pinnatilobate (pĭnāt'ĭlō'bāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; Gk. *lobos*, a lobe.] With leaves pinnately lobed (*bot.*).

pinnation (pinā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] Pinnate condition (*bot.*).

pinnatipartite (pināt'ipārt'it) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *partitus*, divided.] With leaves lobed three-quarters of the way to the midrib (*bot.*).

pinnatiped (pināt'ipĕd) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *pes*, foot.] Having lobed feet, as certain Birds.

pinnatisect (pināt'isĕkt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *sectus*, cut.] With leaves lobed almost down to the base or midrib (*bot.*).

pinnatodentate (pināt'ōdĕn'tāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *dens*, tooth.] Pinnate, with toothed lobes (*bot.*).

pinnatopectinate (pināt'ōpĕk'tināt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *pecten*, a comb.] Pinnate, with pectinate lobes (*bot.*).

pinniform (pin'ifŏrm) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] Feather-shaped or fin-shaped (*biol.*).

pinninervate (pin'inĕrvāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *nervus*, a sinew.] With veins disposed like parts of a feather (*bot.*).

pinnule (pin'ŭl) *n.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] A secondary leaflet of a bipinnate leaf (*bot.*); in Crinoids, one of the side-branches, two rows of which fringe the arms (*zool.*).

pinulus (pin'ŭlŭs) *n.* [L. *pinulus*, a small fir.] A spicule resembling a fir-tree owing to the development of numerous small spines from one radial ray (*zool.*).

- piscicolous** (pĭs'kŏlŭs) *a.* [*L. piscis*, fish; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living within fishes, as certain parasites (*zool.*).
- pisciform** (pĭs'fŏrm) *a.* [*L. piscis*, fish; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a fish.
- piscivorous** (pĭs'iv'ŏrŭs) *a.* [*L. piscis*, fish; *vorare*, to devour.] Fish-eating.
- pisiform** (pĭ'sifŏrm) *a.* [*L. pisum*, a pea; *forma*, shape.] Pea-shaped; *appl.* a carpal bone (*zool.*).
- pisohamate** (pĭ'sŏhām'at) *a.* [*L. pisum*, pea; *hamus*, a hook.] *Appl.* a ligament connecting pisiform and hamate bones (*anat.*).
- pisometacarpal** (pĭ'sŏmĕt'ākār'pāl) *a.* [*L. pisum*, pea; *Gk. meta*, beyond; *L. carpus*, wrist.] *Appl.* a ligament connecting the pisiform bone with the fifth metacarpal (*anat.*).
- pistil** (pĭ'stĭl) *n.* [*L. pistillum*, a pestle.] The seed-bearing organ of a flower, consisting of ovary and stigma (*bot.*).
- pistillate** (pĭ'stĭlāt) *a.* [*L. pistillum*, a pestle.] Bearing pistils or female reproductive organs (*bot.*).
- pistillidium** (pĭstĭlĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [*L. pistillum*, a pestle.] The female sexual organ of Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, and Gymnosperms (*bot.*).
- pistillody** (pĭ'stĭlŏdĭ) *n.* [*L. pistillum*, a pestle; *Gk. eidos*, resemblance.] The conversion of any organ of a flower into carpels (*bot.*).
- pistillum** (pĭstĭl'ŭm) *n.* [*L. pistillum*, a pestle.] A mass of muscle in a chitinous tube in the aurophore of a medusoid colony (*zool.*).
- pit** (pĭt) *n.* [*A.S. pyt*, a pit.] A depression formed in the course of cell-wall thickening in plant tissue (*bot.*); an embryonic olfactory depression (*emb.*).
- pitcher** (pĭt'shĕr) *n.* [*L.L. picarium*, a beaker.] A modification of a leaf for insect-catching purposes, as the pitcher-shaped leaf of *Nepenthes* (*bot.*).
- pith** (pĭth) *n.* [*A.S. pitha*, pith.] The medulla or central region of a dicotyledonous stem (*bot.*).
- pituitary** (pĭtū'itārĭ) *a.* [*L. pituita*, phlegm.] *Appl.* a body or hypophysis of the hypothalamus of the brain (*anat.*).
- pivot joint**,—a trochoid joint, or one in which the movement is limited to rotation (*phys.*).
- placenta** (plāsĕn'tā) *n.* [*L. placenta*, a flat cake.] The ovule-bearing part of the carpel (*bot.*); in eutherian Mammals, a double vascular spongy structure formed by interlocking of foetal and maternal tissue in the uterus, and in which maternal and foetal blood are in close proximity, allowing nutritive and respiratory elements to pass from the former to the latter by osmosis.
- placental** (plāsĕn'tāl) *a.* [*L. placenta*, a flat cake.] *Pert.* a placenta or similar structure; *appl.* Mammals which develop a placenta.
- placentate** (plāsĕn'tāt) *a.* [*L. placenta*, a flat cake.] Having a placenta developed (*biol.*).
- placentation** (plāsĕntā'shŭn) *n.* [*L. placenta*, a flat cake.] The manner in which seeds are attached to the pericarp, whether axile, central, marginal, or parietal (*bot.*).
- placentiferous, placentigerous**,—placentate.
- placochromatic** (plāk'ŏkrŏmāt'ĭk) *a.* [*Gk. plax*, a plate; *chroma*, colour.] With plate-arrangement of chromatophores (*cyt.*).
- placoid** (plāk'oid) *a.* [*Gk. plax*, a plate; *eidos*, resemblance.] Plate-like; *appl.* the hard scales or dermal teeth on the external surface of Elasmobranchs (*zool.*).
- placula** (plāk'ulā) *n.* [*Gk. plax*, plate.] A flattened blastula with small segmentation cavity, an embryonic stage of Urochords (*emb.*).
- plagiotropic** (plā'jĭŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [*Gk. plagios*, oblique; *trope*, a turning.] Obliquely inclined; *appl.* roots and branches (*bot.*).
- plagiotropism** (plā'jĭŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [*Gk. plagios*, oblique; *trope*, a turning.] Tendency to incline from the vertical line (*bot.*).
- plagiotropous** (plā'jĭŏt'rŏpŭs) *a.* [*Gk. plagios*, oblique; *trope*, a turning.] Obliquely inclined; *appl.* the asymmetrical polar cap of Rhombozoa (*zool.*).
- planiform** (plā'nĭfŏrm) *a.* [*L. planus*,

level; *forma*, shape.] With nearly flat surface; *appl.* certain articulation surfaces.

plankton (plǎngk'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *plangkētos*, wandering.] The animal and plant life floating through water, including animals with weak locomotory power (*biol.*).

planoblast (plǎn'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *blastos*, bud.] A free-swimming hydroid individual (*zool.*).

planogamete (plǎn'ögämēt') *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *gamete*, a spouse.] A ciliated motile protoplast or microzoospore of Algae (*bot.*).

planont (plǎn'önt) *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering.] The initial amoebula-stage of Neosporidia (*zool.*).

planta (plǎn'tä) *n.* [L. *planta*, sole of the foot.] The sole of the foot; the first tarsal joint of Insects.

plantar (plǎn'tär) *a.* [L. *planta*, sole of the foot.] *Pert.* the sole of the foot; *appl.* arteries, ligaments, muscles, nerves, veins (*anat.*).

plantigrade (plǎn'tigräd) *a.* [L. *planta*, sole of the foot; *gradus*, a step.] Walking with the whole sole of the foot touching the ground.

plantula (plǎn'tülä) *n.* [L. *plantula*, a small sole.] The empodium or pulvillus of Insects (*zool.*).

planula (plǎn'ülä) *n.* [L. *planus*, flat.] The ovoid young free-swimming larva of Coelenterates (*zool.*).

planum (plǎn'üm) *n.* [L. *planus*, flat.] A plane or area; *appl.* certain cranial bone surfaces (*anat.*).

plasma (plǎz'mä) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, something formed.] The "liquid tissue" of body fluids through which leucocytes and corpuscles are disseminated; protoplasm generally (*biol.*).

plasmatic (plǎzmät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *plasma*, something formed.] *Pert.* plasma; protoplasmic (*biol.*).

plasmatoparous (plǎz'mätöp'ärüs) *a.* [Gk. *plasma*, something formed; L. *parere*, to beget.] Developing a mycelium directly upon germination instead of zoospores, as the grape mildew and other Plasmopara (*bot.*).

plasmocyte (plǎz'mösit) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, something formed; *kētos*, hollow.] A leucocyte (*phys.*).

plasmodial (plǎzmö'diäl) *a.* [Gk. *plasma*, a mould; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* a plasmodium.

plasmodiocarp (plǎzmö'diökârp') *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, a mould; *eidos*, form; *karpōs*, fruit.] A modification of a plasmodium in some slime Moulds (*bot.*).

plasmodium (plǎzmö'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, a mould; *eidos*, form.] A collection of amoeboid masses without nuclear fusion; the naked protoplasm of Myxomycetes (*biol.*).

plasmogamy,—**plastogamy**.

plasmolysis (plǎzmöl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, a mould; *lysis*, a loosing.] The withdrawal of water from plant protoplasm, causing contraction of cell walls (*bot.*).

plasmosome (plǎz'mösöm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, a mould; *soma*, body.] The true nucleolus; *cf.* **karyosome** (*cyt.*).

plasmotomy (plǎzmöt'ömi) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, a mould; *tome*, a cutting.] Division of a plasmodium by cleavage into two or more multinucleate parts (*biol.*).

plasome (pläs'öm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, a mould; *soma*, body.] An ultimate vital unit; a biophore. See **hypothetical units**.

plastic (pläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *plastōs*, formed.] Formative; *appl.* substances used in forming or building up tissues or organs; *appl.* force which gives matter definite form (*phys.*).

plastid (pläs'tid) *n.* [Gk. *plastōs*, formed.] A cell-body other than nucleus or centrosome (*cyt.*).

plastidogen organ,—the axial organ of Echinoderms (*zool.*).

plastidule (pläs'tidül) *n.* [Gk. *plastōs*, formed.] The ultimate vital unit; a plasome or biophore. See **hypothetical units**.

plastin (pläs'tin) *n.* [Gk. *plastōs*, formed.] A substance found in the reticulum of cells (*cyt.*).

plastodynamia (pläs'tödīnäm'ia) *n.* [Gk. *plastōs*, formed; *dynamis*, power.] Plastic or formative force (*phys.*).

- plastogamy** (plästög'ämī) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *gamos*, marriage.] Union of distinct protozoan individuals with fusion of cytoplasm but not of nuclei (*zool.*).
- plastral** (pläs'träl) *a.* [F. *plastron*, a breast-plate.] *Pert.* a plastron.
- plastron** (pläs'trôn) *n.* [F. *plastron*, a breast-plate.] The ventral bony shield of Tortoises and Turtles; some other corresponding structures (*zool.*).
- plate** (plät) *n.* [L. *platus*, flat.] A flat, broad, plate-like structure or surface; a lamina, scale, disc, etc.
- platydaetyl** (plät'idäk'tül) *a.* [Gk. *platys*, flat; *daktylos*, a finger.] With flattened-out fingers and toes, as certain tailless Amphibians (*zool.*).
- platysma** (plätiz'mä) *n.* [Gk. *platysma*, a flat piece.] A broad sheet of muscle beneath the superficial fascia of the neck (*anat.*).
- plectonephridia** (plëk'tönëfrid'iä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *plektos*, twisted; *nephros*, kidney.] Nephridia of diffuse type formed of networks of fine excretory tubules lying on the body-wall and septa of certain Oligochaetes; plectonephria, nephridia (*zool.*).
- pleiocyclic** (pli'ösik'lik) *a.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *kyklos*, circle.] Living through more than one cycle of activity, as a perennial plant (*bot.*).
- pleiomerous** (pliöm'ërus) *a.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *meros*, part.] Having more than the normal number of parts, as of petals or sepals (*bot.*).
- pleiophyllous** (pli'öfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having more than the normal number of leaves or leaflets (*bot.*).
- pleiotaxy** (pli'ötäk'si) *n.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *taxis*, arrangement.] A multiplication of whorls, as in double flowers (*bot.*).
- pleomorphic** (plë'ömör'füs) *a.* [Gk. *pleon*, more; *morphe*, form.] Polymorphic; having two or more distinct forms occurring in one life-cycle (*biol.*).
- pleon** (plë'ôn) *n.* [Gk. *pleein*, to sail.] The abdominal region of Crustaceans (*zool.*).
- pleopod** (plë'öpöd) *n.* [Gk. *pleein*, to sail; *pous*, foot.] An abdominal appendage or swimming-leg of Crustaceans (*zool.*).
- plerocestoid** (plër'ösës'toid) *n.* [Gk. *pleros*, full; *kestos*, girdle; *eidos*, form.] A metacestode, or sexless encysted stage of a cestoid worm (*zool.*).
- plerome** (plër'ôm) *n.* [Gk. *pleroma*, completion.] The core or central part of an apical meristem (*bot.*).
- pleura** (ploor'ä) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, a side.] A serous membrane lining the thoracic cavity and investing the lung (*anat.*).
- pleural** (ploor'äl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, a side.] *Pert.* a pleura or pleuron; as pleural ganglia (*zool.*).
- pleuralia** (ploorä'liä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pleura*, a side.] Defensive spicules scattered over the general surface of the body (*zool.*).
- pleurapophysis** (ploor'äpöf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, a side; *apo*, from; *physis*, growth.] A lateral vertebral process or true rib (*zool.*).
- pleurite** (ploor'it) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, a side.] A pleuron.
- pleurobranchiae** (ploor'öbräng'kië) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pleura*, a side; *branchia*, gills.] Pleurobranches, or gills springing from the lateral walls of the thorax of certain Arthropods (*zool.*).
- pleurocarpous** (ploor'ökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, a side; *karpós*, fruit.] *Appl.* Mosses with fructification on lateral branches (*bot.*).
- pleurocentrum** (ploor'ösën'trüm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, a side; L. *centrum*, a centre.] A lateral element of the centrum of many Fishes and fossil Amphibians (*zool.*).
- pleurocerebral** (ploor'ösër'ëbräl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, a side; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] *Pert.* pleural and cerebral ganglia, in Molluscs (*zool.*).
- pleurodont** (ploor'ödönt) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *odous*, tooth.] Having teeth fixed by their sides to the lateral surface of the jaw ridge, as in some Lizards (*zool.*).
- pleuron** (ploor'ôn) *n.*, **pleura** (ploor'ä), *plu.* [Gk. *pleuron*, a side.] The external lateral pieces of the body segments of Arthropods; the lateral extensions of Crustacean shells (*zool.*).

- pleuropedal** (ploor'öpěd'ál) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, a side; L. *pes*, foot.] *Pert.* pleural and pedal ganglia of Molluscs (*zool.*).
- pleuroperitoneum** (ploor'öpě'r-ítöně'üm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *peri*, round; *teinein*, to stretch.] Pleura and peritoneum combined, the body-lining membrane of animals without diaphragm (*zool.*).
- pleuropodium** (ploor'öpö'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, a side; *pous*, foot.] A lateral glandular process of the abdomen of some Insects (*zool.*).
- pleurosteon** (ploorös'těön) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *osteon*, bone.] The lateral process of the sternum in young Birds, afterwards the costal process (*zool.*).
- pleurotribe** (ploor'ötrib) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *tribein*, to rub.] *Appl.* flowers whose anthers and stigma are so placed as to rub the sides of insects entering them,—a device for securing cross-pollination (*bot.*).
- pleurovisceral** (ploor'övis'ěräl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; L. *viscera*, intestines.] *Pert.* pleural and visceral ganglia of Molluscs (*zool.*).
- plexiform** (plěk'siförm) *a.* [L. *plexus*, interwoven; *forma*, shape.] Entangled or complicated; like a network; *appl.* layers of the retina (*anat.*).
- plexiform gland**,—the axial organ of Echinoderms (*zool.*).
- plexus** (plěk'süs) *n.* [L. *plexus*, interwoven.] A network of interlacing blood-vessels or nerves (*anat.*).
- plica** (plĩkǎ) *n.* [L. *plicare*, to fold.] A fold of skin or membrane (*anat.*).
- plicate** (plĩk'át) *a.* [L. *plicare*, to fold.] Folded like a fan, as a leaf (*bot.*); folded or ridged (*zool.*).
- pliciform** (plĩs'iförm) *a.* [L. *plicare*, to fold; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a fold; disposed in folds.
- pluma** (ploom'ä) *n.* [L. *pluma*, a feather.] A contour feather of birds.
- plumage** (ploom'áj) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather.] The entire covering of feathers of a bird.
- plumate** (ploom'āt) *a.* [L. *pluma*, feather.] Plumelike in arrangement.
- plume** (ploom) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather.] A feather, or feather-like structure.
- plumicome** (ploom'íkōm) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *coma*, hair.] A spicule with plume-like tufts (*zool.*).
- plumicorn** (ploom'íkōrn) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *cornu*, horn.] A horn-like tuft of feathers on a bird's head.
- plumigerous** (ploomij'ěrüs) *a.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *gerere*, to carry.] Feathered.
- plumiped** (ploom'ípěd) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *pes*, foot.] A bird with feathered feet.
- plumose** (ploom'ōs) *a.* [L. *pluma*, feather.] Feathery; having feathers; feather-like; *appl.* a type arrangement of skeletal fibre in Sponges.
- plumula**,—a plumule.
- plumulaceous**,—plumulate.
- plumulate** (ploom'ülāt) *a.* [L. *plumula*, a small feather.] Downy; with a downy covering.
- plumule** (ploom'ül) *n.* [L. *plumula*, a small feather.] A primary bud which develops the primary axis of a stem (*bot.*); the androconia of numerous butterflies; a down-feather (*zool.*).
- pluriauxial** (ploor'řäk'sřäl) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *axis*, axle.] Having flowers developed on secondary shoots (*bot.*).
- plurilocular** (ploor'řlök'ülār) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *loculus*, a little place.] Having two or more loculi.
- pluripartite** (ploor'ipār'tit) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *partitus*, divided.] With many divisions, lobes, or partitions.
- pluriserial** (ploor'isě'řäl) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *series*, a row.] Arranged in two or more rows.
- plurivalent** (ploor'iv'älěnt, ploor'ivā'lěnt) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *valere*, to be worth.] *Appl.* a chromatin-rod with more than one chromosome (*cyt.*).
- pluteal** (ploot'ěäl) *a.* [L. *pluteus*, a shed.] *Pert.* a pluteus.
- pluteus** (ploot'ěüs) *n.* [L. *pluteus*, a shed.] The free-swimming larva of Echinoids and Ophiuroids (*zool.*).
- pneumatic** (nümät'ík) *a.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] *Appl.* bones of birds penetrated by canals connected with the respiratory system (*zool.*).
- pneumaticity** (nümätis'itt) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] State of having air

- cavities, as in the bones of flying birds (*zool.*).
- pneumatized** (nū'mätizd) *a.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] Furnished with air cavities.
- pneumatocyst** (nū'mätösist) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *kystis*, a bladder.] The air-bladder or swim-bladder of Fishes (*zool.*).
- pneumatophore** (nū'mätöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *pherein*, to bear.] The air-sac or float of Siphonophores (*zool.*); an air-bladder of marsh or shore-plants (*bot.*).
- pneumatopyle** (nū'mätöpil) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *pyle*, gate.] One of the pores of a pneumatophore, opening above to the exterior in certain Siphonophores (*zool.*).
- pneumogastric** (nū'mögäs'trik) *a.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *gaster*, stomach.] *Appl.* the tenth cranial nerve, supplying heart, lungs, and viscera (*anat.*).
- pneumotaxis** (nū'mötäk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *taxis*, arrangement.] Reaction to the stimulation of carbon dioxide in solution; *cf.* *aerotaxy* (*phys.*).
- pod** (pōd) *n.* [M.E. *pod*, a bag.] A superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit of two valves; a husk (*bot.*).
- podal** (pō'däl) *a.* [Gk. *pous*, a foot.] *Pert.* feet; pedal.
- podeon** (pō'dēōn) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] The petiole or slender middle part of the abdomen of Hymenoptera uniting propodeon and metapodeon (*zool.*).
- podetiform** (pōdē'shüfōrm) *a.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling a podetium (*bot.*).
- podetium** (pōdē'shüūm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] A stalk-like elevation from the thallus of some Lichens (*bot.*).
- podeum**,—a podeon.
- podex** (pō'dēks) *n.* [L. *podex*, rump.] The region about the anus.
- podical** (pōd'ikäl) *a.* [L. *podex*, rump.] In the anal region; *appl.* a pair of small hard plates beside the anus of Arthropods (*zool.*).
- podite** (pōd'it) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] A Crustacean walking leg.
- podium** (pō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] A foot or footlike structure (*biol.*).
- podobranchiae** (pōdōbräng'kiē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *branchia*, gills.] Podobranchs or foot-gills, springing from the coxopodites of the thoracic appendages of certain Arthropods (*zool.*).
- podoccephalous** (pōdōkēf'älūs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *kephale*, head.] Having a head of flowers on a long stalk (*bot.*).
- podoconus** (pōd'ōkō'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *konos*, cone.] A conical mass of endoplasm connecting the central capsule with the disc of Sarcodina (*zool.*).
- podocyst** (pōd'ösist) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *kystis*, bladder.] A pedal sinus or caudal vesicle in certain Gasteropods (*zool.*).
- pododerm** (pōd'ōdērm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *derma*, skin.] The dermal layer of a hoof, within the horny layer (*zool.*).
- podogynium** (pōd'ōjin'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *gyne*, a female.] A stipe supporting the gynoeceum (*bot.*).
- podomere** (pōd'ōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *meros*, part.] A limb segment of Arthropods (*zool.*).
- podophthalmite** (pōd'ōthäl'mit) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *ophthalmos*, eye.] In Crustaceans, the eyestalk segment farthest from the head (*zool.*).
- podotheca** (pōd'ōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *theke*, a box.] A foot covering, as of Birds or Reptiles.
- pogonion** (pōgō'niōn) *n.* [Gk. *pogonion*, little beard.] The most prominent point of the chin as represented on the mandible (*anat.*).
- poikilothermal** (poi'kilōthēr'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *poikilos*, various; *thermos*, heat.] *Appl.* cold-blooded animals, or those whose temperature varies with that of the surrounding medium; *cf.* *homiothermal* (*phys.*).
- poikilothermous**,—poikilothermal.
- poisers**,—halteres, which see.
- polar** (pō'lär) *a.* [Gk. *polos*, a pivot.] In the region of the end of an axis; at a pole.
- polar body**,—one of two cells divided off from the ovum during maturation, before the germ-nuclei fuse (*cyt.*).
- polar nuclei**,—a nucleus remaining at each end of an angiosperm em-

- bryo, which later form the secondary nucleus (*bot.*).
- polar plates**,—two narrow ciliated areas produced in the transverse plane, part of the equilibrium apparatus of certain Coelenterates (*zool.*).
- polar rays**,—astral rays, as *opp.* spindle-fibres (*cyt.*).
- polar rings**,—two ring-shaped cytoplasmic masses near the ovum poles formed after union of the germ-nuclei (*cyt.*).
- polarity** (pölä'rîtî) *n.* [Gk. *polos*, a pivot.] The tendency of plants to develop from the poles, roots downwards, stems upwards (*bot.*); the tendency of any ovum to place itself with its axis corresponding to that of the mother (*emb.*).
- pole plates**,—the end-plates or achromatic masses at the spindle poles in Protozoa mitosis (*cyt.*).
- Polian vesicles**,—interdial vesicles opening into the ring-vessel of the ambulacral system of most Starfishes and Holothurians (*zool.*).
- polioplasm** (pö'lîöpläzm) *n.* [Gk. *polios*, gray; *plasma*, form.] Spongioplasm.
- pollen** (pö'len) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour.] The male fertilizing element of seed plants (*bot.*).
- pollen tube**,—a tubular process developed from pollen grains after attachment to the stigma (*bot.*).
- pollux** (pö'lëks) *n.* [L. *pollux*, thumb.] The thumb, or innermost digit of the normal five in the anterior limb (*zool.*).
- pollination** (pö'lî'näshün) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour.] Fertilization in flowers; transference of pollen from stigma to ovule (*bot.*).
- polliniferous** (pö'lî'nîf'ërus) *a.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour; *ferre*, to carry.] Pollen-bearing (*bot.*); adapted for transferring pollen (*zool.*).
- pollinium** (pö'lî'nîüm) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour.] An agglutinated pollen mass of Orchids and some other plants (*bot.*).
- pollinodium** (pö'lî'nî'dîüm) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A club-shaped branch of mycelium, the antheridium of certain Fungi (*bot.*).
- pollinoid** (pö'lî'noid) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A male gamete or spermium (*bot.*).
- polocytes** (pö'lösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *polos*, axis; *kytos*, hollow.] Polar bodies (*cyt.*).
- polyadelphous** (pö'lîädë'l'fús) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *adelphos*, brother.] Having stamens united by filaments into more than two bundles (*bot.*).
- polyandrous** (pö'lîän'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *andros*, male.] Having twenty or more stamens (*bot.*).
- polyandry** (pö'lîän'drî) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *andros*, male.] Condition of a female consorting with several males; as in some Fishes (*biol.*).
- polyarch** (pö'lîârk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *arche*, beginning.] *Appl.* a root having many xylem bundles united to form a plate in wood tissue (*bot.*).
- polyaxon** (pö'lîäk'sön) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *axis*, an axis.] A type of spicule laid down along numerous axes (*zool.*).
- polycarp** (pö'lîkârp) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *karpós*, fruit.] One of the gonads of some Ascidians distributed over the inner surface of the mantle (*zool.*).
- polycarpellary** (pö'lîkârpë'l'äri) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *karpós*, fruit.] With compound gynoecium (*bot.*).
- polycarpic**,—polycarpous.
- polycarpous** (pö'lîkârpüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *karpós*, fruit.] With numerous carpels; *appl.* perennials (*bot.*).
- polycercous** (pö'lîsër'kü) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kerkos*, tail.] *Appl.* bladderworms developing several cysts, each with a head (*zool.*).
- polychastum** (pö'lîkä'ziüm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *chasis*, division.] A cymose branch system when more than two branches arise about the same point (*bot.*).
- polycotyledon** (pö'lîkötîlë'dön) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kotyledon*, a hollow vessel.] A plant with more than two embryo lobes (*bot.*).
- polycotyledonary** (pö'lîkötîlë'dönäri) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kotyledon*, a hollow vessel.] Having the placenta in many divisions or cotyledons (*zool.*).

polycotyledonous (pöl'ikötīlē'dönūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kotyledon*, a hollow vessel.] Having more than two cotyledons or seed lobes, as the fir embryo (*bot.*).

polycotyledony (pöl'ikötīlē'dōnī) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kotyledon*, a hollow vessel.] A great increase in the number of cotyledons (*bot.*).

polyerotism (pölik'rötizm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *krotos*, a beating.] Condition of having several secondary elevations in the pulse curve (*phys.*).

polyeyclie (pöl'isīk'lik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kyklos*, a circle.] Having many whorls or ring structures (*biol.*).

polyeystid (pöl'isīs'tid) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kystis*, a bladder.] Septate; partitioned off (*biol.*).

polydactylism (pöl'idāk'tilizm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *daktylos*, a finger.] Condition of having an excessive number of fingers or toes (*zool.*).

polyembryony (pöl'iēm'briōnī) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *embryon*, a foetus.] Instance of a zygote giving rise to more than one embryo (*bot.*).

polyenergid (pöl'iēn'ērjid) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *energos*, active.] *Appl.* nuclei with more than one centriole (*cyt.*).

polygamous (pölg'amūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *gamos*, union.] Bearing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers (*bot.*); consorting with more than one mate (*zool.*).

polygamy (pölg'amī) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *gamos*, union.] Condition of having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers upon the same individual (*bot.*); condition of having more than one mate at a time (*zool.*).

polygenetic (pöl'iženēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *genesis*, descent.] Derived from two sources; sexually produced (*biol.*).

polygenic,—polygenetic.

polygoneutic (pöl'igōnūt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *goneuein*, to beget.] Rearing more than one brood in a season (*zool.*).

polygynoeceal (pöl'ijinē'shāl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *gyne*, woman; *oikos*,

house.] Having multiple fruits formed by united gynoecea (*bot.*).

polygynous (pölij'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *gyne*, female.] Consorting with more than one female at a time (*zool.*); with many styles (*bot.*).

polykaryon (pöl'ikār'ion) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *karyon*, nut.] A polyenergic nucleus; a nucleus with more than one centriole (*cyt.*).

polymastigote (pöl'imās'tigōt) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *mastix*, whip.] Having flagella arranged in a tuft (*zool.*).

polymastism (pöl'imās'tizm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *mastos*, breast.] Occurrence of more than the normal number of mammae.

polymerisation (pöl'imēr'izāshūn) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *meros*, part.] The uniting together of a number of molecules in a liquid with chemical combination (*phys.*).

polymerous (pöl'imēr'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *meros*, part.] Consisting of many parts or members (*bot.*).

polymorphism (pöl'imōr'fizm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *morphe*, form.] Occurrence of different forms of individuals in the same species; occurrence of different forms of organs, in the same individual at different periods of life (*biol.*).

polymorphonuclear (pöl'imōr'fōnū'klēār) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *morphe*, form; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] *Appl.* leucocytes with multipartite nuclei connected by fine threads of chromatin (*cyt.*).

polymorphous (pöl'imōr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *morphe*, form.] Assuming various forms or shapes (*biol.*).

polynucleate (pöl'inū'klēāt) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] Containing several or many nuclei (*cyt.*).

polyp (pöl'ip) *n.* [*L. polypus*, polyp.] A simple Actinozoon, as a sea-anemone; a separate zooid of an Actinozoan colony (*zool.*).

polyparium (pöl'ipār'iūm) *n.* [*L. polypus*, polyp.] The common base and connecting tissue of a colony of polyps (*zool.*).

polypary,—a polyparium.

- polypetalous** (pŏl'ipĕt'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *petalon*, leaf.] Having separate, free, or distinct petals (*bot.*).
- polyphagous** (pŏl'if'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *phagein*, to eat.] Eating many and various kinds of food; of Sporozoa, passing different phases of life-history in different cells (*biol.*).
- polyphyletic** (pŏl'ifilĕt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *phylon*, race.] Convergent, as *appl.* a group; combining characteristics of more than one ancestral type through independent acquisition (*biol.*).
- polyphyllous** (pŏl'ifil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *phyllon*, leaf.] Many-leaved (*bot.*).
- polyphyodont** (pŏl'ifi'ödönt) *a.* [Gk. *polyphyes*, manifold; *odous*, tooth.] Having many successive sets of teeth.
- polypide** (pŏl'ipid) *n.* [L. *polypus*, a polyp.] An individual or person of a zooid colony (*zool.*).
- polypite**,—a polypide.
- polyplastic** (pŏl'ipläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *plastos*, formed.] Capable of assuming many forms (*biol.*).
- polypod** (pŏl'ipöd) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *pous*, foot.] Furnished with many feet or legs.
- polypoid** (pŏl'ipoid) *a.* [L. *polypus*, polyp; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Polyp-like.
- polyprotodont** (pŏl'iprŏ'tödönt) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *protos*, first; *odous*, tooth.] With four or five incisors on each side of the upper jaw, and one or two fewer on the lower—as in the Tasmanian Devil (*zool.*).
- polyrhizal** (pŏl'iri'zäl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *rhiza*, root.] With many roots or rootlets (*bot.*).
- polysepalous** (pŏl'isĕp'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *sepalon*, a sepal.] Having free or distinct sepals (*bot.*).
- polysiphonic** (pŏl'isifŏn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *siphon*, a tube.] *Appl.* a hydromedusa stem consisting of several hydrocauli bound together (*zool.*).
- polysonitic** (pŏl'isŏmit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *soma*, body; *temnein*, to cut.] Having many body-
- segments; formed from fusion of the primitive body segments (*zool.*).
- polyspermous** (pŏl'ispĕr'müs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *sperma*, seed.] Having many seeds (*bot.*).
- polyspermy** (pŏl'ispĕr'mi) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *sperma*, seed.] Entry of several sperms into one ovum (*biol.*).
- polysporous** (pŏl'ispŏ'rüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *sporos*, seed.] Many-seeded; many-spored (*bot.*).
- polystachyous** (pŏl'istāk'iüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stachys*, an ear of corn.] With numerous spikes (*bot.*).
- polystelle** (pŏl'istĕl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stela*, a post.] With several steles (*bot.*).
- polystely** (pŏl'istĕ'li) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stela*, a post.] Arrangement of axial vascular tissue in several steles, each containing more than one vascular bundle (*bot.*).
- polystemonous** (pŏl'istĕm'önüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stemon*, a warp.] Having the stamens more than double the number of petals or sepals (*bot.*).
- polystichous** (pŏl'istik'üs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stichos*, a row.] Arranged in numerous rows or series.
- polystomatous** (pŏl'istŏm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stoma*, mouth.] Having many pores, mouths, or openings; many-mouthed, as Discomedusae and Sponges (*zool.*).
- polystomium** (pŏl'istŏm'ium) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stoma*, mouth.] A suctorial mouth of Discomedusae (*zool.*).
- polystylar** (pŏl'isti'lär) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stylos*, pillar.] Many-styled (*bot.*).
- polysymmetrical** (pŏl'isimĕt'rikäl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Divisible through several planes into bilaterally symmetrical portions (*bot.*).
- polythalamous** (pŏl'ithäl'amüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *thalamos*, a chamber.] Aggregate or collective, as *appl.* fruits (*bot.*); *appl.* shells made up of many chambers formed successively (*zool.*).
- polythely** (pŏl'ithĕ'li) *n.* [Gk. *polys*,

- many; *thele*, a nipple.] Polymastism.
- polytocous** (pōlit'ókūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *tokos*, offspring.] Prolific.
- polytomous** (pōlit'omūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *tome*, a cutting.] Having more than two secondary branches (*bot.*).
- polytrichous** (pōlit'rik'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *thrix*, hair.] Having the body covered with an even coat of cilia, as certain Infusorians (*zool.*).
- polytrochal** (pōlit'rō'kāl, pōlit'rōkāl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *trochos*, wheel.] Having several circlets of cilia between mouth and posterior end, as in certain Annulates (*zool.*).
- polytrochous**,—polytrochal.
- polytrophic** (pōlit'rōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *trophe*, nourishment.] Nourished by more than one organism or substance (*biol.*).
- polyzoarium** (pōl'izōā'riūm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *zoon*, animal.] The skeletal system of a Polyzoon colony; the colony itself (*zool.*).
- polyzoic** (pōl'izō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* a colony of many zooids; *appl.* a spore containing many sporozoites (*zool.*).
- pome** (pōm) *n.* [L. *pomum*, apple.] An inferior, indehiscent, two or more celled fleshy fruit (*bot.*).
- pomum Adami**,—the prominent ridge of the thyroid cartilage in the front of the neck, more pronounced in males (*anat.*).
- pons** (pōnz) *n.* [L. *pons*, bridge.] A structure connecting two parts, as the pons Varolii of the cerebellum (*anat.*).
- pontal**, **pontic**, **pontile**, **pontine**,—*pert.* a pons or the pons Varolii (*anat.*).
- ponticulus** (pōntik'ulūs) *n.* [L. *ponticulus*, a small bridge.] A vertical ridge on the auricular cartilage (*anat.*).
- popliteal** (pōplit'ēāl, pōp'lit'ēāl) *a.* [L. *popes*, the ham.] *Pert.* the region behind and above the knee-joint; *appl.* artery, glands, nerve, vein, muscle (*anat.*).
- pore** (pōr) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel.] A minute opening or interstice, as of the skin, of a stone.
- poricidal** (pō'risi'dāl) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; L. *caedere*, to cut.] Dehiscing by valves or pores, as the poppy order (*bot.*).
- poriferous** (pōrif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Furnished with numerous openings or pores.
- poriform** (pōrif'orm) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a pore.
- porocyte** (pōrōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *kytos*, hollow.] A perforated cell of Porifera (*zool.*).
- porogam** (pōrōgām) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *gamos*, union.] A plant whose pollen-tube enters the ovule by the micropyle; *opp.* chalazogam (*bot.*).
- porogamy** (pōrōgāmī) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *gamos*, union.] Entrance of a pollen-tube into the ovule by the micropyle to secure fertilization (*bot.*).
- porophyllous** (pō'rōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* leaves with numerous transparent spots (*bot.*).
- porta** (pōrtā) *n.* [L. *porta*, a gate.] A gate-like structure, as the transverse fissure of the liver (*anat.*).
- portal** (pōrtāl) *a.* [L. *porta*, gate.] *Appl.* a system of veins draining the abdominal part of the alimentary canal, spleen, pancreas, and gall-bladder (*anat.*).
- portio** (pōrtiō, pōr'shiō) *n.* [L. *portio*, portion.] A part or portion of a nerve, blood-vessel, etc. (*anat.*).
- postabdomen** (pōst'ābdō'mēn) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *abdomen*, belly.] In Scorpions, the metasoma or posterior narrower five segments of the abdomen (*zool.*).
- postanal** (pōstā'nāl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *anus*, vent.] Situated behind the anus (*zool.*).
- postaxial** (pōstāk'siāl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *axis*, axle.] On the posterior side of the axis; as on the fibular side of the leg (*anat.*).
- postbranchial** (pōstbrāng'kiāl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Behind the gill-clefts; *appl.* a structure arising in the pharynx (*zool.*).
- postcardinal** (pōstkār'dināl) *a.* [L.

- post*, after; Gk. *kardia*, heart.] Behind the region of the heart; *appl.* a dorsal vein (*anat.*).
- postcava** (pöstkä'vå) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *cavus*, hollow.] The inferior or dorsal vena cava of vertebrates above fishes; the postcaval vein (*zool.*).
- postcentral** (pöstsën'träł) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *centrum*, centre.] Behind the central region; *appl.* a cerebral sulcus (*anat.*).
- postcentrum** (pöstsën'trüm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *centrum*, centre.] The posterior part of the vertebral centrum of certain vertebrates (*zool.*).
- postclavicle** (pöstkläv'ikl) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *claviculum*, a small key.] A membrane bone occurring in the shoulder girdle of some higher Ganoids and Teleosts (*zool.*).
- postclitellian** (pöst'klitël'iän) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *clitellae*, a pack-saddle.] Situated behind the clitellum (*zool.*).
- postclival** (pöstklí'vål) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *clivus*, a hill.] *Appl.* a fissure behind the clivus of the cerebellum (*anat.*).
- postclypeus** (pöstklíp'ëüs) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *clypeus*, shield.] The posterior part of the clypeus of an Insect (*zool.*).
- postdicrotic** (pöst'dikröt'ík) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *dis*, twice; *krotein*, to beat.] *Appl.* a secondary wave of a pulse, or that succeeding the dicrotic (*phys.*).
- postembryonic** (pöst'ëmbríön'ík) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *embryon*, a foetus.] *Pert.* the age succeeding the embryonic (*biol.*).
- posterior** (pöst'e'riör) *a.* [L. *posterior*, later.] Situated behind or dorsally; behind the axis; superior or next the axis (*bot.*).
- posterolateral** (pös'terölät'ëräl) *a.* [L. *posterior*, later; *latus*, side.] Placed posteriorly and towards the side; *appl.* arteries (*anat.*).
- posteromedial** (pös'teröméd'ial) *a.* [L. *posterior*, later; *medius*, middle.] Placed posteriorly and medianly; *appl.* arteries (*anat.*).
- postfrontal** (pöstfrün'täl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* a bone occurring behind the orbit of some vertebrates, articulating with the frontal (*zool.*).
- postfurca** (pöstfür'kä) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *furca*, fork.] A posterior sternal furca of an Insect (*zool.*).
- postganglionic** (pöst'gäng'gliön'ík) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *ganglion*, tumour.] *Appl.* fibres that leave the ganglion; *cf.* preganglionic (*anat.*).
- postglenoid** (pöstglē'noid) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *glene*, socket.] Behind the glenoid fossa; *appl.* a small process (*anat.*).
- posthepatic** (pöst'hëpät'ík) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *hepar*, liver.] *Appl.* the latter part of the alimentary canal, that from the liver to the end (*emb.*).
- posticous** (pös'tiküs) *a.* [L. *posticus*, behind.] On the outer or posterior surface; extrorse (*biol.*).
- postminimus** (pöstmín'imüs) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *minimus*, smallest.] A rudimentary additional digit occurring occasionally in Amphibia and Mammals (*zool.*).
- postnodular** (pöstöñd'ülär) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *nodulus*, a small knot.] *Appl.* a cerebellar fissure between nodule and uvula (*anat.*).
- postorbital** (pöstôr'bital) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *orbis*, circle.] Behind the orbit; *appl.* a bone forming part of the posterior wall of the orbit (*zool.*).
- postotic** (pöstöt'ík) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *ous*, ear.] Behind the ear; *appl.* a system of nerves (*anat.*).
- postparietal** (pöst'päri'ëtäl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *paries*, wall.] *Appl.* paired bones sometimes occurring between parietals and interparietals (*zool.*).
- postpatagium** (pöst'pätä'jium) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *patagium*, border.] In Birds, a small fold of skin extending postaxially between upper arm and trunk (*zool.*).
- postpermanent** (pöstpër'mänënt) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *permanens*, remaining.] *Appl.* traces of a dentition succeeding the permanent in man.
- postpubic** (pöstpü'bik) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *pubis*, mature.] At the posterior end of the pubis; *appl.*

processes of the pubis parallel to the ischium (*zool.*).

postpyramidal (pöst'pířám'ídál) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *pyramis*, pyramid.] Behind the pyramid; *appl.* a cerebellar fissure (*anat.*).

postscutellum (pöst'skutěľ'úm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *scutellum*, a small shield.] A projection under the mesoscutellar lobe of Insects, the base of the mesophragma (*zool.*).

postsphenoid (pöstsfě'noid) *n.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] The posterior part of the sphenoid (*emb.*).

post-temporal (pöst-těm'pörál) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *temporalis*, temporary.] Behind the temporal bone; *appl.* bone and fossa (*anat.*).

post-trematic (pöst-trěmăt'ík) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *trema*, a hole.] *Appl.* nerves running in the posterior wall of the first gill cleft to the pharynx (*zool.*).

postzygapophysis (pöst'zīgăpŏf'ísís) *n.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *apo*, from; *physis*, growth.] An articular process on the posterior face of the neural arch for articulation with the succeeding vertebra (*anat.*).

potential (pŏtěn'shăl) *a.* [L. *potens*, powerful.] Latent, as *appl.* characteristics (*biol.*).

pouch (powch) *n.* [O.F. *pouche*, bag.] A bag-like structure; a sac or bladder, as the pharyngeal pouches (*emb.*); a marsupial pouch (*zool.*); a pod (*bot.*).

powder-down feathers,—those which do not develop beyond the early stage, and which disintegrate at the tip into powder (*zool.*).

praeabdomen (pră'-, prě'ăbdŏ'měň) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *abdomen*, belly.] The anterior, broader part of the abdomen of Scorpions (*zool.*).

praeauricular (pră'-, prě'ŏrik'ulăr) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *auricula*, a small ear.] *Appl.* a sulcus at the anterior part of the auricular surface of the hip-bone (*anat.*).

praeaxial (pră-, prěăk'shăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *axis*, axle.] On the anterior border or surface.

prae centrum (pră-, prěsěň'trŭm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *centrum*, centre.]

The anterior part of the vertebral centrum of certain lower vertebrates (*zool.*).

praeococes (pră-, prěkŏ'sěž) *n. plu.* [L. *prae*, before; *coquere*, to cook.] Newly-hatched birds able to take care of themselves; *cf.* *altrices* (*zool.*).

praeocostal (pră-, prěkŏs'tăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *costa*, rib.] *Appl.* short spurs on the basal portion of the hind wing of Lepidoptera (*zool.*).

praeocrural (pră-, prěkroor'ăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *crus*, leg.] On the anterior side of leg or thigh (*anat.*).

prae cuneus (pră-, prěkŭ'něŭs) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *cuneus*, wedge.] The quadrate lobe of the cerebrum (*anat.*).

praemaxilla (pră'-, prě'măksil'ă) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *maxilla*, jaw.] The anterior portion of the upper jaw; the os incisivum (*anat.*).

praemorose (pră'-, prě'mŏrs) *a.* [L. *praemorsus*, bitten off.] With irregular and abrupt termination, as if bitten off (*bot.*).

praeoccipital (pră'-, prě'ŏksip'ităl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *occiput*, back of the head.] *Appl.* an indentation or notch anterior to the occipital pole of the cerebral hemispheres (*anat.*).

praeoral (pră-, prěŏ'răl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *os*, mouth.] *Pert.* the part of the body of a larva anterior to the mouth; *appl.* process, loop, lobe, ciliated rings (*zool.*).

praepubic (pră-, prěpŭ'bík) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *pubes*, mature.] On the anterior part of the pubis; *appl.* the elongated processes of the pubis of certain vertebrates (*zool.*).

praepuce (pră'-, prěpŭs) *n.* [L. *praeputium*, the foreskin.] That part of the integument of the penis which leaves the surface at the neck and becomes folded upon itself; the foreskin.

praeputial (pră-, prěpŭ'shăl) *a.* [L. *praeputium*, the foreskin.] *Pert.* the praepuce; *appl.* glands, sac (*anat.*).

praeputium,—the praepuce.

praescutum (pră-, prěskŭ'tŭm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *scutum*, shield.]

- The anterior part of the notum of an insect thoracic ring (*zool.*).
- praesphenoid** (prā-, prēsē'noid) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *sphēn*, wedge.] The anterior part of the sphenoid (*emb.*).
- praesternal** (prā-, prēstēr'nāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *sternum*, breast-bone.] *Appl.* the jugular notch, on the superior border of the sternum (*anat.*).
- preaxial** (prēāk'siāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *axis*, axle.] In front of the axis.
- precava** (prēkā'vā) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *cavus*, hollow.] The anterior vena cava; the precaval vein (*zool.*).
- precentral** (prēsēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *centrum*, centre.] Anteriorly to the centre; *appl.* a sulcus parallel to the central sulcus of the cerebrum (*anat.*).
- prechordal** (prēkôr'dāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *chorde*, a cord.] Anteriorly to the notochord or spinal cord; *appl.* part of the base of the skull (*emb.*).
- precipitin** (prēsīp'itīn) *n.* [L. *praeceps*, headlong.] A precipitate developed in blood serum (*phys.*).
- preclival** (prēklī'vāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *clivus*, hill.] *Appl.* a fissure in front of the clivus of the cerebellum (*anat.*).
- precoracoid** (prēkôr'ākoid) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *korax*, crow.] An anterior ventral bone of the pectoral girdle of higher vertebrates (*zool.*).
- predelineation** (prē'dēlīnēā'shūn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *de*, down; *linea*, a line.] Formation and individualization of the various physiological molecules in definite areas and substances of the undeveloped egg,—the theory of germinal localization (*biol.*).
- predentary** (prēdēn'tārī) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *dens*, tooth.] A bone at the tip of the jaw of many Dinosaurs (*pal.*).
- preepistome** (prēēp'istōm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *epi*, upon; *stoma*, mouth.] A plate covering the basal portion of the epistome of certain Arachnids (*zool.*).
- prefloration** (prēflōrā'shūn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *flos*, flower.] The arrangement of floral leaves in a flower-bud (*bot.*).
- prefoliation** (prēfōliā'shūn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *folium*, leaf.] The arrangement of foliage leaves in the bud stage (*bot.*).
- preformation theory**,—the theory of evolution according to which it was supposed that each ovum of an animal contained a miniature adult, and that nourishment only was required to develop it into the perfect form (*biol.*).
- prefrontal** (prēfrūn'tāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* a bone anterior to the frontal bone of certain vertebrates; *appl.* paired plates or scales anterior to the frontal scale in some Reptiles (*zool.*).
- preganglionic** (prēgāng'glīōn'ik) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *ganglion*, a tumour.] *Appl.* the (usually) medullated fibres from the spinal cord to the sympathetic cell station (*anat.*).
- preglobulin** (prēglōb'ūlin) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *globulus*, a small globe.] A compound proteid of white blood corpuscles (*phys.*).
- prehallux** (prēhāl'ūks) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *halletx*, the great toe.] A rudimentary additional digit on the hind limb, in some Amphibia and Mammals (*zool.*).
- prehalteres** (prēhāl'tērēz) *n. plu.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *halter*, a weight.] The squamae of Diptera (*zool.*).
- prehaustorium** (prēhōstō'rīūm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *haurire*, to drink.] A rudimentary root-like sucker (*bot.*).
- prehensile** (prēhēn'sil) *a.* [L. *prehendere*, to seize.] Adapted for catching hold, as a suction tentacle (*zool.*).
- prehepatic** (prē'hēpāt'ik) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *hepar*, liver.] *Appl.* that part of the digestive tract anterior to the liver (*emb.*).
- prelacteal** (prēlāk'tēāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *lac*, milk.] *Pert.* a dentition which may occur previous to the milk dentition (*emb.*).
- prelocalization** (prēlō'kālīzā'shūn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *locus*, place.] The theory that certain portions of

the ovum are predestined to develop into certain organs or parts (*biol.*).

premaxilla (prēmāksil'ä) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *maxilla*, jaw.] A paired bone anterior to the maxilla in most vertebrates (*zool.*).

premaxillary (prēmāksil'ärī) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *maxilla*, jaw.] Anterior to the maxillae; *pert.* the premaxilla (*zool.*).

premedian (prēmē'diān) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *medius*, middle.] Anterior to the middle of a body or part; *appl.* a vein in front of the median vein of certain insect wings (*zool.*).

premolar (prēmō'lār) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *mola*, mill.] *Appl.* the teeth developed between canines and molars, the bicuspid teeth (*zool.*).

prenasal (prēnā'zāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *nasus*, nose.] A bone developed in the septum in front of the mesethmoid in certain Mammals (*zool.*).

preocular (prēōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *oculus*, eye.] In front of the eye; as antennae, scales (*zool.*).

preopercle,—preoperculum.

preoperculum (prē'öpēr'külüm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *operculum*, cover.] The anterior membrane bone of the operculum or gill-cover (*zool.*).

preoral (prēō'rāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *os*, mouth.] Situated in front of the mouth; *appl.* cilia, etc. (*zool.*).

preorbital (prēōr'bitāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *orbis*, circle.] Anterior to the orbit; *appl.* a membrane bone of Teleosts (*zool.*).

prepatagium (prēpātā'jium) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *patagium*, border.] The alar membrane, or fold of skin extending between upper arm and forearm of Birds (*zool.*).

preplacental (prēpläsēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *placenta*, a flat cake.] Occurring before placenta formation or development (*emb.*).

prepollex (prēpōl'ēks) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *pollex*, thumb.] A rudimentary additional digit occurring sometimes preaxially to the thumb digit of certain Amphibians and Mammals (*zool.*).

prepotency (prēpō'tēnsī) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *potens*, powerful.] The

fertilization of a flower by pollen from another flower in preference to pollen from its own stamens, when both are offered simultaneously (*bot.*); capacity of one parent to transmit more characteristics to the offspring than the other parent (*biol.*).

prepotent (prēpō'tēt) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *potens*, powerful.] Transmitting the majority of characteristics (*biol.*); *appl.* a flower exhibiting a preference for cross-pollination (*bot.*).

prepudis (prēpū'bīs) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *pubes*, mature.] Part of the pelvic girdle of certain Reptiles, anterior to the pubis (*zool.*).

prepyramidal (prē'pīrām'idāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *pyramis*, pyramid.] In front of the pyramid; *appl.* a cerebellar fissure (*anat.*).

presphenoid (prēs'fē'noid) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] In many vertebrates, a cranial bone anterior to the basisphenoid (*zool.*).

pressor (prēs'ör) *a.* [L. *pressare*, to press.] *Appl.* nerve-fibres which, when stimulated, cause a rise of arterial pressure (*phys.*).

pressure (prēs'h'ür) *n.* [L. *pressare*, to press.] Tension in plant tissue caused by the turgidity of the cells (*bot.*).

presternal (prēstēr'nāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *sternum*, breast-bone.] Situated in front of the sternum or breast-bone; *pert.* the anterior part of the sternum (*zool.*).

presternum (prēstēr'nüm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *sternum*, breast-bone.] The manubrium, or anterior part of a sternum (*zool.*).

pretrematic (prētrēmät'ik) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *trema*, hole.] *Appl.* nerves running in the anterior wall of the first gill cleft to the pharynx (*zool.*).

prevertebral (prēvēr'tēbrāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *vertebra*, a vertebra.] *Pert.* or situated in the region in front of the vertebral column; *appl.* a portion of the base of the skull (*emb.*); *appl.* ganglia of the sympathetic system (*zool.*).

prezygapophysis (prēz'gäpōf'isīs) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *zygon*, yoke;

- apo*, from; *physis*, growth.] A process on the anterior face of the neural arch for articulation with the vertebra in front (*anat.*).
- prickle** (přik'l) *n.* [A.S. *prica*, a point.] A pointed process arising through epidermal tissue (*bot.*).
- prickle cells**,—cells of the deeper layers of stratified squamous epithelium: they have short, fine, marginal, connecting fibrils (*anat.*).
- primary** (přim'ärí) *a.* [L. *primus*, first.] First; principal; original; *appl.* axis, feathers, meristem, root, wood (*biol.*).
- primaxil** (přimäk'sil) *n.* [L. *primus*, first; *axilla*, armpit.] The first axillary arm of a Crinoid (*zool.*).
- primibrachs** (přim'ibräks) *n. plu.* [L. *primus*, first; *brachia*, arms.] In Crinoids, all brachials up to and including the first axillary (*zool.*).
- primine** (přim'in) *n.* [L. *primus*, first.] The external integument of an ovule; occasionally *appl.* the first-formed or internal coat (*bot.*).
- primite** (přim'it) *n.* [L. *primus*, first.] The first of any pair of individuals of a catenoid colony in the pseudo-conjugation of Gregarinida, in which the protomerite of one (the satellite) becomes attached to the deutomerite of another (the primite) (*zool.*).
- primitive** (přim'itív) *a.* [L. *primitivus*, early.] Of earliest origin; *appl.* groove, knot, streak, aorta, palate, ventricle (*emb.*).
- primordial** (přimôr'diäl) *a.* [L. *primordium*, a beginning.] Primitive; original; first commenced; *appl.* ova (*emb.*), cell, utricle (*bot.*).
- primordium** (přimôr'diüm) *n.* [L. *primordium*, a beginning.] Original form; a structure when first indicating assumption of form; anlage (*emb.*).
- priondont** (při'ödönt) *a.* [Gk. *prion*, saw; *odous*, tooth.] Saw-toothed; *appl.* stag-beetles with smallest development of mandible projections (*zool.*).
- prismatic** (přizmät'ík) *a.* [L. *prisma*, prism.] Like a prism; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*); consisting of prisms, as the prismatic layer of shells (*zool.*).
- proamnion** (pröäm'n'ion) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *amnion*, a vessel for receiving blood.] An area of blastoderm in front of the head of early embryos of higher vertebrates (*emb.*).
- proangiosperm** (pröän'jöspërm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *anggeion*, vessel; *sperma*, seed.] A fossil type of angiosperm (*bot.*).
- proatlas** (pröät'läs) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *Atlas*.] A median bone intercalated between atlas and skull in certain Reptiles (*zool.*).
- probosciform** (prö'bös'id'iförm) *a.* [Gk. *proboskis*, trunk; L. *forma*, shape.] Proboscis-like; *appl.* Infusorians with tentacles on a proboscis-like process (*zool.*).
- proboscis** (pröbös'is) *n.* [Gk. *proboskis*, trunk.] A trunk-like process of the head, as of Insects, Annelids, Nemerteans, Elephants (*zool.*).
- procambial strand**,—a longitudinal strand of elongated cells near the periphery of the plerome of a vascular bundle; a desmogen strand (*bot.*).
- procambium** (prökäm'b'iüm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; L.L. *cambium*, nutriment.] The tissue from which vascular bundles are developed (*bot.*).
- procarp** (prö'kärp) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *karpös*, fruit.] The female organ of red Seaweeds, a one or more celled structure containing no differentiated oosphere (*bot.*).
- process** (prös'sës) *n.* [L. *pro*, forth; *cedere*, to go.] An outgrowth, prolongation, projection, or eminence of any structure.
- processus**,—a process.
- prochorion** (prökö'riön) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *chorion*, skin.] An enveloping structure of the blastodermic vesicle preceding formation of a chorion (*emb.*).
- prochromatin** (prökrö'mätin) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *chroma*, colour.] Plasmosome substance (*cyt.*).
- procoelous** (prösē'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *koilos*, hollow.] With concave anterior face, as vertebral centra (*zool.*).
- procoracoid** (prökör'äkoid) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *korax*, crow.] An

- anteriorly directed process from the glenoid fossa of Urodeles (*zool.*).
- procryptic** (prókrip'tík) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *kryptos*, hidden.] With coloration adapted for concealment (*zool.*).
- proctal** (prók'tál) *a.* [Gk. *proktos*, anus.] Anal; *appl.* fish fins (*zool.*).
- proctodaeum** (prók'tödē'üm) *n.* [Gk. *proktos*, anus; *odos*, a way.] The latter part of the embryonic alimentary canal; formed by anal invagination; a similar ectoderm-lined part in certain invertebrates (*zool.*).
- procumbent** (próküm'běnt) *a.* [L. *pro*, forward; *cumbens*, lying down.] Prostrate; trailing on the ground; *appl.* stems (*bot.*).
- prodentine** (prödēn'tin) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *dens*, tooth.] A layer of uncalcified matrix capping tooth cusps before the formation of dentine (*anat.*).
- proembryo** (pröēm'briö) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *embryon*, a foetus.] An embryonic structure preceding the true embryo; the first results of spore segmentation (*bot.*).
- progamete** (prö'gämēt') *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *gamos*, union.] A structure giving rise to gametes by abstriction, in certain Fungi (*bot.*).
- progamic** (prögäm'ík) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* brood-division for gamete production (*zool.*).
- progeotropism** (prö'jēöt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *ge*, earth; *trope*, a turning.] Positive geotropism (*bot.*).
- proglottides** (pröglöt'iděz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *glotta*, tongue.] The propagative body-segments of a tapeworm, formed by strobilization from the neck (*zool.*); *sing.* **proglottis**.
- prognathous** (prögnāth'üs) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, forth; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having prominent or projecting jaws.
- prohydrotropism** (prö'hidröt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *hydor*, water; *trope*, a turning.] Positive hydrotropism (*bot.*).
- projectile** (pröjēk'til) *a.* [L. *pro*, forth; *jacere*, to throw.] Protrusible; that can be thrust forward (*zool.*).
- projection** (pröjēk'shün) *n.* [L. *pro*, forth; *jacere*, to throw.] The referring of stimulations to end-organs of sense by means of the connecting projection nerve-fibres (*phys.*).
- proleg** (prö'lěg) *n.* [L. *pro*, for; M.E. *leg*, a leg.] An unjointed abdominal appendage of arthropod larvae (*zool.*).
- proliferate** (prölif'ērāt) *v.* [L. *proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear.] To reproduce repeatedly (*biol.*).
- proliferation** (prölif'ērā'shün) *n.* [L. *proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear.] Prolifcation; increase by frequent and repeated reproduction of any kind (*biol.*).
- proliferous** (prölif'ērüs) *a.* [L. *proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear.] Multiplying quickly (*biol.*); *appl.* bud-bearing leaves; developing supernumerary parts abnormally (*bot.*).
- promitosis** (prö'mitō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *mitos*, thread.] A simple type of mitosis exemplified in nuclei of protokaryon type (*cyt.*).
- promontory** (pröm'öntörī) *n.* [L. *pro*, forth; *mons*, mountain.] A prominence or projection, as of the cochlea (*anat.*).
- promorphology** (prö'môrföl'öjī) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *morphe*, form; *logos*, discourse.] Morphology from the geometrical standpoint.
- promuscis** (prömüs'sis) *n.* [L. *promusci*, a proboscis.] The proboscis of Hemiptera (*zool.*).
- promycelium** (prö'misē'lüüm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *mykes*, mushroom.] The mycelium developed from a zygospor, itself giving rise to a sporangium (*bot.*).
- pronate** (prō'nāt) *a.* [L. *pronare*, to bend forward.] Prone; inclined (*biol.*).
- pronation** (prönā'shün) *n.* [L. *pronare*, to bend forward.] The act by which the palm of the hand is turned downwards by means of pronator muscles; *cf.* **supination** (*phys.*).
- pronephric** (prönēf'rik) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *nephros*, kidney.] *Pert.* or in the region of the pronephros; *appl.* duct, tubules (*emb.*).
- pronephros** (prönēf'rös) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *nephros*, kidney.] The

- head-kidney of embryonic life, arising from mesomeric somites, functional for a time in lower vertebrates, later replaced by meso- or meta-nephros (*emb.*).
- pronotum** (prōnō'tūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *noton*, back.] The dorsal part of the prothorax of Insects (*zool.*).
- pronucleus** (prōnū'klēūs) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *nucleus*, kernel.] The egg-nucleus or sperm-nucleus during fertilization (*emb.*).
- pronymph** (prō'nīmfi) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *nympha*, a maid.] The stage in the metamorphosis of Diptera preceding the nymph stage (*zool.*).
- proostracum** (prōōs'trākūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *ostrakon*, a testacean shell.] The horny pen of a decapod dibranchiate shell or Belemnite (*pal.*).
- prootic** (prōō't'ik) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *ous*, ear.] The anterior bone of the otic capsule in vertebrates (*zool.*).
- propagative** (prōp'agā'tiv) *a.* [L. *propagare*, to propagate.] Reproductive; *appl.* a cell, a phase, an individual of a colony (*biol.*).
- propagulum** (prōpāg'ulūm) *n.* [L. *propagare*, to propagate.] A bud or shoot capable of developing into an adult (*bot.*).
- propatagium**,—a prepatagium.
- prophase** (prō'fāz) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *phasis*, appearance.] The preparatory changes, the first stage in mitosis (*cyt.*).
- prophloem**,—protophloem.
- prophototropism** (prō'fōtōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *phos*, light; *tropē*, a turning.] Positive phototropism (*bot.*).
- prophyllum** (prōfil'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *phyllon*, leaf.] A small bract (*bot.*).
- propleuron** (prōploor'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pleura*, side.] A lateral plate of the prothorax of Insects (*zool.*).
- propodeon** (prōpō'dēōn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pous*, foot.] An abdominal segment of Hymenoptera in front of the petiole or podoon; otherwise the median segment, Latraille's segment, etc. (*zool.*).
- propodeum**,—propodeon.
- propodite** (prōpōdit) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pous*, foot.] In Malacos-tracā, the segment of a foot sixth from the body (*zool.*).
- propodium** (prōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pous*, foot.] The small anterior part of a Molluscan foot (*zool.*).
- propterygium** (prō'tērj'ium, . prōp'tērj'ium) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pterygion*, a little wing.] The fore-most of three basals supporting the pectoral fin of Elasmobranchs (*zool.*).
- propulsive pseudopodium**,—in some Neosporidia, a pseudopodium developed posteriorly which by its elongation pushes the body forward (*zool.*).
- propupa** (prōpū'pā) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *pupa*, a puppet.] A stage in insect metamorphosis preceding the pupa stage (*zool.*).
- propygidium** (prō'pji'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pyge*, the rump.] The dorsal plate anterior to the pygidium in Coleoptera (*zool.*).
- prorachis** (prōrāk'is) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *rhachis*, spine.] The face of Pennatulacea which is sterile and coincides with the asulcar aspect of the terminal zooid (*zool.*).
- proscapula** (prōskāp'ulā) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] The clavicle (*zool.*).
- prosclex** (prōskō'lēks) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *skolex*, worm.] A rounded cyst with fluid-filled cavity, a stage in the development of the Tape-worm (*zool.*).
- prosecretin** (prō'sēkrē'tin) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *secretus*, separated.] The precursor of secretin (*phys.*).
- prosencephalon** (prōs'ēnkēf'alōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *engkephalon*, brain.] The telencephalon, or fore-brain (*anat.*).
- prosenchyma** (prōsēng'kimā) *n.* [Gk. *pros*, near; *engchyma*, infusion.] Tissue of prosenchymatous cells.
- prosenchymatous** (prōs'ēngkim'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *pros*, near; *engchyma*, infusion.] *Appl.* elongated pointed cells, with thin or thick cell-walls, in plant tissue (*bot.*).
- prosethmoid** (prōsēth'moid) *n.* [Gk. *pros*, near; *ethmos*, sieve.] An

anterior cranial bone of Teleosts (*zool.*).

prosiphon (prōsī'fōn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *siphon*, tube.] A spout-like prolongation of the edges of the mantle-flaps of certain Molluscs (*zool.*).

prosocoel (prōs'ōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *pros*, near; *kōilos*, hollow.] A narrow cavity in the epistome of Molluscoidea, the first main part of the coelom (*zool.*).

prosodetic (prōs'ōdēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *prosodos*, advance.] Anterior to the beak; *appl.* certain bivalve ligaments (*zool.*).

prosodus (prōs'ōdūs) *n.* [Gk. *prosodos*, advance.] A delicate canalicule between chamber and incurrent canal in some Sponges (*zool.*).

prosoma (prōsō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *soma*, body.] The anterior part of the body; a cephalothorax (*zool.*).

prosopyle (prōs'ōpīl) *n.* [Gk. *proso*, forward; *pyle*, gate.] The aperture of communication between adjacent incurrent and flagellate canals in some Sponges (*zool.*).

prostalia (prōstā'līā) *n. plu.* [L. *pro*, forth; *stare*, to stand.] Projecting spicules of Hexactinellids (*zool.*).

prostate (prōstāt) *a.* [L. *pro*, before; *stare*, to stand.] *Appl.* a gland placed around the commencement of the male urethra in the pelvic cavity (*anat.*).

prostatic (prōstāt'ik) *a.* [L. *pro*, before; *stare*, to stand.] *Pert.* the prostate gland; *appl.* duct, nerve, sinus, utricle (*anat.*).

prostemmate (prōstēm'māt) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *stemma*, wreath.] *Appl.* an ante-ocular structure or organ of some Collembola, of doubtful function (*zool.*).

prostemmatic,—prostemmate.

prosternum (prōstēr'nūm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *sternum*, breast-bone.] The ventral part of the prothorax of Insects (*zool.*).

prosthion (prōs'thiōn) *n.* [Gk. *prosthios*, foremost.] The alveolar point; the middle point of the upper alveolar arch (*anat.*).

prostomiate (prōstō'miāt) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *stoma*, mouth.] Having

a portion of the head in front of the mouth (*zool.*).

prostomium (prōstō'miūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *stoma*, mouth.] In Worms and Molluscs, the part of the head anterior to the mouth (*zool.*).

prostrate (prōs'trāt) *a.* [L. *prostratus*, thrown down.] Procumbent; trailing on the ground (*bot.*).

protandry (prōtān'drī) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *andros*, male.] Protandry; sometimes exclusively in zoological application (*biol.*).

protandrous (prōtān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *andros*, male.] Exhibiting protandry (*biol.*).

protandry (prōtān'drī) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *andros*, male.] Condition of hermaphrodite plants and animals where the male elements mature and are shed before the female elements mature (*biol.*).

protegulum (prōtēg'ūlūm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *tegulum*, a covering.] The semicircular or semielliptical embryonic shell of Brachiopods (*zool.*).

proteid (prō'tēid) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *eidōs*, resemblance.] The nitrogenous material of plant cells; albuminous substance; a term subject to varying restrictions in different authors (*phys.*).

protein (prō'tēin) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first.] Albuminous substance; a nitrogenous compound of cell protoplasm; the sum-total of nitrogen present in protoplasm; a term of variable application (*phys.*).

proteolytic (prō'tēōlit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *lysis*, a loosing.] *Appl.* ferments which change proteins into proteoses and peptones, as pepsin, trypsin (*phys.*).

proteose (prō'tēōs) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first.] The first cleavage product of the action of hydrolysis on a protein molecule (*phys.*).

proterandric (prō'tērān'drik) *a.* [Gk. *proteros*, earlier; *andros*, male.] *Appl.* hermaphroditism in which ovaries and testes are functional at different times (*biol.*).

proterandrous,—protandrous.

proteranthous (prō'tērān'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *proteros*, earlier; *anthos*, flower.] Flowering before foliage leaves appear (*bot.*).

proteroglyph (prō'tērōglīf) *a.* [Gk. *proteros*, earlier; *glyphein*, to carve.] Having the specialized fang teeth permanently erect; *opp.* solenoglyph (*zool.*).

proterogyny,—protogyny.

prothallium,—prothallus.

prothalloid (prōthāl'oid) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thallos*, young shoot; *eidōs*, form.] Like a prothallium (*bot.*).

prothallus (prōthāl'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thallos*, young shoot.] A small, thin, fleshy mass developed from spores of ferns, itself producing antheridia and archegonia (*bot.*).

protheca (prōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *theke*, a box.] The rudiment of coral formation; the basal part of the coral calicle (*zool.*).

prothorax (prōthō'rāks) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thorax*, breast.] The anterior thoracic segment of Arthropods (*zool.*).

prothrombin (prōthrōm'bin) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thrombos*, clot.] Thrombogen (*phys.*).

prothyalosome (prōthī'ālōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *hyalos*, glass; *soma*, body.] The area surrounding the germinal spot in the germinal vesicle (*emb.*).

protista (prōtis'tā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *protistos*, first of all.] The assemblage of simple and primitive living beings from which animals and plants arise (*biol.*).

protobasidium (prō'tōbāsīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *basidion*, a small pedestal.] A basidium producing a mycelium of four cells from each of which a sporidium is developed by abstriction (*bot.*).

protoblast (prō'tōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *blastos*, bud.] A naked cell, devoid of membrane; the first or single-cell stage of an embryo; the internal-bud stage in the life-history of Neosporidia (*zool.*).

protocecal (prō'tōsēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kerkos*, tail.] Having the caudal fin divided into two equal lobes; diphyccercal, the primitive form of caudal fin (*zool.*).

protocerebrum (prō'tōsēr'ēbrūm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *L. cerebrum*, brain.] The anterior pair of ganglionic centres of Crustacea (*zool.*).

protoconemes (prō'tōknēmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kneme*, a wheel-spoke.] The six primary pairs of mesenteries of Zoantharia (*zool.*).

protoconch (prō'tōkōngk) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *konche*, shell.] The larval shell of Molluscs, indicated by the cicatrix on the adult shell (*zool.*).

protocone (prō'tōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *konos*, cone.] The inner cusp of an upper jaw molar (*anat.*).

protoconid (prō'tōkō'nid) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *konos*, cone; *eidōs*, form.] The external cusp of a lower jaw molar (*anat.*).

protoconule (prō'tōkō'nūl) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *konos*, cone.] An anterior intermediate cusp of an upper jaw molar (*anat.*).

protocranium (prō'tōkrā'nium) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kranion*, skull.] A name sometimes given to the posterior part of the epicranium of Insects (*zool.*).

protoepiphyte (prō'tōēp'ifit) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *epi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing upon another and getting all its nourishment from that other (*bot.*).

protogenie (prō'tōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *genos*, offspring.] Persistent from the beginning of development onwards (*biol.*).

protogynous (prō'tōj'īnūs) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *gyne*, woman.] Having female elements mature before male (*biol.*).

protogyny (prō'tōj'īni) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *gyne*, woman.] Condition of hermaphrodite plants and animals in which female elements mature and are spent before maturation of male elements (*biol.*).

protokaryon (prō'tōkār'ion) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *karyon*, nut.] A simple or primitive nucleus consisting of a mass of chromatin suspended in nuclear sap, as in small limax Amoebae (*cyt.*).

protoloph (prō'tōlōf) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *lophos*, crest.] The anterior transverse crest of upper jaw molars (*anat.*).

protomala (prō'tōmā'lā) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *L. mala*, cheek.] A myriapod mandible (*zool.*).

- protomerite** (prōtōm'ērīt) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *meros*, part.] The anterior part of the medullary protoplasm of adult Gregarines; *cf.* **deutomerite** (*zool.*).
- protomonostelic** (prō'tōmōn'ōstēl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *monos*, alone; *stēlē*, column.] *Appl.* a stem or root with a protostele or central cylinder (*bot.*).
- protonema** (prō'tōnē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *nema*, thread.] The germination structure of Mosses, from which the moss plant buds (*bot.*).
- protonematoid** (prō'tōnēm'atoid) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *nema*, thread; *eidos*, form.] Like a protonema (*bot.*).
- protonephridial** (prō'tōnēfrīd'iāl) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *nephros*, kidney.] *Appl.* the excretory water-vascular system of Flat-worms (*zool.*).
- protopepsia** (prō'tōpēp'siă) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *pepsis*, a digesting.] Solution and alteration of food-material accomplished in the digestive tract (*phys.*).
- protophloem** (prō'tōflōēm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *phloios*, tree-bark.] The first phloem elements of a vascular bundle (*bot.*).
- protophyte** (prō'tōfit) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *phyton*, plant.] A unicellular vegetable organism or primitive plant (*bot.*).
- protoplasm** (prō'tōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *plasma*, form.] Cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm (*cyt.*).
- protoplasmic** (prō'tōplăz'mīk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *plasma*, form.] *Pert.* or consisting of protoplasm (*biol.*).
- protoplast** (prō'tōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *plastos*, formed.] An energid; a living uninucleate primitive protoplasmic unit (*biol.*).
- protopodite** (prō'tōp'ōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *pous*, foot.] The basal segment of a typical crustacean limb (*zool.*).
- protospore** (prō'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *sporas*, seed.] A spore of the first generation; a mycelium-producing spore (*bot.*).
- protostele** (prō'tōstēl) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *stēlē*, column.] The concentric bundle or central cylinder of vascular tissue of most roots and some stems (*bot.*).
- prototheca** (prō'tōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *thēke*, box.] A skeletal cup-shaped plate at the aboral end of a coral embryo, the first skeletal formation (*zool.*).
- prototroch** (prō'tōtrōk) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *trochos*, wheel.] A pre-oral circlet of cilia of a trochosphere or trochelmint larva (*zool.*).
- prototrophic** (prō'tōtrōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *trophē*, nourishment.] Nourished from one supply or in one manner only; *appl.* bacteria (*biol.*).
- prototype** (prō'tōtip) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *typos*, model.] An original type species or example; an ancestral form (*biol.*).
- protovertebrae** (prō'tōvēr'tēbrē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *protos*, first; L. *vertebra*, a vertebra.] A series of primitive segments in a vertebrate embryo, once thought to be the beginnings of vertebrae (*emb.*).
- protoxylem** (prō'tōzī'lēm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *xylon*, wood.] Primary xylem lying next the pith of stems (*bot.*).
- protozoaea** (prō'tōzō'ēă) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *zoon*, animal.] A stage in the life-history of certain Arthropods succeeding the free-swimming nauplius (*zool.*).
- protozoology** (prō'tōzōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *zoon*, animal; *logos*, discourse.] The department of Zoology dealing with the simplest animal organisms.
- protozoon** (prō'tōzō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *zoon*, animal.] A unicellular animal organism (*zool.*).
- protractor** (prō'trăkt'ōr) *n.* [L. *pro*, forth; *tractus*, drawn out.] A muscle which draws out or extends a part (*anat.*).
- protriaene** (prō'triēn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *triaina*, trident.] A triaene with anteriorly-directed branches (*zool.*).
- proventriculus** (prō'vēntrīk'ulūs) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *ventriculus*, a small stomach.] In Insects, the digestive chamber anterior to the stomach; in Worms, that anterior to the

- gizzard**; in Birds, the glandular stomach anterior to the gizzard (*zool.*).
- provinculum** (pröving'kü'lüm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *vinculum*, a chain.] A primitive hinge of young stages of certain Lamellibranchia (*zool.*).
- proximal** (prök'simäl) *a.* [L. *proximus*, next.] Nearest the body or centre; *opp.* distal (*biol.*).
- pruinose** (proo'inös) *a.* [L. *pruina*, hoar-frost.] Covered with whitish particles or globules; covered by bloom (*bot.*).
- psalterium** (söltē'rūm, sä'l-) *n.* [L. *psalterium*, a psalter.] The third stomach of Ruminants, the omasus, or manyplies (*zool.*); the lyra, a thin triangular lamina joining lateral portions of the fornix (*anat.*).
- psammophilous** (sämöf'ilūs, psäm-) *a.* [Gk. *psammos*, sand; *philos*, loving.] Thriving in sandy places (*bot.*).
- psammophyte** (säm'öfit, psäm-) *n.* [Gk. *psammos*, sand; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing in dry, sandy ground (*bot.*).
- pseudambulacrum** (sü'dämbulä'krüm, psü-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ambulare*, to walk.] A term for the lancet-plate, with adhering side-plates and covering plates of Blastoida (*zool.*).
- pseudannual** (südän'üäl, psü-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *annus*, year.] A plant which completes its growth in one year but provides a bulb or other means of surviving winter (*bot.*).
- pseudoposematic** (südäp'ösēmät'ik, psü-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *apo*, from; *sema*, sign.] Imitating the warning coloration or other protective features of hurtful animals (*biol.*).
- pseudaxis** (südäk'sis, psü-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *axis*, axle.] An apparent main axis (*bot.*).
- pseudhaemal** (südhe'mäl, psü-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *haima*, blood.] *Appl.* the vascular system of certain Worms and Echinoderms (*zool.*).
- pseudholoptic** (sü'dhölöp'tik, psü-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *holos*, whole; *optikos*, relating to sight.] Intermediate between holoptic and dichoptic, conditions in the eyes of Diptera (*zool.*).
- pseudimago** (sü'dimä'gö, psü-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *imago*, image.] A stage between pupa and imago in the metamorphosis of certain Insects (*zool.*).
- pseudoalveolar** (sü'döälvē'ölär, psü-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *alveus*, a hollow.] *Appl.* a structure of cytoplasm containing starch grains or deutoplasm spheres (*cyt.*).
- pseudoaquatic** (sü'döäkwät'ik, -kwöt-, psü-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *aqua*, water.] Thriving in moist ground (*bot.*).
- pseudobrachium** (sü'döbrä'kiüm, psü-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *brachion*, arm.] The kind of arm formed from elongated pterygials of the pectoral fin of Pediculates (*zool.*).
- pseudobranchia** (sü'döbräng'kiä, psü-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *branchia*, gills.] An accessory gill of some Fishes, not respiratory in function (*zool.*).
- pseudobulb** (sü'döbül'b, psü-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *bulbus*, bulb.] A thickened internode of Orchids for storage of water and reserves (*bot.*).
- pseudobulbil** (sü'döbül'b'il, psü-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *bulbus*, bulb.] An outgrowth of some Ferns, a substitute for sporangia (*bot.*).
- pseudobulbous** (sü'döbül'büs, psü-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *bulbus*, bulb.] Adapted to xerophytic conditions through development of pseudo-bulbs (*bot.*).
- pseudocarp** (sü'dökärp, psü-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *karpós*, fruit.] A false fruit, or one in which other parts than the ovary assist in formation (*bot.*).
- pseudocentrous** (sü'dösén'trüs, psü-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebrae composed of two pairs of arcualia meeting and forming a suture laterally (*pal.*).
- pseudochromatin**,—prochromatin (*cyt.*).
- pseudoconch** (sü'dököngk, psü-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *kongche*, shell.] A structure developed above and behind the true concha in Crocodiles (*zool.*).

pseudocone (sū'dōkōn, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *konos*, cone.] A soft gelatinous cone occurring in numbers in some insect eyes (*zool.*).

pseudoconjugation (sū'dōkōnjoogā'shūn, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *cum*, with; *jugum*, yoke.] Conjugation of Sporozoa in which two individuals, temporarily and without true fusion, join end to end, proto-merite to deutomerite, or side to side (*zool.*).

pseudocostate (sū'dōkōstāt, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *costa*, rib.] False-veined; having a marginal vein uniting all others (*bot.*).

pseudocyst (sū'dōsist, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *kystis*, bladder.] A residual protoplasmic mass which swells and ruptures, liberating spores of Sporozoa (*zool.*).

pseudodeltidium (sū'dōdēltid'ium, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *delta*, D.] A plate partly or entirely closing the deltidial fissure in the ventral valve of certain Testicardines (*zool.*).

pseudoderm (sū'dōdērm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *derma*, skin.] A kind of covering or skin of certain compact sponges, formed also towards the pseudogastric cavity (*zool.*).

pseudodont (sū'dōdōnt, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *odons*, tooth.] Having false or horny teeth, as Monotremes (*zool.*).

pseudofoliateous (sū'dōfōliā'shūs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *folium*, leaf.] With expansions resembling leaves (*bot.*).

pseudogaster (sū'dōgās'tēr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *gaster*, stomach.] An apparent gastral cavity of certain Sponges, opening to the exterior by a pseudoosculum and having the true oscula opening into itself (*zool.*).

pseudogastrula (sū'dōgās'troolā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *gaster*, stomach.] The stage of Sycon development when the archaeocytes become completely enclosed by the flagellate cells (*zool.*).

pseudoheart, — the axial organ of Echinoderms (*zool.*).

pseudomanubrium (sū'dōmānū'brīum, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *manubrium*, handle.] The manubrium considered as a process of the subumbrella where the former contains the gastric cavity — in certain Trachylinae (*zool.*).

pseudometamerism (sū'dōmētām'ērīzm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *meta*, between; *meros*, part.] Apparent serial segmentation; an approximation to metamerism, as in certain Flat-worms (*zool.*).

pseudomonocotyledonous (sū'dōmōn'ōkōtīlē'dōnūs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *monos*, alone; *kotyledon*, a cup-like hollow.] With two cotyledons coalescing to appear as one (*bot.*).

pseudomonocyclic (sū'dōmōn'ōsīk'līk, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *monos*, alone; *kyklos*, circle.] *Appl.* Crinoids with infrabasals absent in adults but present in the young or in near ancestors (*zool.*).

pseudonavicella (sū'dōnāvīsēl'ā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *navicella*, small boat.] A small boat-shaped spore containing sporozoites, in Sporozoa (*zool.*).

pseudonuclein, — paranuclein (*cyt.*).

pseudonucleoli (sū'dōnūklē'ōlī, psū-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Knots or granules in nuclear reticulum not true nucleoli (*cyt.*).

pseudonychium (sū'dōnīk'ium, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *onyx*, claw.] A lobe or process between claws of Insects (*zool.*).

pseudoosculum (sū'dōōs'kūlūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *osculum*, small mouth.] The exterior opening of a pseudogaster (*zool.*).

pseudoparenchyma (sū'dōpārēng'kīmā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] A tissue-like collection of hyphae resembling parenchyma (*bot.*).

pseudopericulum (sū'dōpēr'kūlūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *opericulum*, lid.] A structure resembling an operculum or closing membrane (*zool.*).

pseudoperianth (sū'dōpēr'īānth, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *peri*, round; *anthos*, flower.] An archegonium-

- investing envelope of certain Liverworts (*bot.*).
- pseudoperidium** (sū'döpërid'iūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *peridion*, small wallet.] The aeciospore envelope of certain Fungi (*bot.*).
- pseudoplasmodium** (sū'döpläzmō'diūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *plasma*, form.] An aggregation of amoebulae without fusion of their protoplasmic bodies (*zool.*).
- pseudopodiospore** (sūdöpō'diōspōr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *pous*, foot; *sporos*, seed.] An amoebula or amoeboid swarm-spore which moves by means of pseudopodia (*zool.*).
- pseudopodium** (sū'döpō'diūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *pous*, foot.] A blunt protrusion of ectoplasm serving for locomotion and prehension in Protozoa (*zool.*); in certain Mosses, the sporogonium-supporting pedicel (*bot.*).
- pseudopore** (sū'döpōr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *poros*, channel.] A small orifice between outermost tube and intercanal system of certain Sponges (*zool.*).
- pseudopupa** (sū'döpū'pā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *pupa*, puppet.] The semi-pupa or coarctate stage of certain insect larvae (*zool.*).
- pseudoramosus** (sū'dörā'mōs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ramus*, branch.] Having false branches (*bot.*).
- pseudoramulus** (sū'dörā'm'ulūs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ramulus*, small branch.] A spurious branch of certain Algae (*bot.*).
- pseudo-reduction**, — the preliminary division of chromatin-rods preceding the formation of tetrads and the actual reduction in maturation (*cyt.*).
- pseudorhabdites** (sū'dörā'b'dīts, psū-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *rhabdos*, rod.] Granular masses of formed secretion produced by gland-cells of Rhabdocoelida (*zool.*).
- pseudoscolex** (sū'dōskō'lēks, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *scolex*, worm.] Modified anterior proglottides of certain Cestoids where the true scolex is absent (*zool.*).
- pseudoseptate** (sū'dōsēp'tāt, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *septum*, division.] Apparently, but not morphologically, septate (*bot.*).
- pseudosessile** (sū'dōsēs'il, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *sedere*, to sit.] *Appl.* the abdomen of petiolate Insects when the petiole is so short that the abdomen is close to the thorax; *cf.* *pedicellate* (*zool.*).
- pseudosperm** (sū'dōspērm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *sperma*, seed.] A false seed or carpel (*bot.*).
- pseudospore** (sū'dōspōr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *sporos*, seed.] A teliospore or winter-spore of certain Rusts (*bot.*).
- pseudostoma** (sū'döstō'mā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *stoma*, mouth.] A temporary mouth; a mouth-like opening; a pseudoostaculum (*zool.*).
- pseudovarium** (sū'dōvā'rīūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *ovarium*, ovary.] An ovary producing pseudova (*zool.*).
- pseudovitellus** (sū'dōvitē'l'ūs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *vitellus*, egg-yolk.] A cellular double-string structure of Aphidae, a supposed substitute for absent Malpighian tubes (*zool.*).
- pseudovum** (sūdō'vūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ovum*, egg.] An ovum that can develop without fertilization; a parthenogenetic ovum; the earlier condition of the viviparously - produced Aphidae (*zool.*).
- pseudozoaea** (sū'dözō'ēā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *zoon*, animal.] A larval stage of Stomatopods, so-called from its resemblance to the zoaea stage of Decapods (*zool.*).
- psaos** (sō'ās, psō-) *n.* [Gk. *psaoa*, loins.] Name of two loin muscles (*anat.*).
- psorosperms** (sō'rōspērmz, psō-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *psora*, itch; *sperma*, seed.] Sporozoa; parasitic organisms generally (*biol.*).
- pteridology** (tēr'idōl'ōjī, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *ptēris*, fern; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of Botany dealing with ferns.
- pteridophyte** (tēr'idōfīt, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *ptēris*, fern; *phyton*, plant.] A plant of the fern group (*bot.*).
- pterion** (tēr'ion, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing.] The point of junction of

- parietal, frontal, and great wing of sphenoid (*anat.*).
- pteroearpous** (těr'ókár'pūs, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *karpōs*, fruit.] With winged fruit (*bot.*).
- pteroid** (těr'oid, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *ptēris*, fern; *eidos*, resemblance.] Like a fern (*bot.*).
- pteropædes** (těr'öpē'děz, ptěr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pais*, child.] Birds able to fly when newly hatched (*zool.*).
- pteropegum** (těr'öpē'gūm, ptěr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pegos*, firm.] An insect's wing socket (*zool.*).
- pteropodium** (těr'öpō'diūm, ptěr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pous*, foot.] A winged foot, as of certain bats (*zool.*).
- pterospermous** (těr'öspēr'mūs, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *sperma*, seed.] With winged seeds (*bot.*).
- pterostigma** (těr'östig'mā, ptěr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *stigma*, mark.] An opaque cell on certain insect wings (*zool.*).
- pterotheca** (těr'öthē'kā, ptěr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *thēke*, a case.] The wing-case of pupae (*zool.*).
- pterotic** (těr'öt'ik, ptěr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *ous*, ear.] A cranial bone overlying the horizontal semicircular canal of the ear (*zool.*).
- pterygial** (těr'ij'iāl, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing.] *Pert.* a wing or fin; *appl.* a bone supporting a fin-ray (*zool.*).
- pterygiophore** (těr'ij'iöfōr, ptěr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *pherein*, to bear.] One of a row of cartilaginous rays forming the skeleton of median fins (*zool.*).
- pterygium** (těr'ij'iūm, ptěr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing.] A prothoracic process of weevils; a vertebrate limb (*zool.*).
- pterygobranchiate** (těr'igöbrāng'kiāt, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *branchia*, gills.] Having spreading or feathery gills, as certain Crustaceans (*zool.*).
- pterygoda** (těr'igō'dā, ptěr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, resemblance.] The tegulae of an Insect (*zool.*).
- pterygoid** (těr'igoid, ptěr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, form.] A cranial bone (*zool.*); *a.* wing-like; *appl.* the wing-like processes of the sphenoid, also canal, fissure, fossa, plexus, muscles (*anat.*).
- pterygomandibular** (těr'igömändib'ulār, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *L. mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* pterygoid and mandible; *appl.* a tendinous band of the buccopharyngeal muscle (*anat.*).
- pterygomaxillary** (těr'igömäksil'ārī, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *L. maxilla*, jaw.] *Appl.* a fissure formed by divergence of the maxilla from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid (*anat.*).
- pterygopalatal**,—pterygopalatine.
- pterygopalatine** (těr'igöpāl'ätin, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *L. palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* the region of pterygoid and palatal cranial bones; *appl.* canal, fossa, groove (*anat.*).
- pterygoquadrate** (těr'igökwōd'rāt, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *L. quadratus*, squared.] *Appl.* a cartilage constituting the dorsal half of the mandibular arch of certain Fishes (*zool.*).
- pterygospinous** (těr'igöspī'nūs, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *L. spina*, spine.] *Appl.* a ligament stretching from lateral pterygoid plate to spinous process of sphenoid (*anat.*).
- pterylae** (těr'ilē, ptěr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteron*, feather; *yle*, a wood.] The feather tracts of a bird's body, or the areas on which feathers spring, as distinguished from the unfeathered areas or apteria (*zool.*).
- pterylosis** (těr'ilō'sis, ptěr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, feather; *yle*, a wood.] Arrangement of pterylae and apteria in Birds (*zool.*).
- ptilinum** (tīl'nūm, ptīl-) *n.* [Gk. *ptilon*, feather.] A head-vesicle or bladder-like expansion of the head of a fly emerging from the pupa, useful for rupturing the hard covering, introverted when the insect is mature; found in about one-half of the Diptera (*zool.*).
- ptyalin** (tī'älīn, ptī-) *n.* [Gk. *ptyalon*, saliva.] A digestive ferment of saliva (*phys.*).
- ptyxis** (tik'sis, ptik-) *n.* [Gk. *ptyxis*, a folding.] The form in which young leaves are folded or rolled on themselves in the bud (*bot.*).

- puberty** (pū'bērtī) *n.* [L. *pubertas*, adult state.] Sexualmaturity (*phys.*).
- puberulent** (pūbēr'ulēt) *a.* [L. *pubes*, adult.] Covered with down or fine hair (*bot.*).
- pubes** (pū'bēz) *n.* [L. *pubes*, adult.] The pubic region (*anat.*).
- pubescence** (pū'bēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *pubescere*, to become mature.] Downy or hairy covering on some plants and certain insects (*biol.*).
- pubescent** (pūbēs'ēt) *a.* [L. *pubescere*, to become mature.] Covered with soft hair or down (*bot.*).
- pubic** (pū'bik) *a.* [L. *pubes*, mature.] In the region of the pubes; *appl.* arch, ligament, tubercle, vein (*anat.*).
- pubis** (pū'bīs) *n.* [L. *pubes*, mature.] The anterior part of the hip-bone, consisting of body and ramus (*anat.*); the antero-ventral portion of the pelvic girdle (*zool.*).
- puddendal** (pūdēn'dāl) *a.* [L. *puddere*, to be ashamed.] In the region of the pudendum; *appl.* artery, cleft, nerve, veins (*anat.*).
- pudendum** (pūdēn'dūm) *n.* [L. *puddere*, to be ashamed.] The vulva, or externals of the female organs of generation (*anat.*).
- puhic**,—puddendal.
- pullulation** (pūl'ulā'shūn) *n.* [L. *pullulare*, to sprout.] Gemmation; reproduction by vegetative budding, as in yeast cells (*bot.*).
- pulmobranchia** (pūl'mōbrāng'kiā) *n.* [L. *pulmo*, lung; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] A gill-like organ adapted to air-breathing conditions; a lung book, as of Spiders (*zool.*).
- pulmogastric** (pūl'mōgās'trik) *a.* [L. *pulmo*, lung; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* lungs and stomach (*anat.*).
- pulmonary** (pūl'mōnāri) *a.* [L. *pulmo*, lung.] *Pert.* lungs; *appl.* artery, ligament, valves, veins, pleura (*anat.*).
- pulmonary cavity or sac**,—the mantle-cavity of Molluscs without ctenidia: it functions as a lung (*zool.*).
- pulmones** (pūl'mōnēs) *n. plu.* [L. *pulmo*, lung.] Lungs (*anat.*).
- pulp** (pūlp) *n.* [L. *pulpa*, fruit-pulp.] The dental papilla; the soft mass of splenic tissue (*zool.*); the soft, fleshy part of a fruit (*bot.*).
- pulsating vacuole**,—a contractile vacuole.
- pulse** (pūls) *n.* [L. *pulsus*, beaten.] The beat or throb observable in the arteries, due to the action of the heart (*phys.*).
- pulse wave**,—a wave of increased pressure over the arterial system, started by the ventricular systole (*phys.*).
- pulsellum** (pūlsēl'ūm) *n.* [L. *pulsus*, beaten.] A flagellum situated at the posterior end of a protozoan body (*zool.*).
- pulvillar** (pūlvil'ār) *a.* [L. *pulvillus*, a little cushion.] *Pert.* or at a pulvillus of an Insect (*zool.*).
- pulvilliform** (pūlvil'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *pulvillus*, a small cushion; *forma*, shape.] Like a small cushion.
- pulvillus** (pūlvil'ūs) *n.* [L. *pulvillus*, small cushion.] A free pad or membrane under each claw of Diptera (*zool.*).
- pulvinar** (pūlvī'nār) *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] An angular prominence on the optic thalamus (*anat.*); *a.* cushion-like; *pert.* a pulvinus (*bot.*).
- pulvinate** (pūlvī'nāt) *a.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] Cushion-like; having a pulvinus (*biol.*).
- pulvinulus** (pūlvīn'ulūs) *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] A pulvillus.
- pulvinus** (pūlvī'nūs) *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] A cellular swelling at the junction of axis and leaf-stalk (*bot.*).
- pulviplume** (pūlvī'ploom) *n.* [L. *pulvis*, powder; *pluma*, feather.] A powder-down feather (*zool.*).
- punctate** (pūng'ktāt) *a.* [L. *punctum*, point.] Dotted; having the surface covered with small holes or dots (*biol.*).
- punctulate** (pūng'ktūlāt) *a.* [L. *punctum*, point.] Covered with very small dots or holes (*biol.*).
- punctum** (pūng'ktūm) *n.* [L. *punctum*, point.] A minute dot, point, or orifice; as *puncta lacrimalia*, *puncta vasculosa* (*anat.*); the apex of a growing point (*bot.*).
- puncture** (pūng'ktūr) *n.* [L. *punctura*, prick.] A small round surface depression (*biol.*).
- pupa** (pū'pā) *n.* [L. *pupa*, puppet.] The third or chrysalis stage of

- insect life; the stage in insect metamorphosis preceding the imago or adult (*zool.*).
- pupal** (pū'pāl) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet.] *Pert.* the pupa stage (*zool.*).
- puparium** (pūpā'riūm) *n.* [L. *pupa*, puppet.] A coarctate pupa; the pupal instar, exemplified in the blow-fly (*zool.*).
- pupiform** (pū'pifōrm) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet; *forma*, shape.] Pupa-shaped; pupa-like.
- pupigerous** (pūpī'jērūs) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet; *gerere*, to bear.] Containing a pupa (*zool.*).
- pupil** (pū'pīl) *n.* [L. *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye.] The aperture of the iris through which rays pass to the retina (*anat.*).
- pupillary** (pūpīl'ārī, pū'pīlārī) *a.* [L. *pupilla*, pupil of the eye.] *Pert.* the pupil of the eye; *appl.* a membrane (*anat.*).
- pupiparous** (pūpīp'ārūs) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet; *parere*, to beget.] Bringing forth young already developed to the pupa stage, as certain parasitic Insects (*zool.*).
- Purkinje, cells of**,—an incomplete stratum of flask-shaped cells between the two layers of the grey matter of the cerebellum (*anat.*).
- pustule** (pūs'tūl) *n.* [L. *pustula*, pimple.] A blister-like prominence (*bot.*).
- pusules** (pūs'ūlz) *n. plu.* [L. *pus*, matter.] Non-contractile vacuoles consisting of two sacs containing watery fluid, each emptying by its own duct, found in many Dinoflagellates (*zool.*).
- putamen** (pūtā'mēn) *n.* [L. *putamen*, pod.] The hard endocarp or stone of some fruits (*bot.*); the lateral part of the lentiform nucleus of the cerebrum (*anat.*); the shell membrane of a bird's egg (*zool.*).
- pycnidiophore** (piknīd'īōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos*, dense; *pherein*, to bear.] A conidiophore producing pycnidia (*bot.*).
- pycnidiospore** (piknīd'īōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos*, dense; *sporos*, seed.] The spore produced by pycnidia (*bot.*).
- pycnidium** (piknīd'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos*, dense.] A small flask-shaped organ or spermogonium containing slender filaments which form pycnidiospores or spermatia by abstriction,—a stage in the life-history of wheat rust (*bot.*).
- pycnium**,—a pycnidium.
- pycnocoonidium**, **pycnogonidium**, **pycnospore**,—varieties of pycnidiospore (*bot.*).
- pygal** (pī'gāl) *a.* [Gk. *pyge*, the rump.] Situated at or *pert.* the posterior end of the back; *appl.* certain plates of the chelonian carapace (*zool.*).
- pygidium** (pījīd'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *pyge*, rump.] A caudal shield covering the abdomen of certain Arthropods; the terminal uncovered abdominal segment of a beetle (*zool.*).
- pygochord** (pī'gōkōrd) *n.* [Gk. *pyge*, rump; *chorde*, cord.] A ventral median ridge-like outgrowth of the intestinal epithelium in certain Enteropneusta (*zool.*).
- pygostyle** (pī'gōstīl) *n.* [Gk. *pyge*, rump; *stylos*, column.] An up-turned compressed bone at the end of the vertebral column of Birds, formed by fusion of the four or more hindmost vertebrae (*zool.*).
- pylocyte** (pī'lōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *pylon*, gateway; *kytos*, hollow.] A pore-cell at the inner end of a small funnel-shaped depression, the porocyte of certain Sponges (*zool.*).
- pylome** (pīlōm') *n.* [Gk. *pyloma*, gate.] In certain Sarcodina, an aperture for emission of pseudopodia and reception of food (*zool.*).
- pyloric** (pīlōr'īk) *a.* [Gk. *pyloros*, gate-keeper.] *Pert.* or in the region of the pylorus; *appl.* artery, antrum, glands, orifice, valve, vein (*anat.*).
- pylorus** (pīlō'rūs) *n.* [Gk. *pyloros*, gate-keeper.] The lower orifice of the stomach, communicating with the duodenum (*anat.*).
- pyramid** (pī'rāmīd) *n.* [L. *pyramis*, a pyramid.] A conical structure, protuberance, eminence; a piece of the dental apparatus of Echinoids (*zool.*); *appl.* parts of brain, temporal bone, vestibule (*anat.*).
- pyramidal** (pī'rāmīdāl) *a.* [L. *pyramis*, pyramid.] Conical; like a pyramid; *appl.* a carpal bone, brain cells, lobes, processes, muscle (*anat.*).
- pyrene** (pī'rēn, pī'rēn') *n.* [Gk. *pyren*,

- a fruit-stone.] A fruit-stone or kernel (*bot.*).
pyrenin (pīrē'nīn) *n.* [Gk. *pyren*, a fruit-stone.] The substance of a true nucleolus, paranuclein (*cyt.*).
pyrenocarp (pīrē'nōkārp) *n.* [Gk. *pyren*, a fruit-stone; *karpos*, fruit.] A form of ascocarp; a fleshy fruit with stone or hard kernel (*bot.*).
pyrenoid (pīrē'noid) *n.* [Gk. *pyren*, a fruit-stone; *eidos*, form.] A colourless plastid of lower plants, a centre of starch formation (*bot.*).
pyriform (pī'rīfōrm) *a.* [L. *pyrum*, pear; *forma*, shape.] Pear-shaped; *appl.* a muscle (*anat.*), an organ of a larval Mollusc, and a vestigial sac of a male Nautilus (*zool.*).
pyxidium (pīksīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *pyxis*, box.] A pyxis, or capsular fruit which dehisces transversely (*bot.*).

Q

- quadrate** (kwōd'rāt) *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared.] The bone with which the lower jaw articulates in Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fishes; one of the lobes of the liver (*anat.*).
quadratojugal (kwōdrā'tōjoo'gāl) *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared; *jugum*, yoke.] Membranous bone connecting the quadrate and jugal bones (*anat.*).
quadrato-mandibular (kwōdrā'tō-māndīb'ulār) *a.* [L. *quadratus*, squared; *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* quadrate and mandibular.
quadratus (kwōdrā'tūs) *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared.] The name of several muscles, *e.g.* *quadratus femoris* (*anat.*).
quadriceps (kwōd'rīsēps) *n.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *caput*, head.] Muscle in front of the thigh extending the lower leg and divided up into four portions at its upper end (*anat.*).
quadrifarious (kwōdrīfā'rīūs) *a.* [L. *quadrifarius*, fourfold.] In four rows; proceeding from all the sides of a branch (*bot.*).
quadrifid (kwōd'rīfid) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *findere*, to cleave.] Deeply cleft into four parts (*bot.*).
quadrifoliate (kwōd'rīfō'liāt) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* compound palmate leaf, consisting of four leaflets arising at a common point (*bot.*).
quadrigeminal bodies (kwōd'rījēm'-īnāl). See *corpora quadrigemina*.
quadrjugate (kwōd'rījoo'gāt) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *jugum*, yoke.] *Appl.* pinnate leaf having four pairs of leaflets (*bot.*).
quadrilocular (kwōd'rīlōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *loculus*, small space.] Having four loculi or chambers, as the ovary of certain plants (*bot.*).
quadrimate (kwōd'rīnāt) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four.] See *quadrifoliate*.
quadripennate (kwōd'rīpēn'āt) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *penna*, wing.] With four wings.
quadrītubercular (kwōd'rītübēr'kulār) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *tuberculum*, a small hump.] *Appl.* teeth with four tubercles (*anat.*).
quadrumanous (kwōdroom'ānūs) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *manus*, hand.] Having hind-feet, as well as front feet, constructed like hands, as most Primates except man (*anat.*).
quadrupedal (kwōd'roopē'dāl, kwōd-roop'ēdāl) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *pes*, foot.] *Appl.* the habitual attitude of four-footed animals (*anat.*).
quaternary (kwōtēr'nārī) *a.* [L. *quaterni*, four each.] *Appl.* flower symmetry when there are four parts in a whorl (*bot.*).
quaternate (kwōtēr'nāt) *a.* [L. *quaterni*, four each.] *Appl.* leaves growing in fours from one point (*bot.*).
queen,—the reproductive female in colonies of social Hymenoptera.
quill (kwīl) *n.* [M.E. *quille*, feather.] The calamus of a feather (*zool.*).
quill feathers,—the feathers of the wings (remiges) and tail (rectrices) of a Bird.
quinary (kwī'nārī) *a.* [L. *quini*, five each.] *Appl.* flower symmetry when there are five parts in a whorl (*bot.*).
quinate (kwī'nāt) *a.* [L. *quini*, five each.] *Appl.* five leaflets growing from one point (*bot.*).

quincuncial (kwĩnkũn'shāl) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *uncia*, twelfth part.] Arranged in quincunx.

quincunx (kwĩn'kũngks) *n.* [L. *quinque*, five; *uncia*, twelfth part.] Arrangement of five petals or leaves, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth partly exterior, partly interior (*bot.*).

quincuecostate (kwĩn'kwēkōs'tāt) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *costa*, rib.] Having five ribs on the leaf (*bot.*).

quinquefarious (kwĩn'kwēfā'riūs) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five.] In five directions or parts (*bot.*).

quinquefid (kwĩn'kwēfĩd) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *findere*, to cleave.] Cut into five parts as far as the middle (*bot.*).

quinquefoliated (kwĩn'kwēf ō'liātēd) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *folium*, leaf.] With five leaves (*bot.*).

quinquepartite (kwĩn'kwēpār'tīt) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *pars*, part.] Divided into five parts.

quinetubercular (kwĩn'kwētübēr-kulār) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *tuberculum*, a small hump.] *Appl.* molar teeth with five tubercles (*anat.*).

R

race (rās) *n.* [F. *race*, race, family.] A permanent variety (*bot.*); a particular breed (*zool.*).

racemation (rās'ēmā'shũn) *n.* [L. *racemus*, a bunch.] A cluster, as of grapes (*bot.*).

raceme (rāsēm') *n.* [L. *racemus*, a bunch.] An inflorescence having a common axis and stalked flowers in acropetal succession, as the hyacinth (*bot.*).

racemed (rāsēmd) *a.* [L. *racemus*, a bunch.] Growing in the form of a raceme (*bot.*).

racemiferous (rāsēmĩf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *racemus*, a bunch; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing racemes (*bot.*).

racemiform (rāsēmĩfōrm) *a.* [L. *racemus*, a bunch; *forma*, shape.] In the form of a raceme (*bot.*).

racemose (rās'ēmōs) *a.* [L. *racemus*, a bunch.] Bearing flowers in

clusters (*bot.*); *appl.* glands with many branches whose shape suggests a raceme (*anat.*).

racemule (rās'ēmul) *n.* [L. *racemulus*, a small bunch.] A small raceme (*bot.*).

racemulose (rāsēm'ulōs) *a.* [L. *racemulus*, a small bunch.] In small clusters (*bot.*).

rachial (rāk'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] *Pert.* a rachis.

rachidial (rākĩd'iāl) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] *Pert.* a rachis.

rachiform (rāk'kĩfōrm) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine; L. *forma*, shape.] In the form of a rachis.

rachilla (rākĩl'ā) *n.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] A small rachis (*bot.*).

rachiodont (rāk'ĩōdōnt') *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine; *odontos*, tooth.] *Appl.* egg-eating Snakes with much developed hypophyses of the anterior thoracic vertebrae, which function as teeth (*zool.*).

rachistichous (rāk'ĩōs'tĩkūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine; *stichos*, row.] Having a succession of somactids as the axis of the fin skeleton, as in Dipnoans (*zool.*).

rachis (rāk'ĩs) *n.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] The spinal column (*anat.*); the stalk or axis (*bot.*); the shaft of a feather (*zool.*).

rachitomous (rākĩt'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] Temnospondylous, which see.

radial (rād'iāl) *a.* [L. *radius*, a ray.] *Pert.* the radius; *pert.* the ray of an Echinoderm; *appl.* the plates supporting the oral disc of Crinoids (*zool.*); *appl.* leaves or flowers growing out like rays from a centre (*bot.*). As noun, an endoskeletal support of fins in Fishes.

radial symmetry,—arrangement of similar parts round a median vertical axis, as in Jellyfish (*zool.*).

radiale (rād'iāl'ē) *n.* [L. *radius*, a ray.] A carpal bone in Mammals (*zool.*).

radiate (rād'iāt) *a.* [L. *radius*, a ray.] Radially symmetrical.

radiate-veined,—veined in a palmate manner (*bot.*).

radiatiform (rād'iāt'ĩfōrm) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; *forma*, shape.] With radiating marginal florets (*bot.*).

- radical** (răd'ikāl) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] Arising from the root close to the ground, as basal leaves (*bot.*).
- radicant** (răd'ikānt) *a.* [L. *radicari*, to take root.] With roots developing from the stem (*bot.*).
- radicel** (răd'isēl) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A small root (*bot.*).
- radiciflorous** (răd'is'flō'rūs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *flos*, flower.] With flowers arising at the extreme base of the stem (*bot.*).
- radiciform** (răd'is'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a root (*bot.*).
- radicivorous** (răd'isiv'ōrūs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *vorare*, to devour.] Root-eating (*zool.*).
- radicle** (răd'ikl) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A small root (*bot.*).
- radiculous** (rădik'ölūs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting roots (*biol.*).
- radicose** (răd'ikōs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] With large root (*bot.*).
- radicular** (rădik'ulār) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] *Pert.* a radicle or radicle (*bot.*).
- radicule** (răd'ikül) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A rootlet.
- radiculose** (rădik'ulōs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] Having many rootlets (*bot.*).
- radiocarpal** (ră'diōkār'pāl) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; *carpus*, wrist.] *Pert.* radius and wrist (*zool.*).
- radiosymmetrical** (ră'diōsimēt'rikāl) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; Gk. *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Having similar parts similarly arranged round a central axis (*biol.*).
- radioulnar** (ră'diōül'nār) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; *ulna*, elbow.] *Pert.* radius and ulna (*zool.*).
- radius** (ră'diūs) *n.* [L. *radius*, ray.] A bone of the arm or fore-limb between humerus and carpals, often fused with the ulna; one of the plates of Aristotle's lantern; an insect wing-vein (*zool.*).
- radix** (răd'iks, ră'diks) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A root (*bot.*).
- radula** (răd'ulā) *n.* [L. *radere*, to scrape.] A short and broad strip of membrane with longitudinal rows of chitinous teeth found in the mouth of most Gastropods (*zool.*).
- radulate** (răd'ulāt) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scrape.] Having a radula or rasping organ (*zool.*).
- raduliferous** (răd'ulif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scrape; *ferre*, to carry.] Radulate (*zool.*).
- raduliform** (răd'ulifōrm) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scrape; *forma*, shape.] Like a radula or flexible file (*zool.*).
- Rainey's corpuscles**, — the spores of Sarcocystis, an elongated Sporozoan found in voluntary muscle fibres (*phys.*).
- Rainey's tubes**, — a name given to elongated sacs found in the substance of voluntary muscle, which are adult stages of Dolichosporidia, Sporozoa (*phys.*).
- raker**, — see gill rakers.
- ramal** (rāmāl) *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] Belonging to branches; originating on a branch (*bot.*).
- ramate** (rāmāt) *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] Branched (*bot.*).
- ramelose** (rām'ēlōs) *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] Having small branches (*bot.*).
- ramentaceous** (rām'ēntā'shūs) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scrape.] Like a ramentum; covered by ramenta (*bot.*).
- ramentiferous** (rām'ēntif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scrape; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing ramenta (*bot.*).
- ramentum** (rām'ēntūm) *n.* [L. *radere*, to scrape.] One of the brown scale-like structures found on fern leaves (*bot.*); *plu.* ramenta, elongated membranous hairs, epidermal outgrowths (*bot.*).
- rameous** (rām'ēūs) *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] Branched (*bot.*).
- ramicorn** (rām'ikōrn) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch; *cornu*, horn.] Having branched antennae, as some insects (*zool.*).
- ramiferous** (rāmif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch; *ferre*, to bear.] Branched (*bot.*).
- ramification** (rām'ifikā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ramus*, a branch; *facere*, to make.] Branching; a branch of a tree, nerve, artery, etc.
- ramiflorous** (rām'iflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch; *flos*, flower.] Having flowers on the branches (*bot.*).
- ramiform** (rām'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch; *forma*, shape.] Branch-like.

- ramigerous** (rămij'ěrüs) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch; *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing branches (*bot.*).
- ramiparus** (rămip'ărüs) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch; *parere*, to beget.] Producing branches (*bot.*).
- ramose** (răm'ös) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch.] Much branched (*bot.*).
- ramule** (răm'ül) *n.* [*L. ramulus*, small branch.] A small branch (*bot.*).
- ramuliferous** (răm'ülif'ěrüs) *a.* [*L. ramulus*, small branch; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing small branches (*bot.*).
- ramulose** (răm'ülös) *a.* [*L. ramulus*, small branch.] With many small branches (*bot.*).
- ramulous** (răm'ülüs) *a.* [*L. ramulus*, small branch.] With small branches (*bot.*).
- ramulus** (răm'ülüs), **ramuscule** (rämüs'kül) *n.* [*L. ramus*, branch.] A small branch (*bot.*).
- ramus** (räm'üs) *n.*, **rami** (räm'mi) *plu.* [*L. ramus*, a branch.] Any branch-like structure; part of the chewing apparatus of Rotifers; the barbs of feathers; the lower jaw or mandible of Vertebrates (*zool.*).
- ranine** (rän'nin) *a.* [*L. rana*, a frog.] *Pert.* the under surface of the tongue (*anat.*).
- ranivorous** (räniv'örüs) *a.* [*L. rana*, frog; *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on frogs (*zool.*).
- Ranvier's nodes**, — constrictions or interruptions of the medullary sheath of a nerve fibre (*phys.*).
- raphe** (ră'fē) *n.* [*Gk. rhapsē*, a seam.] A seam-like suture, as the junction line of some fruits (*bot.*); the perineal line (*anat.*).
- raphides** (răf'idēz) *n. plu.* [*Gk. rhapsis*, a needle.] Minute crystals found in plant cells (*bot.*).
- raphidiferous** (răf'idif'ěrüs) *a.* [*Gk. rhapsis*, a needle; *L. ferre*, to carry.] Containing raphides (*bot.*).
- raptatory** (răp'tătōri) *a.* [*L. raptare*, to rob.] Preying (*zool.*).
- raptorial** (răptō'riăl) *a.* [*L. raptare*, to rob.] *Appl.* birds of prey (*zool.*).
- rasorial** (răzō'riăl) *a.* [*L. radere*, to scratch.] Adapted for scratching or scraping, as fowls (*zool.*).
- rastellus** (răstěl'üs) *n.* [*L. radere*, to rasp.] A group of teeth in arachnid chelicera (*zool.*).
- ratite** (răt'it) *a.* [*L. ratis*, raft.] Having an unkeeled sternum; *opp.* carinate (*zool.*).
- rattle** (răt'l) *n.* [*M.E. ratelen*, to clatter.] The sound-producing series of horny joints at the end of a rattlesnake's tail (*zool.*).
- ray** (ră) *n.* [*L. radius*, a ray.] One of the bony spines supporting fins; a division of a radiate animal, as an arm of an Asteroid (*zool.*).
- reaction time**, — the time required between stimulus and response (*phys.*).
- read** (rēd), — the abomasum or fourth stomach of ruminants (*zool.*).
- reagent** (rēă'jēnt) *n.* [*L. re*, again; *agere*, to do.] One who acts in response to a given stimulus (*phys.*).
- recapitulation theory**, — the theory that ontogeny tends to recapitulate phylogeny, that the individual life-history reproduces certain stages in the life-history of the race; biogenetic law; von Baer's law (*biol.*).
- receptacle** (rēsēp'tăkl) *n.* [*L. recipere*, to receive.] An organ used as a repository; the peduncle of a racemose inflorescence; the torus or thalamus of a flower; the terminal disc of Mosses (*bot.*).
- receptacular** (rēsēptăk'ulăr) *a.* [*L. recipere*, to receive.] *Pert.* a receptacle of any kind.
- receptaculum** (rēsēptăk'ulŭm) *n.* [*L. recipere*, to receive.] A receptacle of any kind.
- receptaculum chyli**, — the cavity in the lower part of the thoracic duct (*anat.*).
- receptaculum ovorum**, — an internal sac in the earthworm in which ova are collected (*zool.*).
- receptaculum seminis**, — a female organ for the reception of spermatozoa (*zool.*).
- receptive spot**, — the point in an oosphere at which the sperm enters (*emb.*).
- receptor** (rēsēp'tōr) *n.* [*L. recipere*, to receive.] The part of a cell which combines with outside molecules, — side chain theory (*phys.*).
- recess** (rēsēs') *n.* [*L. recessus*, withdrawn.] A niche, sinus, cleft, or

- hollow space; as omental, optic, pineal recess (*anat.*).
- recessive** (rēsēs'iv) *a.* [*L. recessus*, withdrawn.] *Appl.* Mendelian characters. See *Mendelism* (*biol.*).
- reciprocal hybrids**,—two hybrids, one descended from the male of one species and the female of another, the other from a female of the first and a male of the second (*biol.*).
- reclinate** (rēk'līnāt) *a.* [*L. reclinare*, to lean.] Curved downwards from apex to base; *appl.* an ovule suspended from a funiculus (*bot.*).
- reclining** (rēk'līn'ing) *a.* [*L. reclinare*, to lean.] Leaning over; not perpendicular (*bot.*).
- recrudescence** (rēk'rōodēs'ēns) *n.* [*L. re*, again; *crudescere*, to become hard.] A state of breaking out into renewed freshness or active growth (*bot.*).
- rectal** (rēk'tāl) *a.* [*L. rectus*, straight.] *Pert.* the rectum.
- rectal gland**,—a small vascular sac of unknown significance near the end of the gut in Fishes (*zool.*).
- rectigradations** (rēk'tigrādā'shūnz) *n. plu.* [*L. rectus*, straight; *gradus*, a step.] "The origin of new cusps or cuspules which appear determinately, definitely, orthogenetically in both the upper and lower teeth, quite independently in different orders of mammals, and separated perhaps by vast intervals of time" (*Osborn*).
- rectinerved** (rēk'tīnērvd) *a.* [*L. rectus*, straight; *nervus*, a nerve.] With veins or nerves straight (*bot.*).
- rectipetality** (rēk'tipētāl'itī) *n.* [*L. rectus*, straight; *petere*, to seek.] Tendency to rectilinear growth (*bot.*).
- rectirostral** (rēk'tīrōs'trāl) *a.* [*L. rectus*, straight; *rostrum*, a beak.] Straight-beaked (*zool.*).
- rectiserial** (rēk'tīsē'riāl) *a.* [*L. rectus*, straight; *series*, row.] Arranged in vertical rows (*bot.*).
- rectivenous** (rēk'tivē'nūs) *a.* [*L. rectus*, straight; *vena*, a vein.] With straight veins (*bot.*).
- rectogenital** (rēk'tōjēn'itāl) *a.* [*L. rectus*, straight; *genitalia*, genitals.] *Pert.* rectum and genital organs (*anat.*).
- rectouterine** (rēk'tōūt'ērīn) *a.* [*L. rectus*, straight; *uterus*, womb.] *Appl.* the posterior ligaments of the uterus (*anat.*).
- rectovesical** (rēk'tōvēs'ikāl) *a.* [*L. rectus*, straight; *vesica*, bladder.] *Pert.* rectum and bladder (*anat.*).
- rectricial** (rēk'trīsh'āl) *a.* [*L. regere*, to rule.] *Pert.* the rectrices (*zool.*).
- rectrix** (rēk'trīks) *n.*, **rectrices** (rēk'trīsēz) *plu.* [*L. regere*, to rule.] The stiff tail feathers of a bird, used in steering (*zool.*).
- rectum** (rēk'tūm) *n.* [*L. rectus*, straight.] The posterior terminal part of the alimentary canal (*zool.*).
- rectus** (rēk'tūs) *n.* [*L. rectus*, straight.] A name for a rectilinear muscle, as rectus femoris, the thigh muscle (*anat.*).
- recurrent** (rēkūr'ēnt) *a.* [*L. re*, back; *currere*, to run.] Returning or re-ascending towards the origin (*anat.*).
- recurrent sensibility**,—sensibility shown by the motor roots of the spinal cord due to sensory fibres of the sensory roots (*phys.*).
- recurved** (rē'kūrvd) *a.* [*L. re*, back; *curvus*, bent.] Bent backwards (*bot.*).
- recurvirostral** (rēkūr'vīrōs'trāl) *a.* [*L. re*, back; *curvus*, curved; *rostrum*, beak.] With beak bent upwards (*zool.*).
- red body**,—see *rete mirabile*.
- red corpuscle**,—a coloured blood corpuscle of vertebrates, containing haemoglobin (*phys.*).
- red glands**,—see *rete mirabile*.
- red nucleus**,—a collection of nerve cells in the tegmentum of the mid-brain (*anat.*).
- red spots**,—see *rete mirabile*.
- redia** (rē'diā) *n.* [*It. scientist Redi.*] A larval stage in the development of *Distomum* (*zool.*).
- reduction** (rēdūk'shūn) *n.* [*L. reductus*, reduced.] The halving of the number of chromosomes in germ-nuclei during maturation; meiotic division (*cyt.*).
- reduplicate** (rēdū'plikāt) *a.* [*L. re*, again; *duplicare*, to repeat.] *Appl.* aestivation in which the margins turn outwards at the points of contact (*bot.*).

reduviiid (rēdū'vīd') *a.* [L. *reduvīa*, a hang nail.] *Appl.* eggs of certain Insects, protected by micropyle apparatus with porches (*zool.*).

reflected (rēflēk'tēd) *a.* [L. *reflectere*, to turn back.] Turned or folded back on itself (*anat.*).

reflex (rēflēks) *a.* [L. *reflectere*, to turn back.] Involuntary; *appl.* réaction to stimulus (*phys.*).

reflex action,—the simplest expression of the principles according to which the nervous system acts. Elements that appreciate stimuli and elements that react to stimuli are switched on to one another, without direct appeal to the brain, by means of a subsidiary nerve centre, the result being so-called involuntary action (*phys.*).

reflexed (rēflēksd) *a.* [L. *reflectere*, to turn back.] Curved or turned backwards.

refracted (rēfrāk'tēd) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *frangere*, to break.] Bent backwards at an acute angle.

regeneration (rējēn'ērā'shūn) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *generare*, to beget.] The renewal of a portion of the body which has been lost (*biol.*).

regma (rēg'mā) *n.* [Gk. *regma*, fracture.] A seed-vessel the valves of which open by an elastic movement (*bot.*).

Reissner's membrane,—the membrana vestibularis, stretching from the lamina spiralis ossēa to the outer cochlear wall of the ear (*anat.*).

rejuvenescence (rēj'jōōvēnēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *juvenescere*, to grow young.] A renewal of youth; in cells, renewed life and vigour following on conjugation and interchange and fusion of nuclear and protoplasmic material (*cyt.*).

remiges (rēm'ijēs) *n. plu.* [L. *remex*, a rower.] The large feathers or quills of a bird's wing, comprising primaries and secondaries (*zool.*).

remiped (rēm'ipēd) *n.* [L. *remus*, oar; *pes*, foot.] Having feet adapted for rowing motion (*zool.*).

reh (rēn) *n.*, **renes** (rēn'ēz) *plu.* [L. *ren*, kidney.] The kidneys.

renal (rē'nāl) *a.* [L. *ren*, kidney.] *Pert.* kidneys.

renal portal,—*appl.* a system of circulation in which some of the returning blood passes through the kidneys (*zool.*).

renes,—see **ren**.

reniform (rēn'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *ren*, kidney; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a kidney (*biol.*).

renopericardial (rē'nōpēr'ikār'diāl) *a.* [L. *ren*, kidney; Gk. *perī*, round; *kardia*, heart.] *Appl.* a narrow ciliated canal connecting kidney and pericardium in higher Molluscs (*zool.*).

repand (rēpānd') *a.* [L. *repandus*, bent backwards.] *Appl.* a leaf with undulated margin (*bot.*).

repandodontate (rēpān'dōdēn'tāt) *a.* [L. *repandus*, bent backwards; *dens*, a tooth.] Varying between undulated and toothed (*bot.*).

repent (rēpēnt) *a.* [L. *repere*, to crawl.] Creeping along the ground; *appl.* ground creepers (*bot.*).

replicate (rēp'likāt) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *plicare*, to fold.] Doubled over on itself (*biol.*).

replicatile (rēplīk'ātīl) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *plicare*, to fold.] *Appl.* wings which are folded back on themselves when at rest (*zool.*).

replum (rēp'lūm) *n.* [L. *replum*, a bolt.] The longitudinal division between the valves of some pericarps, as in some Legumes; a placental dissepiment (*bot.*).

reproduction (rēprōdūk'shūn) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *pro*, forth; *ducere*, to lead.] The process by means of which the race is continued, whether sexual or through cell-rupture, cell-division, budding, spore-formation, conjugation, or parthenogenesis (*biol.*).

reproductive (rēprōdūk'tīv) *a.* [L. *re*, again; *pro*, forth; *ducere*, to lead.] *Appl.* organs concerned in reproduction (*biol.*).

reptile (rēp'tīl) *n.* [L. *repere*, to crawl.] An animal that crawls along the ground or close to the ground, as serpents, lizards, etc. (*zool.*).

reptilian (rēptīl'ian) *a.* [L. *repere*, to creep.] *Pert.* reptiles (*zool.*).

reptiloid (rēptīloid) *a.* [L. *repere*, to crawl; Gk. *eidos*, form.] With

the characteristics of a Reptile (*zool.*).

reservoir (rěz'ěrvôr) *n.* [*L. reservare*, to keep back.] A non-contractile space discharging into the gullet of *Mastigophora* (*zool.*).

resilium (rěs'il'ium) *n.* [*L. resilire*, to leap back.] The horny flexible hinge of a bivalve (*zool.*).

respiration (rěs'p'irā'shūn) *n.* [*L. re*, again; *spirare*, to breathe.] The process of interchange of oxygen and carbonic acid taking place between an organism and its surrounding medium (*phys.*).

respiratory heart,—a name given to the auricle and ventricle of the right side of the heart where there is no direct communication between right and left sides; *opp.* systemic heart (*zool.*).

restiform (rěs'tifōrm) *a.* [*L. restis*, a rope; *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a rope; *appl.* two bodies of nerve fibres on the medulla oblongata (*anat.*).

resupinate (rěsū'pināt) *a.* [*L. resupinare*, to bend back.] So twisted that the various parts are upside down (*bot.*).

resupination (rěsū'pinā'shūn) *n.* [*L. resupinare*, to bend back.] Inversion (*bot.*).

rete (rě'tē) *n.* [*L. rete*, a net.] A net or network.

rete Malpighii,—the Malpighian layer or deeper portion of the epidermis, from the stratum granulosum inwards (*anat.*).

rete mirabile,—a network of blood-vessels, chiefly arterial, in the swim-bladder of Fishes and in Mammals, also called red body, red glands, red spots.

rete mucosum,—the Malpighian layer or rete Malpighii.

retaceous (rětē'shūs) *a.* [*L. rete*, a net.] In the form of a network.

retial (rě'tiāl, rě'shiāl) *a.* [*L. rete*, net.] *Pert.* a rete (*anat.*).

reticle (rě't'ikl) *n.* [*L. reticulum*, a small net.] A reticulum.

reticular (rětik'ulār) *a.* [*L. reticulum*, a small net.] Having interstices like network; *pert.* a reticulum; *appl.* tissue.

reticulate (rětik'ulāt) *a.* [*L. reticulum*,

a small net.] *Appl.* network nervation of leaf or insect wing.

reticule (rě't'ikūl) *n.* Reticulum.

reticulose (rětik'ulōs) *a.* [*L. reticulum*, a small net.] Of network formation.

reticulum (rětik'ulūm) *n.* [*L. reticulum*, a small net.] The honeycomb bag or second stomach of a Ruminant; the delicate network of cell protoplasm (*zool.*); the cross-fibres about the base of the petioles in palms (*bot.*).

retiform (rětifōrm) *a.* [*L. rete*, net; *forma*, shape.] In the form of a network.

retina (rě't'ină) *n.* [*L. rete*, net.] The retiform membrane of the eye which receives the impressions, resulting in the sense of vision (*anat.*, *zool.*).

retinaculum (rě't'inak'ulūm) *n.* [*L. retinere*, to retain.] A small glandular mass to which an orchid pollinium adheres at dehiscence (*bot.*); a band which holds parts closely together (*anat.*); a minute hooked prominence holding the egg-sac in position in Cirripedes; a structure linking together the fore and hind wings of some Insects along with the frenulum (*zool.*).

retinal (rě't'inal) *a.* [*L. rete*, a net.] *Pert.* the retina (*anat.*).

retinerved (rě't'inėrvd) *a.* [*L. rete*, a net; *nervus*, a sinew.] Having reticulate veins or nerves (*bot.*).

retinophore (rě't'inėfōr) *n.* [*L. rete*, net; *Gk. pherein*, to bear.] A crystal cell in the ommatidium of Arthropods (*zool.*).

retinula (rětin'ulā) *n.* [*L. rete*, net.] A group of elongated cells, the innermost element of an arthropod ommatidium.

retractile (rětrāk'til) *a.* [*L. retractus*, withdrawn.] *Appl.* a part or organ that may be drawn inwards, as feelers, claws, etc. (*zool.*).

retractor (rětrāk'tōr) *n.* [*L. retrahere*, to draw back.] A muscle which by contraction withdraws the part attached to it, as retractor penis (*zool.*).

retrobulbar (rě'rōbūl'bār) *a.* [*L. retro*, backwards; *bulbus*, a ball.] Posterior to the eyeball (*anat.*).

retrocaecal (rě't'rösē'kāl) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *caecus*, blind.] Behind the caecum; *appl.* fossae additional to the caecal fossa (*anat.*).

retrofract (rě't'röfräkt) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *fractus*, broken.] Bent backwards at an angle (*bot.*).

retrogression (rě't'rögrěsh'ün) *n.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *gradus*, a step.] A step from superior to inferior type in the development of an individual or race (*biol.*).

retrogressive (rě't'rögrěs'iv) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *gradus*, a step.] Degenerating; assuming characteristics of a lower type (*biol.*).

retrolingual (rě't'röling'gwäl) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *lingua*, a tongue.] Behind the tongue; *appl.* a gland (*zool.*).

retromorphosis (rě't'römör'fösīs) *n.* [L. *retro*, backwards; Gk. *morphe*, form.] Development with a degenerating tendency (*biol.*).

retropharyngeal (rě't'röfärin'jěäl) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; Gk. *pharyngx*, pharynx.] Behind the pharynx; *appl.* a space, lymph glands (*anat.*).

retropubic (rě't'röpü'bik) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *pubes*, of ripe age.] *Appl.* a pad or mass of fatty tissue behind the pubic symphysis (*anat.*).

retorse (rě't'rörs') *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *vertere*, to turn.] Turned or directed backwards.

retroserrate (rě't'rösēr'ät) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *serra*, a saw.] Toothed, with teeth directed backwards.

retroserrulate (rě't'rösēr'ülät) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *serra*, a saw.] With small retorse teeth.

retrouterine (rě't'röü'tērīn) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *uterus*, womb.] Behind the uterus (*anat.*).

retroverse (rě't'rövěrs') *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *vertere*, to turn.] Retorse.

retroversion (rě't'rövě'r'shün) *n.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *vertere*, to turn.] State of being reversed or turned backwards.

retuse (rě'tüs') *a.* [L. *retusus*, beaten back.] Obtuse with a broad shallow notch in the middle; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).

revehent (rěvė'hěnt, rěv'ěhěnt) *a.* [L. *revehens*, carrying back.] In the

renal portal system, *appl.* vessels carrying blood back from the excretory organs (*zool.*).

reversed (rěvě'r'sd) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] Inverted (*bot.*); *appl.* a spiral shell whose turns are directed sinistrally (*zool.*).

reversion (rěvě'r'shün) *n.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] Atavism; a return in a greater or less degree to some ancestral type (*biol.*).

reversionary (rěvě'r'shönäri) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] *Appl.* atavistic characteristics (*biol.*).

revert (rěvěrt') *v.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] To exhibit ancestral features; to hark back (*biol.*).

revolute (rěv'ölüt) *a.* [L. *revolvere*, to roll back.] Rolled backwards from the margin upon the under surface, as some leaves (*bot.*).

rhabdite (răb'dīt) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, a rod.] One of the short rod-like bodies in the epidermal cells in Polycladida; a gonapophysis (*zool.*).

rhabdocrepid (răb'dökrěp'id) *a.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, a rod; *krepis*, a foundation.] *Appl.* a desma with uniaxial crepis, in sponge spicules (*zool.*).

rhabdoid (răb'doid) *a.* and *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, a rod; *eidos*, resemblance.] Rod-like; any rod-shaped body.

rhabdolith (răb'dölith) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *lithos*, stone.] A calcareous rod found in some Protozoa, strengthening the walls (*zool.*).

rhabdome (răb'döm) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, a rod.] A refractive rod composed of rhabdomeres enclosed by the retinula cells of an arthropod ommatidium (*zool.*).

rhabdomere (răb'dömēr) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, a rod; *meros*, a part.] The refracting element in the retinula (*zool.*).

rhabdopod (răb'döpöd) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *pous*, foot.] An element of the clasper of some male Insects (*zool.*).

rhabdosphere (răb'dösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *sphaira*, a globe.] Aggregated rhabdoliths found in deep-sea calcareous oozes (*zool.*).

rhabdus (răb'düs) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, a rod.] A rod-like spicule (*zool.*).

rhachis,—see *rachis*.

rhachitomous,—see **rachitomous**.

rhagon (răg'ôn) *n.* [Gk. *rhax*, a berry.] A bun-shaped type of Sponge with apical osculum and large gastral cavity (*zool.*).

rhamphoid (răm'foid) *a.* [Gk. *rhampfos*, a beak; *eidos*, resemblance.] Beak-shaped.

ramphotheca (răm'föthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *rhampfos*, a beak; *theke*, a case.] The horny sheath of a bird's beak (*zool.*).

rheotaxis (rē'ötăks'is) *n.* [Gk. *rhein*, to flow; *taxis*, arrangement.] Response to the stimulus of a water current (*bot.*).

rheotropic (rē'ötrop'ik) *a.* [Gk. *rhein*, to flow; *trope*, a turning.] Responding to current stimulus (*bot.*).

rheotropism (rēd'tröpizm) *n.* [Gk. *rhein*, to flow; *trope*, a turning.] Mechanical response, positive or negative, to the influence of a water current (*bot.*).

rhinal (rī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose.] Of or *pert.* the nose.

rhinencephalon (rī'nēnkēf'ălön, -sēf') *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *engkephalon*, brain.] The olfactory lobe of the brain (*zool.*).

rhinion (rī'n'ion) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose.] The most prominent point at which the nasals touch (*anat.*).

rhinocoel (rī'nösēl) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *koilos*, hollow.] A cavity in the olfactory lobe of the brain (*zool.*).

rhinophore (rī'nöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *pherein*, to bear.] A process on the aboral side of the eye of certain Molluscs with a supposed olfactory function (*zool.*).

rhinotheca (rī'nöthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *theke*, a case.] The sheath of the upper jaw of a Bird (*zool.*).

rhipidate (rīp'idāt) *a.* [Gk. *rhipis*, a fan.] Fan-shaped.

rhpidium (rīp'id'ium) *n.* [Gk. *rhipis*, a fan.] A fan-shaped inflorescence (*bot.*), or colony of zooids (*zool.*).

rhpidostichous (rīp'idōs'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhipis*, a fan; *stichos*, a row.] *Appl.* fan-shaped fins (*zool.*).

rhizanthous (rīzăn'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, a root; *anthos*, a flower.] Producing a root, and a flower apparently straight from it (*bot.*).

rhizauleicous (rīzōtoik'ūs) *a.* [Gk.

rhiza, root; *autos*, self; *'oikos*, house.] With antheridial and archeogonial branches coherent (*bot.*).

rhizine (rī'zin) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, a root.] A rhizoid (*bot.*).

rhizocarp (rī'zökârp) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *karpōs*, fruit.] A perennial herb (*bot.*).

rhizocarpous (rī'zökârp'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having perennial roots and annual stems (*bot.*).

rhizocaul (rī'zökôl) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *L. caulis*, stem.] The root-like horizontal portion of a Zoophyte (*zool.*).

rhizocorm (rī'zökôrm) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *kormos*, a log.] An underground stem like a single-jointed rhizome, popularly a bulb (*bot.*).

rhizogenic (rī'zōjēn'ik), **rhizogenous** (rī'zōjēn'ūs) *a.* Root-producing; arising from endodermic cells, not developed from the pericycle (*bot.*).

rhizoid (rī'zoid) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *eidos*, resemblance.] A root-like outgrowth of many Mosses and Thallophytes (*bot.*).

rhizomatous (rīzōm'ătūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhizoma*, a root.] Of the nature of a rhizome (*bot.*).

rhizome (rī'zōm) *n.* [Gk. *rhizoma*, a root.] A thick stem partly along and partly under the ground, sending out shoots above and roots below (*bot.*).

rhizomorph (rī'zōmōrf) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *morphe*, form.] A root-like hypha of certain Fungi (*bot.*).

rhizomorphous (rī'zōmōrf'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *morphe*, form.] In the form of a root; root-like (*bot.*).

rhizophagous (rīzōf'ăgūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *phagein*, to eat.] Living on roots (*zool.*).

rhizophore (rī'zōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *pherein*, to bear.] A naked branch which grows down into the soil and develops roots from its apex (*bot.*).

rhizophorous (rīzōf'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *pherein*, to bear.] Root-bearing (*bot.*).

rhizoplast (rī'zōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *plastos*, moulded.] One or more root-like endoprocesses connecting

- the basal granule with the nucleus in certain Protozoa (*zool.*).
- rhizotaxis** (rī'zōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *taxis*, arrangement.] Root arrangement (*bot.*).
- rhodophane** (rō'dōfān) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*, rose; *phainein*, to show.] Chromophane; the red oil globule found in the retina of Marsupials, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes (*phys.*).
- rhodophyll** (rō'dōfil) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*, rose; *phyllon*, a leaf.] The red colouring matter of red Algae (*bot.*).
- rhodopsin** (rōdōp'sin) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*, rose; *opsis*, sight.] A temporary reddish-purple pigment in the retinal rods; visual purple (*phys.*).
- rhombencephalon** (rōmb'ēnkēf'ālōn, -sēf.) *n.* [Gk. *rhombos*, magic wheel; *engkephalon*, brain.] The hind-brain.
- rhombic** (rōm'bik) *a.* [Gk. *rhombos*, magic wheel.] *Appl.* lip and grooves of brain at the rhomboid fossa (*emb.*).
- rhombogen** (rōm'bōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *rhombos*, magic wheel; *genos*, offspring.] A phase of the parent form in the life cycle of some Mesozoa (*zool.*).
- rhomboid** (rōm'boid) *a.* [Gk. *rhombos*, magic wheel; *eidōs*, form.] Rhombus-shaped; *appl.* fossa, sinus, ligament (*anat.*).
- rhomboideus, major and minor**,—parallel muscles connecting the scapula with the spinal column (*anat.*).
- rhomboid-ovate**,—something between rhomboid and oval in shape.
- rhopalium** (rōpāl'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *rhopalon*, a club.] A marginal sense organ of Discomedusae (*zool.*).
- rhynchocoel** (rīng'kōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *rhynchchos*, snout; *kōilos*, hollow.] In Nemertines, the cavity whose contracting muscular walls evert the proboscis (*zool.*).
- rhynchodaeum** (rīng'kōdē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *rhynchchos*, snout; *odaiois*, *pert.* a way.] The precerebral region of a Nemertine (*zool.*).
- rhynchodont** (rīng'kōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *rhynchchos*, snout; *odous*, tooth.] With a toothed beak (*zool.*).
- rhynchoporous** (rīngkōf'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhynchchos*, beak; *pherein*, to bear.] Beaked.
- rhynchostome** (rīng'kōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *rhynchchos*, snout; *stoma*, mouth.] The anterior terminal pore of Nemertines through which the proboscis is everted (*zool.*).
- rhythm** (rīthm) *n.* [Gk. *rhythmos*, measured motion.] Regularity of movement, as seen in heart pulsation (*phys.*), or movement of telegraph plant leaves (*bot.*).
- rib** (rib) *n.* [A.S. *ribb*, a rib.] One of the curved bones of the thorax articulating with the spine and either free at the other end or connected with the sternum (*anat., zool.*); the central vein of a leaf (*bot.*).
- rectal** (rik'tāl) *a.* [L. *rectus*, mouth aperture.] *Pert.* the mouth gape of a Bird.
- rigor** (rīg'ōr) *n.* [L. *rigor*, stiffness.] The rigid state of plants when they are not sensitive to stimuli (*bot.*); a state of rigidity.
- rigor mortis**,—the stiffening of the body after death, due to myosin-formation, and lasting till the commencement of decomposition (*biol.*).
- rima** (rī'mā) *n.* [L. *rima*, a cleft.] A cleft or fissure (*anat.*).
- rimate** (rīmāt) *a.* [L. *rima*, a cleft.] Having fissures.
- rimiform** (rīmīfōrm) *a.* [L. *rima*, a cleft; *forma*, shape.] In the shape of a narrow fissure.
- rimose** (rīmōs) *a.* [L. *rima*, a cleft.] Having many clefts or fissures.
- rimulose** (rīm'ulōs) *a.* [L. *rimula*, a small cleft.] Having many small clefts.
- rind** (rīnd) *n.* [A.S. *rinde*, bark of a tree.] The outer skin or cortex (*bot.*).
- ring canal**,—a circular canal running close to and parallel with the umbrella margin in Hydrozoa (*zool.*).
- ring cell**,—a thick-walled cell of the sporangium annulus of Ferns (*bot.*).
- ring vessel**,—a structure in the head of Cestodes which unites the four longitudinal excretory trunks (*zool.*).
- ringed bark**,—the bark of a tree where the formations of phellogen

- are cylindrical; *opp.* scale bark (*bot.*).
- ringent** (rĭn'jĕnt) *a.* [*L. ringi*, to open the mouth wide.] Having the lips, as of a corolla, or valves, separated by a distinct gap (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- ringless**, — *appl.* Ferns without an annulus (*bot.*).
- riparial** (rĭpā'riāl), **riparian** (rĭpā'riān), **riparious** (rĭpā'riūs) *a.* [*L. ripa*, a river bank.] Frequenting, growing on, or living on the banks of streams or rivers (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- ripe** (rĭp) *a.* [*A.S. riþe*, fit for reaping.] Having seeds mature and ready for germination (*bot.*).
- risorius** (rĭsō'rĭūs) *n.* [*L. risus*, laughter.] A cheek muscle stretching from over the masseter muscle to the corner of the mouth (*anat.*).
- rivose** (rĭvōs) *a.* [*L. rivus*, a stream.] Marked with irregularly winding furrows or channels.
- rivulose** (rĭv'ulōs) *a.* [*L. rivulus*, a rivulet.] Marked with sinuate narrow lines or furrows (*bot.*).
- rod epithelium**, — epithelium consisting of apparently striated cells (*phys.*).
- rod fibre**, — the fibre with which a rod of the retina is connected internally (*anat.*).
- rod fructification**, — fructification occurring in basidiomycetous Fungi by means of rod-like gonidia from a hyphal branch (*bot.*).
- rod granule**, — the nucleus of a rod fibre (*anat.*).
- rodent** (rō'dĕnt) *n.* [*L. rodere*, to gnaw.] An animal with a habit of gnawing or nibbling, as a rabbit.
- rods and cones**, — the nerve-epithelium layer of the retina (*anat.*).
- root** (root) *n.* [*A.S. wyrġ*, a root.] The descending portion of a plant, fixing the plant in the soil, and absorbing nourishment (*bot.*).
- root absorption**, — osmosis (*bot.*).
- root borer**, — a larval form or Insect which bores into the roots of plants (*zool.*).
- root cap**, — a protective cap of tissue at the apex of a root (*bot.*).
- root cell**, — the clear colourless base of one of the Algae attaching the thallus to its substratum (*bot.*).
- root climber**, — a plant which climbs by means of roots developed from the stem (*bot.*).
- root hairs**, — unicellular epidermal outgrowths from roots, of protective and absorbent function (*bot.*).
- root leaf**, — a basal leaf (*bot.*).
- root parasitism**, — a condition exhibited by semi-parasitic plants, the roots of which penetrate the roots of neighbouring plants and draw from them elaborated food material (*bot.*).
- root pocket**, — a sheath containing a root, especially of aquatic plants (*bot.*).
- root pressure**, — the force by which water is made to rise in the axial stele of a plant, a main factor in the transport of water through the plant (*bot.*).
- root process**, — a branched colourless structure fixing an Alga thallus to soil (*bot.*).
- root sheath**, — an orchid velamen (*bot.*); that part of a hair follicle continuous with the epidermis (*anat.*).
- root stalk**, — a rhizome (*bot.*); the root-like horizontal portion of Hydrozoa (*zool.*).
- root tubercle**, — a small swelling on a legume root, caused by Bacteria (*bot.*).
- rootlet**, — an ultimate branch of a root (*bot.*).
- rosaceous** (rōzā'shūs) *a.* [*L. rosa*, a rose.] With five petals arranged in a circle; formed like a rose (*bot.*).
- rosellate** (rōzĕl'āt) *a.* [*L. rosa*, a rose.] Arranged like rosettes.
- Rosenmüller's** (rō'zĕnmül'ĕrz) **organ**, — a uterine rudimentary organ homologous with the epididymis (*anat.*).
- rosette** (rōzĕt') *n.* [*L. rosa*, a rose.] A cluster of leaves arising in close circles from a central axis (*bot.*); a thin plate formed by the coalescence of the basals of a larval Crinoid; a large ciliated funnel leading out of the anterior sperm reservoir of the Earthworm (*zool.*).
- rosette organ**, — in certain Ascidians, the ventral complex stolon from which buds are constricted off (*zool.*).

rosette plate,—five interradi al basal plates united together in Crinoids (*zool.*).

rostell (röst'těl) *n.* [*L. rostellum, dim. of rostrum, a beak.*] A rostellum.

rostellar (röst'ěl'är) *a.* [*L. rostellum, a small beak.*] *Pert.* a rostellum.

rostellate (röst'ěl'ät) *a.* [*L. rostellum, a small beak.*] Furnished with a small beak.

rostelliform (röst'ěl'ifôrm) *a.* [*L. rostellum, a small beak; forma, shape.*] Shaped like a small beak.

rostellum (röst'ěl'üm) *n.* [*L. rostellum, a small beak.*] A small rostrum; a projecting structure developed from one of the stigmatic surfaces of the orchid flower (*bot.*); a rounded prominence, furnished with hooks, on the head of a Tapeworm (*zool.*); a beaked-shaped process (*anat.*).

rostral (rös'träl) *a.* [*L. rostrum, a beak.*] *Pert.* a rostrum.

rostrate (rös'trät) *a.* [*L. rostrum, a beak.*] Beaked.

rostriform (rös'trifôrm), **rostroid** (rös'troid) *a.* [*L. rostrum, a beak; forma, shape; Gk. eidos, resemblance.*] Beak-shaped.

rostrulate (rös'troolät) *a.* [*L. rostrulum, a small beak.*] Like a rostrulum.

rostrulum (rös'troolüm) *n.* [*L. rostrulum, a small beak.*] A small rostrum.

rostrum (rös'trüm) *n.* [*L. rostrum, a beak.*] A beak or beak-like process; the projecting process between the eyes of a Crayfish; a median ventral plate at the base of the capitulum of Cirripedes; etc. (*zool.*).

rosular (röz'ülär), **rosulate** (röz'ülät) *a.* [*L. rosa, a rose.*] Arranged in rosettes.

rot (röt) *n.* [*A.S. rotian, to rot.*] Decay; decomposition; disease caused by Fungi or Bacteria (*bot.*); a parasitic disease causing emaciation (*zool.*).

rotate (rötät) *a.* [*L. rota, a wheel.*] Shaped like a wheel; with flat and spreading parts (*bot.*).

rotation (rötä'shün) *n.* [*L. rota, a wheel.*] Turning as on a pivot, as limbs (*phys.*); circulation, as of cell sap (*bot.*).

rotator (rötä'tör) *n.* [*L. rota, a wheel.*] A muscle which allows of circular motion (*anat.*).

rotatores spinae,—paired muscles, one on each side of the spine, each arising from a transverse process of a vertebra and inserted into the vertebra next above (*anat.*).

rotiform (rō'tifôrm) *a.* [*L. rota, a wheel; forma, shape.*] Wheel-shaped; circular.

rotula (röt'ülä) *n.* [*L. rotula, a small wheel.*] One of five radially-directed bars bounding the circular aperture of the oesophagus of a Sea-urchin (*zool.*); the patella or kneecap (*anat.*).

rotular (röt'ülär) *a.* [*L. rotula, a small wheel.*] *Pert.* the rotula.

rotuliform (röt'ül'ifôrm) *a.* [*L. rotula, a small wheel; forma, shape.*] Shaped like a small wheel.

rotundifolious (rötün'difö'lüüs) *a.* [*L. rotundus, round; folium, a leaf.*] With rounded leaves (*bot.*).

rouleaux (rool'ō, rool'ōz) *n. plu.* [*F. rouleau, a wheel.*] Formations like piles of coins into which red blood corpuscles tend to aggregate when blood is at rest (*phys.*).

rubiginose (roobij'inōs), **rubiginous** (roobij'inūs) *a.* [*L. rubigo, rust.*] Of a brownish-red tint; with the colour of rust; affected by rust parasites (*bot.*).

ruderal (rood'ēräl) *a.* [*L. rudus, debris.*] Growing among rubbish or debris (*bot.*).

rudimentary (rood'iměn'tärī) *a.* [*L. rudimentum, a first attempt.*] In an imperfectly developed condition; at an early stage of development; arrested at an early stage; vestigial, in certain authors (*biol.*).

ruff (rüf) *n.* [*A.S. reafan, to reave.*] A neck fringe of hair or feathers (*zool.*).

ruga (roog'ä) *n.* [*L. ruga, a wrinkle.*] A fold or wrinkle, as the folds of the mucous membrane of certain organs (*anat.*).

rugate (roog'ät), **rugose** (roog'ōs), **rugous** (roog'ūs) *a.* [*L. ruga, a wrinkle.*] Wrinkled; with many wrinkles on the surface.

rugulose (roog'ülōs) *a.* [*L. ruga, a wrinkle.*] Finely wrinkled.

rumen (room'ën) *n.* [L. *rumen*, the throat.] The paunch or first cavity of a ruminant's stomach (*zool.*).

ruminant (room'inänt) *n.* [L. *rumen*, throat.] An animal which returns and re-chews what has been swallowed (*zool.*).

ruminant (room'inät) *a.* [L. *rumen*, the throat.] Having a mottled appearance through the infolding of the tegmen; having mottled albumen; *appl.* such seeds as the betel-nut (*bot.*).

rumination (room'ināshün) *n.* [L. *rumen*, the throat.] The act of ruminant animals in returning the food from the first stomach to the mouth in small quantities for thorough mastication and insalivation (*phys.*).

runcinate (rūn'sināt) *a.* [L. *runcina*, a plane.] *Appl.* a pinnate leaf when the divisions point downwards, as in the dandelion (*bot.*).

runner (rūn'ēr) *n.* [A.S. *rinnan*, to run.] A slender prostrate stem which roots at the nodes, as in the strawberry (*bot.*).

rupestrine (roopés'trín), **rupicoline** (roopik'öllín), **rupicolous** (roopik'öllūs) *a.* [L. *rupes*, rock; *colere*, to inhabit.] Growing or living on rocks.

ruptile (rúp'tíl) *a.* [L. *rumpere*, to break.] Bursting in an irregular manner (*bot.*).

rust (rúst) *n.* [A.S. *rust*, redness.] A destructive parasite whose mycelium lives in the intercellular spaces of higher plants, as wheat rust (*bot.*).

rut (rüt) *n.* [M.E. *rutien*, to rut.] The season when deers mate and copulate.

S

sabuline (sáb'ülín) *a.* [L. *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy.

sabulose,—**sabuline**.

sac (sák) *n.* [L. *saccus*, a sack.] A sack, bag, or pouch.

saccate (sák'āt) *a.* [L. *saccus*, a sack.] Pouched; *appl.* a calyx of which two lateral sepals are expanded

into little sacs or pouches; gibbous (*bot.*).

sacciferous (sáksif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *saccus*, a sack; *ferre*, to bear.] Furnished with a sac.

sacciform (sák'sífórm) *a.* [L. *saccus*, a sack; *forma*, shape.] Like a sack or pouch.

sacculate (sák'ulāt) *a.* [L. *sacculus*, a little bag.] Provided with little sacs.

sacculus (sák'ülūs) *n.* [L. *sacculus*, a small sack.] A saccule or small sac; the lower part of the vestibule of the ear (*anat.*).

saccus (sák'ūs) *n.* [L. *saccus*, a sack.] A sac-like structure,—as saccus vasculosus, saccus endolymphaticus of the brain (*anat.*).

sacral (sā'krāl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred.] *Pert.* the sacrum.

sacrocaudal (sā'krökôd'äl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *cauda*, tail.] *Pert.* sacrum and tail region (*zool.*).

sacrococcygeal (sā'krököksij'čäl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; Gk. *kokkys*, cuckoo.] *Pert.* sacrum and coccyx.

sacrolumbar (sā'krölüm'bär) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *lumbus*, loin.] *Pert.* sacral and lumbar regions.

sacrospinal (sā'kröspín'äl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* sacral region and spine.

sacrovertebral (sā'krövertēbräl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *vertebra*, a joint.] *Pert.* sacrum and vertebrae.

sacrum (sā'krüm) *n.* [L. *sacer*, sacred.] The os sacrum or bone forming the termination of the vertebral column, usually consisting of several fused vertebrae (*anat.*).

sagittal (sājít'äl, sāj'itäl) *a.* [L. *sagitta*, an arrow.] *Appl.* the suture between the parietals (*anat.*).

sagittal section,—section or division in the median longitudinal plane (*anat.*).

sagittate (sājít'āt, sāj'itāt) *a.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow.] Shaped like the head of an arrow, as a leaf (*bot.*).

sagittocyst (sājít'ösíst) *n.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A cyst or capsule in Turbellarians containing a single spindle (*zool.*).

saliva (sālív'ä) *n.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] A fluid secreted by the mouth glands, which aids mastication and

is the first digestive juice to attack food (*phys.*).

salivary (să'livă'ri) *a.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] *Pert.* saliva, or connected with it in any way (*phys.*); *appl.* glands which secrete saliva (*anat.*).

salivation (să'livă'shün) *n.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] The flow of saliva into the mouth, especially an increased flow (*phys.*).

salpingian (sălpin'jiän) *a.* [Gk. *salpingx*, a trumpet.] *Pert.* the Eustachian or the Fallopian tube (*anat.*).

salpingopalatine,—*pert.* Eustachian tubes and palate (*anat.*).

salpinx (sălp'pings) *n.* [Gk. *salpingx*, a trumpet.] Eustachian or Fallopian tube (*anat.*).

salsuginous (sălsū'jinūs) *a.* [L. *salugo*, saltiness.] Growing in soil impregnated with salts (*bot.*).

saltatorial (săltătō'riäl) *a.* [L. *saltare*, to leap.] Adapted for, or used in, leaping or dancing; *appl.* limbs of jumping Insects.

saltatory,—saltatorial.

saltigrade (săltigräd) *a.* [L. *saltare*, to leap; *gradus*, a step.] Moving by leaps, as some Insects.

samara (sämă'ră) *n.* [L. *samara*, the seed of the elm.] A winged indehiscent fruit, as in elm and ash (*bot.*).

samaroid (săm'äroid) *a.* [L. *samara*, seed of elm; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Samariform; resembling a samara (*bot.*).

sanguicolous (sänggwik'ölüs) *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in the blood of animals (*zool.*).

sanguiferous (sänggwif'erüs) *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying blood, as arteries, veins (*phys.*).

sanguivorous (sänggwif'örüs) *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood; *vorare*, to devour.] Living on blood (*zool.*).

sanidaster (sän'idäs'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *sanidion*, a panel; *aster*, star.] A slender rod-like spicule with spines at intervals (*zool.*).

saphena (säfē'nä) *n.* [Gk. *saphenes*, clear.] A conspicuous vein of the leg, extending from the knee to the foot (*anat.*).

saphenous (säfē'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *saphenes*, clear.] *Pert.* the internal or external saphena (*anat.*).

sapropelic (săp'röpēl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sapros*, rotten; *pelos*, mud.] Living among the débris of bottom ooze.

saprophyte (săp'röfit) *n.* [Gk. *sapros*, rotten; *phyton*, plant.] An organism which lives on dead and decaying organic matter; a saprophytic organism.

saprozoic (săp'rözō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sapros*, rotten; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* an animal organism which lives on dead or decaying organic matter (*zool.*).

sarcenchyma (sărkēng'kimă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *enchyma*, infusion.] Parenchyma in which the ground-substance is granular and not abundant (*biol.*).

sarcocarp (sărkökärp) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *karpōs*, fruit.] The fleshy or pulpy part of a fruit (*bot.*).

sarcocyte (sărkösit) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *kytos*, hollow.] The middle layer of Gregarine ectoplasm (*zool.*).

sarcode (sărköd) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] The body protoplasm of a Protozoan (*cyt.*).

sarcodeerm (sărködërm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *derma*, skin.] The fleshy layer between a seed and the external covering (*bot.*).

sarcodic (sărköd'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] *Pert.* or resembling protoplasm (*biol.*).

sarcodictyum (sărködikt'ütüm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *diktyon*, a net.] The second or network protoplasmic zone of Radiolarians (*zool.*).

sarcogenic (sărköjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *genos*, offspring.] Flesh-producing (*biol.*).

sarcoid (sărkoid) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *eidos*, form.] Fleshy, as sponge tissue (*zool.*).

sarcolemma (sărkölēm'ă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *lemma*, skin.] The tubular sheath of a muscle fibre (*anat.*).

sarcoma (sărkō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] A fleshy excrescence (*bot.*).

sarcomatrix (sărkömă'triks) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; L. *matrix*, womb.] The fourth protoplasmic zone of a Radiolarian, the seat of digestion and assimilation (*zool.*).

sarcomere (sâr'kômēr) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *meros*, part.] A transverse line subdividing the sarcostyle (*phys.*).
sarcophagous (sârkôf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *phagein*, to eat.] Sub-sisting on flesh (*zool.*).
sarcoplasm (sâr'köpläzm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *plasma*, something moulded.] The longitudinal interstitial reticulum of muscular tissue (*phys.*).
sarcosoma (sâr'kösōmä) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *soma*, body.] The fleshy portion of the body as *opp.* the skeletal (*zool.*).
sarcosperm (sâr'köspërm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *sperma*, seed.] Sarco-derm (*bot.*).
sarcostyle (sâr'köstil) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *stylos*, a pillar.] A fibril or muscle column of muscular tissue (*phys.*); a dactylozoid column (*zool.*).
sarcotheca (sâr'köthē'kä) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *theke*, a box.] The sheath of a hydrozoan sarcostyle (*zool.*).
sarcous (sâr'küś) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] *Pert.* flesh or muscle tissue (*zool.*).
sarmentaceous (sârmëntā'shüs) *a.* [L. *sarmentum*, a twig.] Having slender prostrate stems or runners (*bot.*).
sarmentose, sarmentous, — sarmentaceous.
sarmentum (sârmën'tüm) *n.* [L. *sarmentum*, a twig.] The slender stem of a climber or runner (*bot.*).
sarothrum (sârō'thrüm) *n.* [Gk. *sarotron*, a broom.] An enlarged hairy tarsal joint of a bee, the pollen brush (*zool.*).
sartorius (sârtō'riüs) *n.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor.] A thigh muscle which enables the legs to be bent inwards (*anat.*).
satellite (săt'ëlīt) *n.* [L. *satelles*, an attendant.] The second of any pair of individuals of a catenoid colony in pseudoconjugation of Gregarinida; *cf.* **primate** (*zool.*).
saurian (sôr'iän) *a.* [Gk. *sauros*, a lizard.] Resembling a lizard (*pal.*).
saurognathous (sôr'ögnä'thüs) *a.* [Gk. *sauros*, lizard; *gnathos*, jaw.] With a saurian arrangement of jaw-bones (*zool.*).

sauroid (sôr oid) *a.* [Gk. *sauros*, lizard; *eidos*, form.] Resembling a saurian (*zool.*).
saxicavous (säk'sikā'vüs) *a.* [L. *saxum*, rock; *cavus*, hollow.] *Appl.* rock-borers, as some Molluscs (*zool.*).
saxicoline (säksik'öllin) *a.* [L. *saxum*, rock; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living or growing among rocks (*bot.*, *zool.*).
scaberulous (skäbër'ülüs) *a.* [L. *scaber*, rough.] Somewhat rough.
scabrate (skäbrät) *a.* [L. *scaber*, rough.] Rough with a covering of stiff hairs, scales, or points (*bot.*).
scabrous, — scabrate.
scala (skä'lä) *n.* [L. *scala*, a ladder.] Any of three ladder-like canals in the cochlea of the ear (*zool.*).
scalariform (skälär'iförm) *a.* [L. *scala*, ladder; *forma*, shape.] Ladder-shaped; *appl.* vessels or tissues having bars like a ladder (*bot.*).
scale (skäl) *n.* [A.S. *sceala*, a shell, husk.] A flat, small, platelike external structure, dermal or epidermal; a bony, horny, or chitinous outgrowth (*zool.*); the bract of a catkin, being of a scaly nature; the ligule of certain flowers; a modification of a stellate hair on certain leaves (*bot.*).
scale bark, — bark in irregular sheets or patches, due to irregular or dipping formation of phellogen (*bot.*).
scale leaf, — a bud-protecting cataphyllary leaf (*bot.*).
scalene (skälën') *a.* [Gk. *skalenos*, uneven.] *Pert.* any of the scalene muscles (*anat.*).
scalenus (skälē'nüs) *n.* [Gk. *skalenos*, uneven.] One of three neck muscles used in bending the head, — scalenus posticus, medius, anticus (*anat.*).
scalp (skälp) *n.* [M.E. *scalp*.] The skin and subcutaneous tissues of the surface of the head where hair grows (*anat.*).
scalpella (skälpěl'ä) *n. plu.* [L. *scalpellum*, a scalpel.] Paired pointed processes, parts of the maxillae of Diptera (*zool.*).
scalpriform (skäl'priförm) *a.* [L. *scalprum*, a chisel; *forma*, shape.] Chisel-shaped, as certain teeth (*zool.*, *anat.*).

scandent (skän'dént) *a.* [L. *scandere*, to climb.] Climbing by stem-roots or tendrils (*bot.*).

scansorial (skänsō'riäl) *a.* [L. *scandere*, to climb.] Formed or adapted for climbing (*zool.*).

scape (skāp) *n.* [Gk. *skapos*, stalk.] A flower-stalk arising at or under the ground; a radical peduncle, as hyacinth (*bot.*); a structure formed by the two basal segments of the antennae of Diptera (*zool.*).

scapha (skā'fä) *n.* [Gk. *scaphe*, a boat.] The narrow curved depression between helix and antihelix of the ear (*anat.*).

scaphium (skā'fiüm) *n.* [Gk. *scaphe*, boat.] A process of the ninth (copulatory) segment of male Lepidoptera (*zool.*).

scaphocerite (skā'ösē'rīt) *n.* [Gk. *scaphe*, boat; *keras*, horn.] The scale-like exopodite of the second antenna of Decapods (*zool.*).

scaphognathite (skā'fögnäth'it, skā'fögnäthit) *n.* [Gk. *scaphe*, boat; *gnathos*, jaw.] The exopodite of the second maxilla of Decapods, regulating the flow of water through the respiratory chamber (*zool.*).

scaphoid (skā'foid) *a.* [Gk. *scaphe*, boat; *eidōs*, form.] Shaped like a boat; *appl.* a carpal and a tarsal bone (*anat.*).

scapholunar (skā'ölü'när) *a.* [Gk. *scaphe*, boat; L. *luna*, moon.] *Perf.* scaphoid and lunar carpal bones, or those bones fused (*anat.*, *zool.*).

scapiform (skā'piförm) *a.* [Gk. *skapos*, stalk; L. *forma*, shape.] Scapoid; resembling a scape (*bot.*).

scapose (skā'pōs) *a.* [Gk. *skapos*, stalk.] Consisting of or in the form of a scape (*bot.*).

scapula (skāp'ülä) *n.* [L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] The shoulder-blade; name given to various structures suggestive of a shoulder-blade, as tegula, patagium, mesothoracic pleuron, fore-leg trochanter of certain Insects; in Crinoids, the proximal plate of a ray that has an articular facet for the arms (*zool.*).

scapular (skāp'ülär) *a.* [L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] *Perf.* the scapula.

scapulars,—scapular feathers of birds.

scapus (skā'püs) *n.* [L. *scapus*, stem, stalk.] A scape (*bot.*); the stem of a feather (*zool.*).

scarfskin (skār'f'skīn) *n.* [A.S. *sceorfa*, scurf.] The cuticle or epidermis (*anat.*).

scarious (skār'iūs) *a.* [F. *scarieux*, membranous.] Thin, dry, membranous (*bot.*); scaly or scurfy (*zool.*).

schindylesis (skīn'dilē'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *schindylesis*, a fissure.] Articulation in which a thin plate of bone fits into a cleft or fissure, as that between vomer and palatines (*anat.*).

schizocarp (shīz'ökārp, skī-) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *karpōs*, fruit.] A dry seed-vessel which splits into two or more one-seeded carpels (*bot.*).

schizochroal (shīz'ökrō'äl, skī-) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *chros*, body-surface.] With lenses separate and cornea not continuous; *appl.* certain trilobite eyes (*pal.*).

schizocoel (shīz'ösel, skī-) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *koilos*, hollow.] A body-cavity formed by splitting of the mesoblast into layers (*emb.*).

schizogamy (shīzög'ämī, skī-) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *gamos*, marriage.] Fission into a sexual and a non-sexual zooid in some Polychaets (*zool.*).

schizogenesis (shīz'öjēn'ēsīs, skī-) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *genesis*, descent.] Reproduction by means of fission (*biol.*).

schizogenetic (shīz'öjēnēt'ik, skī-) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *genesis*, descent.] Reproducing by means of fission (*biol.*); *appl.* resin ducts in young stems of ivy; *appl.* spaces formed by delamination of adjacent cell walls (*bot.*).

schizognathous (shīzög'näthūs, skī-) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *gnathos*, jaw.] *Appl.* the arrangement of jaws when the vomer is small and pointed in front and maxillopalatines do not unite with each other and the vomer, as in the Pigeon (*zool.*).

schizogony (shīzög'önī, skī-) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *gonos*, offspring.] A kind of multiple fission in Protozoa (*zool.*).

schizokinete (shīz'ōkinēt', skī-) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *kinetos*, movable.] A motile vermicle stage in the life-history of Haemosporidae (*zool.*).

schizont (shīzōnt', skī-) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *ons*, being.] A trophozoite stage of parasitic Sporozoa, reproducing in the host by multiple fission (*zool.*).

schizontocytes (shīzōnt'ōsīts, skī-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *ons*, being; *kytos*, hollow.] Cytomeres into which a schizont divides, and which themselves divide into clusters of merozoites (*zool.*).

schizopelmous (shīz'ōpēl'mūs, skī-) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *pelma*, sole of the foot.] With two separate flexor tendons connected with the toes, as in some Birds (*zool.*).

schizopod stage,—that stage in the development of a Decapod larva when it resembles an adult Mysis in having exopodite and endopodite to all the thoracic limbs (*zool.*).

schizorhinal (shīz'ōrī'nāl, skī-) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *rhis*, nose.] Having the external narial opening elongated, and the posterior border angular or slit-like (*zool.*).

schizostele (shīz'ōstēl, skī-) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *stele*, a post.] One of a number of strands formed by division of the plerome of a stem (*bot.*).

schizostely (shīz'ōstē'lī, skī-) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *stele*, a post.] The condition of a stem in which the plerome gives rise to a number of strands, each composed of one vascular bundle; *astely* (*bot.*).

schizothecal (shīz'ōthē'kāl, skī-) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *theke*, a case.] Having scale-like horny tarsal plates (*zool.*).

schizozoite (shīz'ōzō'īt, skī-) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *zoon*, animal.] A merozoite formed from each segment of a dividing schizont (*zool.*).

Schwann's sheath,—a delicate but tough membrane outside the medullary sheath of a nerve fibre; the primitive sheath (*phys.*).

sciatic (sīāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip-joint.] *Perf.* the hip region; *appl.* artery, nerve, etc. (*anat.*).

scion (sī'ōn) *n.* [F. *scion*, shoot.] A branch or shoot for grafting purposes (*bot.*).

sclera (sklē'rā) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] A firm unyielding membrane forming five-sixths of the fibrous tunic of the eyeball, the cornea forming the anterior sixth (*anat.*).

sclerotogenous layer,—a strand of fused sclerotomes formed along the neural tube, later surrounding the notochord (*emb.*).

sclere (sklē'r) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] A skeletal structure; a sponge spicule (*zool.*).

sclerenchyma (sklē'rēng'kīmā) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *engchyma*, infusion.] The hard tissue of coral (*zool.*); tissue of thickened and of hard cells of vessels (*bot.*).

sclerite (sklē'rīt) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] A calcareous plate or spicule (*zool.*).

sclerobase (sklē'rōbās) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *basis*, base.] The calcareous axis of Alcyonaria (*zool.*).

scleroblast (sklē'rōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *blastos*, a bud.] A sponge cell from which a sclere develops (*zool.*).

sclerocauly (sklē'rōkāl'y) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *kaulos*, stalk.] Condition of excessive skeletal structure in a stem (*bot.*).

sclerocorneal (sklē'rōkōr'nēāl) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; L. *cornea*, the cornea.] *Perf.* cornea and sclerotic (*anat.*).

scleroderm (sklē'rōdērm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *derma*, skin.] An indurating integument; the skeletal part of Corals (*zool.*).

sclerodermatous (sklē'rōdēr'mātūs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *derma*, skin.] Having an external skeletal structure (*zool.*).

sclerodermite (sklē'rōdēr'mīt) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *derma*, skin.] The hard outer covering of an arthropod segment (*zool.*).

sclerogen (sklē'rōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *genos*, offspring.] Woody tissue in plant cells (*bot.*).

sclerogenic (sklē'rōjēn'ik), — sclerogenous.

sclerogenous (sklē'rōjē'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *genos*, offspring.] Secreting lignin (*bot.*).

scleroid (sklē'roid) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard ; *eidos*, resemblance.] Hard ; skeletal (*biol.*).

sclerophylly (sklē'röfil'i) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard ; *phyllon*, leaf.] Condition of excessive skeletal structure in leaves (*bot.*).

scleroseptum (sklē'röšëp'tüm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard ; *L. septum*, a division.] A radial vertical wall of carbonate of lime in madreporé Corals.

sclerosis (sklē'rö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Hardening by increase of connective tissue or lignin (*bot.*).

sclerotol (sklē'rö'täl) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Sclerotic ; indurated ; containing lignin (*bot.*) ; *pert.* the sclerotic of the eye (*anat.*).

sclerotie (sklē'röt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] The outer layer or protective membrane of the eye (*anat.*).

sclerotic ossicles,—a ring of small bones round the protruded sclerotic of Birds (*zool.*).

sclerotoid (sklē'röt'oid) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard ; *eidos*, resemblance.] *Pert.* a sclerotium (*bot.*).

sclerotium (sklē'röt'ium, -sh'ium) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] The resting, dormant, or winter stage of some Fungi when they become a mass of hardened mycelium or waxy protoplasm (*bot.*).

sclerotome (sklē'rötöm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard ; *tome*, a cutting.] A partition of connective tissue between two myotomes (*zool.*).

sclerous (sklē'rüs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Sclerotol.

scolecid (skö'lësid) *a.* [Gk. *skolex*, a worm.] *Pert.* a scolex.

scoleciform (skölës'iförm) *a.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm ; *L. forma*, shape.] Like a scolex.

scolecite (sköl'ësit) *n.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm.] A vermiform body branching from the mycelium of Discomycetes (*bot.*).

scoleoid (sköl'ëkoid) *a.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm ; *eidos*, form.] Resembling a scolex.

scolex (sköl'ëks) *n.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm.] The head or rounded terminal knob of a Tape-worm (*zool.*).

scolite (skö'lit) *n.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm ; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil worm burrow (*pal.*).

scopa (skö'pä) *n.* [L. *scopa*, brush.] A pollen brush (*zool.*).

scopate (skö'pät) *a.* [L. *scopa*, brush.] Having a tuft of hairs like a brush (*zool.*).

scopiferous,—scopate.

scopiform (skö'piförm) *a.* [L. *scopa*, brush ; *forma*, shape.] Brush-like.

scopula (sköp'ülä) *n.* [L. *scopula*, a small brush.] A small tuft of hairs ; a needle-like sponge spicule with brush-like head ; in climbing spiders, a tuft of club-like hairs on each foot, replacing the third claw (*zool.*).

scopulate (sköp'ülät) *a.* [L. *scopula*, a small brush.] Like a brush.

scopuliferous (sköp'üli'fërus) *a.* [L. *scopula*, a small brush ; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a small brush-like structure.

scopuliform (sköp'üli'förm) *a.* [L. *scopula*, a small brush ; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a small brush.

scorpioid (skör'pioid) *a.* [Gk. *skorpios*, scorpion ; *eidos*, form.] Cicinnal (*bot.*) ; resembling a scorpion ; with curved tail.

scorpioid cyme,—a uniparous cymose inflorescence in which the daughter-axes are developed right and left alternately (*bot.*).

scrobicula (skröbik'ülä) *n.* [L. *scrobis*, a ditch.] The smooth area round the boss of an echinoid test (*zool.*).

scrobicular (skröbik'ülär) *a.* [L. *scrobis*, ditch.] In the region of the scrobicula.

scrobiculate (skröbik'ülät) *a.* [L. *scrobis*, ditch.] Marked with little pits or depressions (*zool.*).

scrobicule,—a scrobicula.

scrobiculus (skröbik'ülüs) *n.* [L. *scrobis*, ditch.] A pit or depression.

scrobiculus cordis,—the pit of the stomach (*anat.*).

scrotal (skrö'täl) *a.* [L. *scrotum*.] *Pert.* or in the region of the scrotum (*anat.*).

scrotum (skrö'tüm) *n.* [L. *scrotum*.] The external sac containing the testicles, in Mammals.

scurf (skürf) *n.* [A.S. *scurf*.] Scaly skin ; dried outer skin peeling off in scales (*anat.*) ; the scaly epidermal covering of some leaves (*bot.*).

scutal (skū'tāl) *a.* [*L. scutum*, shield.] *Pert.* a scutum.

scutate (skū'tāt) *a.* [*L. scutum*, shield.] Protected by large scales or horny plates (*zool.*).

scute (skūt) *n.* [*L. scutum*, shield.] An external scale, as of Reptile, Fish, or scaly Insect (*zool.*).

scutella (skūtēl'ā) *n.* [*L. scutellum*, a small shield.] A scutellum or shield-like structure.

scutellar (skūtēl'ār) *a.* [*L. scutellum*, a small shield.] *Pert.* a scutellum.

scutellate (skūtēl'āt) *a.* [*L. scutellum*, a small shield.] Shaped like a small shield.

scutellation (skū'tēl'ā'shūn) *n.* [*L. scutellum*, a small shield.] The method of arrangement of scales, as on tarsus of Bird (*zool.*).

scutelliform,—scutellate.

scutelligerous (skū'tēl'i'ērūs) *a.* [*L. scutellum*, a small shield; *gerere*, to bear.] Furnished with scutella or a scutellum.

scutellipantar (skūtēl'iplān'tār) *a.* [*L. scutellum*, a small shield; *planta*, sole of foot.] Having the tarsus covered with small plates or scutella (*zool.*).

scutellum (skūtēl'ūm) *n.* [*L. scutellum*, a small shield.] A tarsal scale of Birds; the posterior part of the mesothoracic segment of an Insect (*zool.*); the single massive cotyledon lying next the starchy endosperm in seed of Maize; a development of part of the cotyledon which separates the embryo from the endosperm in the seed of Grasses (*bot.*).

scutiferous,—scutigerous.

scutiform (skū'tifōrm) *a.* [*L. scutum*, shield; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a shield; *appl.* the floating leaf of Salvinia (*bot.*).

scutigerous (skū'ti'ērūs) *a.* [*L. scutum*, shield; *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing a shield-like structure (*zool.*).

scutiped (skū'tipēd) *a.* [*L. scutum*, shield; *pes*, foot.] Having the foot or part of it covered by scutella (*zool.*).

scutum (skū'tūm) *n.* [*L. scutum*, shield.] A shield-like plate, horny, bony, or chitinous, developed in the integument; the fornix or

modified spine overhanging the aperture in some Cheilostomata (*zool.*).

scyphiferous (skīf'ērūs, sī-) *a.* [*Gk. skyphos*, cup; *L. ferre*, to bear.] Bearing scyphi, as some Lichens (*bot.*).

scyphiform (skīf'ifōrm, sī-) *a.* [*Gk. skyphos*, cup; *L. forma*, shape.] Shaped like a cup (*bot.*).

scyphistoma (skīfis'tōmā, sī-) *n.* [*Gk. skyphos*, cup; *stoma*, mouth.] A scyphula, the scyphozoon polyp stage in the development of Aurelia (*zool.*).

scyphose (skīf'ōs, sīf'ōs) *a.* [*Gk. skyphos*, cup.] Scyphiform.

scyphula (skīf'ulā, sīf-) *n.* [*Gk. skyphos*, cup.] A scyphistoma.

scyphulus (skīf'ulūs, sī-) *n.* [*Gk. skyphos*, cup.] A small cup-shaped structure (*bot.*).

scyphus (skīf'ūs, sī-) *n.* [*Gk. skyphos*, cup.] The cup of a Narcissus; a funnel-shaped corolla; the cup-shaped expansion of the podetium in some Lichens (*bot.*).

sebaceous (sēbā'shūs) *a.* [*L. sebum*, tallow.] Containing or secreting fatty matter; *appl.* glands (*anat.*).

sebiferous (sēbīf'ērūs) *a.* [*L. sebum*, tallow; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying fatty matter (*phys.*).

sebiparous (sēbīp'ārūs) *a.* [*L. sebum*, tallow; *parere*, to beget.] Secreting fatty matter (*phys.*).

sebum (sē'būm) *n.* [*L. sebum*, tallow.] The secretion of sebaceous glands, consisting of fatty matter and isocholesterin (*phys.*).

secodont (sēk'ōdōnt) *a.* [*L. secare*, to cut; *Gk. odous*, tooth.] Furnished with teeth adapted for cutting (*zool.*).

secondary (sēk'ōndārī) *a.* [*L. secundus*, second.] Second in importance or in position (*zool.*); arising, not from the growing point, but from other tissue (*bot.*); *n.* a forearm quill-feather of a bird's wing; an insect hind-wing (*zool.*).

secondary bud,—an axillary bud, accessory to the normal one (*bot.*).

secondary capitula,—six small cells rising from each capitulum of Chara (*bot.*).

secondary growth,—development of

- secondary meristem or cambium producing new tissue on both sides, as in woody dicotyledons (*bot.*).
- secondary meristem**, — phellogen (*bot.*).
- secondary prothallium**, — a tissue produced in the megaspore of Selaginella after the true prothallium is formed (*bot.*).
- secondary roots**, — branches of the primary root, arising within its tissue, and in turn giving rise to tertiary roots; roots arising at other than normal points of origin (*bot.*).
- secondary spore**, — a small or ab-jointed spore; an ascospore (*bot.*).
- secondary tissue**, — tissue formed through phellogen, externally cork, and internally phelloderm (*bot.*).
- secondary wood**, — wood formed from cambium (*bot.*).
- secretin** (sĕkrĕ'tin) *n.* [*L. secernere*, to separate.] A chemical substance produced in the intestinal mucous membrane whose action on the pancreas causes a copious secretion of pancreatic juice (*phys.*).
- secretion** (sĕkrĕ'shŭn) *n.* [*L. secernere*, to separate.] A substance or fluid which is separated from the blood or other cells; the process of such separation (*phys.*).
- secretitious** (sĕkrĕtĭsh'ŭs) *a.* [*L. secernere*, to separate.] *Appl.* a substance or fluid secreted (*phys.*).
- secretory** (sĕkrĕ'tōrĭ) *a.* [*L. secernere*, to separate.] Performing the office of secretion (*phys.*).
- sectile** (sĕk'til) *a.* [*L. secare*, to cut.] Cut into small partitions, compartments (*bot.*).
- sectorial** (sĕktō'rĭāl) *a.* [*L. secare*, to cut.] Formed or adapted for cutting, as certain teeth.
- secund** (sĕk'ŭnd) *a.* [*L. secundus*, following.] *Appl.* flowers or leaves arranged on one side of the stem (*bot.*).
- secundiflorous** (sĕkŭnd'flō'rŭs) *a.* [*L. secundus*, following; *flos*, flower.] Having flowers on one side of the stem only (*bot.*).
- secundine** (sĕk'ŭndĭn) *n.* [*L. secundus*, following.] The second coat of the ovule, lying within the primine (*bot.*).
- secundines**, — the foetal membranes collectively (*anat.*).
- secundly** (sĕk'ŭndlĭ) *adv.* [*L. secundus*, following.] On one side of a stem or axis (*bot.*).
- sedentary** (sĕd'ĕntārĭ) *a.* [*L. sedere*, to sit.] Not free-living; *appl.* animals attached by a base to some substratum (*zool.*).
- seed** (sĕd) *n.* [*A.S. sæd*, seed.] A mature fruit containing an embryo ready for germination under suitable conditions (*bot.*); semen (*anat.*).
- seed bud**, — an ovule (*bot.*).
- seed coat**, — the testa, a thin membrane investing the seed (*bot.*).
- seed plant**, — a seed-bearing plant (*bot.*).
- seed stalk**, — the funicle (*bot.*).
- seed vessel**, — a structure containing seed, as a pod (*bot.*).
- segment** (sĕg'mĕnt) *n.* [*L. segmentum*, a piece cut off.] A division formed by cleavage of an ovum (*emb.*); a part of an animal or of a jointed appendage (*zool.*); a division of a leaf if cleft nearly to the base (*bot.*).
- segmental** (sĕgmĕn'tāl) *a.* [*L. segmentum*, a part.] Of the nature of a segment; *pert.* a segment.
- segmental arteries**, — diverticula from the dorsal aortae arising in the spaces between successive somites (*emb.*).
- segmental duct**, — an embryonic duct which gives rise to Wolffian or Müllerian duct (*emb.*).
- segmental organ**, — an embryonic excretory organ (*emb.*).
- segmental papillae**, — conspicuous pigment spots by which true segments may be recognised in Leeches (*zool.*).
- segmentation** (sĕg'mĕntā'shŭn) *n.* [*L. segmentum*, a segment.] The division or splitting into segments or portions (*biol.*); cleavage of an ovum (*emb.*).
- segmentation cavity**, — the blastocoel or central cavity formed at an early stage of egg cleavage (*emb.*).
- segmentation nucleus**, — the body formed by the union of male and female pronuclei in the course of fertilization of an ovum (*emb.*).

segregation (sěgrěgā'shūn) *n.* [L. *se*, aside; *grex*, flock.] In the Mendelian sense, the dissociation of characters from each other in the course of the formation of germs, the characters being called alleomorphic (*biol.*).

sejugous (sě'jooġs) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *jugum*, a yoke.] With six pairs of leaflets (*bot.*).

selenodont (sělē'nōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *selene*, moon; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molars when lengthened out antero-posteriorly and curved (as in sheep).

selenotropism (sělēnōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *selene*, moon; *trope*, a turning.] Tendency to turn towards the moon's rays (*bot.*).

self-fertile, — fertile by means of its own male elements, said of a flower (*bot.*).

self-fertilization, — autogamy.

self-mutilation, — autotomy.

self-pollination, — transference of pollen-grains from anthers to stigmas of the same flower.

self-sterile, — not capable of fertilization by its own male elements; *appl.* flowers (*bot.*); *appl.* hermaphrodite animals (*zool.*).

sella turcica (sě'ā tūr'sikā) *n.* [L. *sella*, a seat; *turcicus*, Turkish.] A deep depression on the inner surface of the sphenoid behind the tuberculum sellae (*anat.*); a transverse bar formed by union of apodemes of posterior somites of certain Decapods (*zool.*).

sematic (sēmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sema*, a sign.] Functioning as a danger signal, as certain colours or odours in animals.

semen (sēm'ēn) *n.* [L. *semen*, seed.] The fluid secreted in the testicles (*zool.*).

semialexicaul (sēm'iaimplēk'sikōl) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *amplecti*, to embrace; *caulis*, stem.] Partially surrounding the stem (*bot.*).

semianatropous (sēm'ianāt'rōpūs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *ana*, up; *trope*, a turning.] With half-inverted ovule (*bot.*).

semicaudate (sēm'ikō'dāt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *cauda*, tail.] With the tail rudimentary (*zool.*).

semicircular (sēm'isēr'kūlār) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *circulus*, a circle.] Describing a half-circle; *appl.* the canals of the ear labyrinth (*anat.*).

semicomplete (sēm'ikōmplēt') *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *completus*, filled.] Incomplete; *appl.* metamorphosis (*zool.*).

semifloret (sēm'iflō'rēt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *flos*, flower.] A semifloscule or ray of composite flowers (*bot.*).

semiflosculous (sēm'iflōs'kūlūs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *flosculus*, a small flower.] Having ligulate florets (*bot.*).

semilocular (sēm'ilōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *loculus*, a small place.] *Appl.* ovary with incomplete loculi (*bot.*).

semilunar (sēm'ilū'nār, -loo-) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *luna*, moon.] Half-moon shaped; *appl.* ganglia, fascia, valves (*anat.*); *n.*, a carpal bone (*zool.*).

semimembranosus (sēm'imēm'brānō'sūs) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *membranous*, membranous.] A thigh muscle with a flat membrane-like tendon at its upper extremity (*anat.*).

semimetamorphosis (sēm'imētāmōr'fōsis) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *metamorphosis*, transformation.] Partial, incomplete, or semicomplete metamorphosis (*zool.*).

seminal (sēm'ināl) *a.* [L. *semen*, seed.] *Pert.* semen; *appl.* the fluid of the testicles, the duct or the vesicle (*zool.*); *appl.* cotyledons (*bot.*).

seminal receptacle, — the spermatheca or sac in Worms or Snails which stores male elements till required (*zool.*).

semination (sēm'inā'shūn) *n.* [L. *semen*, seed.] Dispersal of seeds (*bot.*).

seminiferous (sēm'inīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *semen*, seed; *ferre*, to carry.] Secreting or conveying seed or seminal fluid (*zool.*); bearing seed (*bot.*).

seminude (sēm'inūd) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *nudus*, naked.] With ovules or seeds exposed (*bot.*).

seminymph (sēm'inīm) *n.* [L. *semi*,

- half; *nympha*, a nymph.] A condition in development of certain Insects approaching complete metamorphosis (*zool.*).
- semiovate** (sēm'io'vāt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *ovum*, egg.] Half-oval; somewhat oval.
- semioviparous** (sēm'io'vip'ārūs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *ovum*, egg; *parere*, to beget.] Between oviparous and viviparous, as a Marsupial whose young are very imperfectly developed when born (*zool.*).
- semiovoid** (sēm'io'void) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *ovum*, egg; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Somewhat ovoid in shape.
- semipalmate** (sēm'ipāl'māt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *palma*, palm of the hand.] Having toes webbed half-way down (*zool.*).
- semiparasite** (sēm'ipār'āsīt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *parasitos*, eating beside another.] A partial parasite, as a plant which derives part only of its nutriment from its host (*biol.*).
- semipenniform** (sēm'ipēn'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *penna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* certain muscles bearing some resemblance to the plume of a feather (*anat.*).
- semipermeable** (sēm'ipēr'mēabl) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *per*, through; *meare*, to pass.] *Appl.* a membrane which does not permit any dissolved substance to pass, although permeable to water (*phys.*).
- semiplume** (sēm'iploom) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *pluma*, feather.] A feather with an ordinary shaft but a downy web (*zool.*).
- semipupa** (sēm'ipū'pā) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *pupa*, a puppet.] A larval stage in the development of certain Insects (*zool.*).
- semirecondite** (sēm'irēk'ōndīt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *recondere*, to conceal.] Half-concealed, as an insect's head may be by its thorax (*zool.*).
- semisagittate** (sēm'isā'itāt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *sagitta*, an arrow.] Shaped like a half arrow-head.
- semisaprophyte** (sēm'isāp'rōfit) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *sapros*, rotten; *phyton*, plant.] A plant partially saprophytic (*bot.*).
- semispinalis** (sēm'ispinā'lis) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *spinalis*, spinal.] A muscle of the back on each side of the spinal column, inserted into transverse and spinous processes continuously (*anat.*).
- semitendinosus** (sēm'itēn'dīnōsūs) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *tendere*, to stretch.] A dorsal muscle of the thigh stretching from the tuber ischii to the tibia (*anat.*).
- semitendinous** (sēm'itēn'dīnūs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *tendere*, to stretch.] Half tendinous (*anat.*).
- semituberous** (sēm'itū'bērūs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *tuber*, a hump.] Having somewhat tuberous roots (*bot.*).
- senescence** (sēnēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *senescere*, to grow old.] Advancing age; *appl.* condition of Protozoa after many bipartitions, which condition may be counteracted by conjugation (*biol.*).
- senility** (sēn'il'itī) *n.* [L. *senilis*, senile.] Senile derangement; the vital exhaustion of Protozoa (*biol.*).
- sense organ**,—an organ functioning in receiving external stimulation (*phys.*).
- sensiferous** (sēnsif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense; *ferre*, to carry.] Receiving or conveying sense impressions; sensigerous (*phys.*).
- sensile** (sēn'sil) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Capable of affecting a sense (*phys.*).
- sensitive** (sēn'sitīv) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Capable of receiving impressions from external objects (*phys.*).
- sensitive plant**,—a plant which droops, recoils, or closes at a touch, as *Mimosa* (*bot.*).
- sensorial** (sēnsō'riāl) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] *Perf.* the sensorium (*phys.*).
- sensorium** (sēnsō'riūm) *n.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] The seat of sensation or consciousness, supposed to be the brain; the entire nervous system (*phys.*).
- sensory** (sēn'sōrī) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Having direct connection with any part of the sensorium (*phys.*).
- sentient** (sēn'shēnt) *a.* [L. *sentire*, to feel.] *Appl.* cells which are sensitive and can perceive (*phys.*).
- sepal** (sē'pāl) *n.* [Gk. *sepalon*, a sepal, on analogy of *petalon*, a petal; or

- L. *sepes*, a hedge.] A leaf-like division of the calyx (*bot.*).
- sepaled** (sě'păld) *a.* [*Sepal.*] Having sepals (*bot.*).
- sepaline** (sě'pălin) *a.* [*Sepal.*] Like a sepal (*bot.*).
- sepalody** (sěpăl'odī) *n.* [*Sepal.*; Gk. *eidos*, form] Conversion of petals or other parts of a flower into sepals (*bot.*).
- sepaloid** (sěpăloid) *a.* [*Sepal.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Like a sepal (*bot.*).
- sepalous** (sěpălūs) *a.* [*Sepal.*] Having sepals (*bot.*).
- separation layer**,—see *absciss layer*.
- sepiculous** (sěpik'ölūs) *a.* [L. *sepēs*, hedge; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in hedges.
- septal** (sěp'tăl) *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition.] *Pert.* a septum.
- septal fossula**,—a small primary septum which appears to lie in a pit in some fossil Corals (*pal.*).
- septal neck**,—in *Nautilus*, a shelly tube continuous for some distance beyond each septum as a support to the siphuncle (*zool.*).
- septate** (sěp'tăt) *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition.] Divided by partitions.
- septempartite** (sěp'těmpăr'tit) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven; *pars*, a part.] *Appl.* a leaf with seven divisions extending nearly to the base (*bot.*).
- septenate** (sěp'těnat) *a.* [L. *septeni*, seven each.] With parts in sevens; *appl.* seven leaflets of a leaf (*bot.*).
- septicidal** (sěp'tisi'dăl) *a.* [L. *septum*, division; *caedere*, to cut.] Dividing through the middle of the ovary septa (*bot.*).
- septiferous** (sěptif'ěrūs) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *ferre*, to bear.] Having septa (*bot.*).
- septifolious** (sěp'tifō'liūs) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven; *folium*, a leaf.] With seven leaves or leaflets (*bot.*).
- septiform** (sěp'tifōrm) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *forma*, shape.] In the form of a septum.
- septifragal** (sěptif'răgăl) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *frangere*, to break.] With slits as in *loculicidal* or *septicidal* dehiscence, but with the septa broken and the placentas and seeds left in the middle (*bot.*).
- septomaxillary** (sěp'tömăksil'ărī) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* maxilla and nasal septum (*zool.*).
- septonasal** (sěp'tönă'zăl) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* the internarial septum (*anat.*).
- septulate** (sěp'tulăt) *a.* [L. *septulum*, a small septum.] Having spurious septa (*bot.*).
- septulum** (sěp'tulüm) *n.* [L. *septulum*, a small septum.] A small or secondary septum (*bot.*).
- septum** (sěp'tüm) *n.* [L. *septum*, partition.] A partition separating into two cavities, as in fruits, chambered shells, corals (*biol.*).
- septum narium**,—the partition between the nostrils (*anat.*).
- septum transversum**,—the diaphragm (*anat.*).
- sericate** (sěr'ikăt), **sericeous** (sěrış'ūs) *a.* [L. *sericus*, silken.] Covered with fine close-pressed silky hairs (*bot.*).
- serosa** (sěrō'să) *n.* [L. *serum*, serum.] A serous membrane (*anat.*); the outer larval membrane of Insects (*zool.*).
- serosity** (sěrōs'itī) *n.* [L. *serum*, serum.] The watery part of animal fluid (*phys.*).
- serotinous** (sěrōt'inūs) *a.* [L. *serus*, late.] Blooming later in the season than customary for the species (*bot.*).
- serous** (sěr'ūs) *a.* [L. *serum*, serum.] Watery; *pert.* serum; *appl.* fluid, gland (*phys.*).
- serous alveoli**,—alveoli which secrete a watery non-viscid saliva, *opp.* mucous alveoli (*phys.*).
- serous membrane**,—a thin membrane consisting of a single layer of epithelial cells, lining some closed cavity of the body, as the pericardium, the peritoneum (*anat.*).
- serpulate** (sěr'pūlit) *n.* [L. *serpula*, a small snake.] The fossil tube of a Polychaet worm; *appl.* chalk containing fossil worm-tubes (*pal.*).
- serra** (sěr'ă) *n.* [L. *serra*, a saw.] Any saw-like structure.
- serrate** (sěr'ăt) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw.] Notched on the edge like a saw; *appl.* leaves and other structures (*biol.*).
- serrate-ciliate**,—with hairs fringing toothed edges (*bot.*).

serrate-dentate,—with serrate edges themselves toothed (*bot.*).

serratiform (sĕrăt'ifŏrm) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *forma*, shape.] Like a saw.

serration (sĕră'shŭn) *n.* [L. *serra*, saw.] Saw-like formation.

serratirostral (sĕrăt'irŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *rostrum*, beak.] *Appl.* Birds with serrate bill.

serratodenticulate (sĕrăt'ödĕntik'ulăt) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *dens*, tooth.] With many-toothed serrations (*bot.*).

serrature (sĕr'ătŭr) *n.* [L. *serra*, saw.] A saw-like notch.

serratus magnus,—a muscle stretching from upper ribs to scapula (*anat.*).

serriferous (sĕr'if'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *ferre*, to carry.] Furnished with a saw-like organ or part.

serriform (sĕr'ifŏrm) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *forma*, shape.] Like a saw.

serriped (sĕr'ipĕd) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *pes*, foot.] With notched feet.

serrula (sĕr'ulă) *n.* [L. *serrula*, a small saw.] A comb-like ridge on the chelicerae of some Arachnids (*zool.*).

serrulate (sĕr'ulăt) *a.* [L. *serrula*, a small saw.] Like a finely-notched saw.

serrulation (sĕr'ulă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *serrula*, a small saw.] A small notch.

Sertoli cells,—enlarged lining epithelium-cells connected with groups of developing spermatozoa in testes (*anat.*).

serum (sĕ'rŭm) *n.* [L. *serum*, serum.] The thin watery fluid which separates from the blood on coagulation,—it contains proteins, extractives, and salts (*phys.*).

serum albumin, **serum globulin**,—two of the proteins of serum (*phys.*).

sesamoid (sĕs'ămoid) *a.* [Gk. *sesamon*, sesame; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* a bone developed within a tendon and near a joint, as the patella, the radial or ulnar sesamoid (*anat.*).

sesamoidal (sĕs'ămoidăl) *a.* [L. *sesamon*, sesame; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* a sesamoid bone.

sessile (sĕs'sil) *a.* [L. *sedere*, to sit.] Sitting directly on the base with-

out support, stalk, or peduncle; stationary, as *opp.* free-living or motile (*zool.*).

seta (sĕ'tă) *n.* [L. *seta*, a bristle.] Any bristle-like structure; the chaeta of Chaetopods (*zool.*).

setaceous (sĕtă'shŭs) *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle.] Bristle-like; set with bristles.

setiform (sĕ'tifŏrm) *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle; *forma*, shape.] Bristle-shaped; *appl.* teeth when very fine and closely set.

setigerous (sĕt'ij'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle; *gerere*, to bear.] Setiferous; setiparous; bristle-bearing.

setigerous sac,—a sac, in which is lodged a bundle of setae, formed by an invagination of the epidermis in the parapodium of Chaetopods (*zool.*).

setirostral (sĕ'tirŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle; *rostrum*, beak.] *Appl.* Birds with beak bristles.

setobranchia (sĕ'tŏbrăng'kiă) *n.* [L. *seta*, bristle; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] A tuft of setae attached to the gills of certain Decapods (*zool.*).

setose (sĕ'tŏs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Set with bristles; bristly.

setula (sĕt'ulă) *n.* [*Dim.* from L. *seta*, bristle.] A setule; a thread-like or hair-like bristle.

setuliform (sĕt'ulifŏrm) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle; *forma*, shape.] Thread-like; like a setula or fine bristle.

setulose (sĕt'ulŏs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Set with small bristles.

sex (sĕks) *n.* [L. *sexus*, sex.] The sum of characteristics, structures, functions, by which an animal or plant is classed as male or female.

sexdigitate (sĕksdij'ităt) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *digitus*, a finger.] With six fingers or toes (*zool.*).

sexfid (sĕks'fid) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *findere*, to cleave.] Cleft into six, as a calyx (*bot.*).

sexfoil (sĕks'foil) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *folium*, leaf.] A group of six leaves or leaflets round one axis (*bot.*).

sex-limited inheritance,—inheritance of characteristics limited by the fact that some are predominantly male and others predominantly female (*biol.*).

sexual (sĕks'sŭăl) *a.* [L. *sexus*, sex.]

- Pert. sex*; *appl.* reproduction, *opp.* asexual (*biol.*).
- sexual cell**,—an ovum or sperm.
- sexual dimorphism**,—strongly-marked differences, in size, colour, etc., between male and female of one species (*zool.*).
- sexual generation**,—a gamobium or medusa. See **alternation of generations**.
- shaft** (shäft) *n.* [A.S. *scaeft*, a spear-shaft.] A rachis; the distal part of the stem of a feather; the straight cylindrical part of a long bone (*zool.*).
- sheath** (shēth) *n.* [A.S. *sceth*, shell or pod.] A protective covering; a theca; an investing petiole (*bot.*); an insect wing-cover (*zool.*).
- shell** (shēl) *n.* [A.S. *scell*, shell.] The hard outer covering of animal or fruit (*biol.*); a covering, calcareous, siliceous, bony, horny, or chitinous (*zool.*).
- shell gland, shell sac**,—the organ in whose walls material for forming a shell is created.
- shield** (shēld) *n.* [A.S. *scild*, a shield.] A protecting structure such as a carapace or lorica (*zool.*).
- shoulder blade**,—the scapula.
- shoulder girdle**,—the pectoral girdle, which consists of scapula, coracoid, and clavicle (*anat.*).
- sialoid** (si'äloid) *a.* [Gk. *sialon*, saliva; *eidos*, resemblance.] Like saliva (*phys.*).
- sicula** (sik'ülä) *n.* [L. *sicula*, a small dagger.] A small dagger-shaped body at the end of a Graptolite, supposed to be the skeleton of the primary zooid of the colony (*pal.*).
- side-chain theory**,—Ehrlich's theory of the phenomena of immunity, viz., that toxins unite with living protoplasm by possessing the same property as that by which nutritive proteins are normally assimilated (*phys.*).
- sieve cell**,—the thin-walled elongated cell of a sieve tube (*bot.*).
- sieve disc or plate**,—the end walls of sieve cells thickened and modified to form sieve-plates (*bot.*).
- sieve pit or pore**,—a perforation of a sieve-plate (*bot.*).
- sieve tissue**,—the essential tissue of the phloem of vascular bundles (*bot.*).
- sieve tubes or vessels**,—long slender structures consisting of elongated cells placed end to end, developed in Angiosperms as lines of conduction of food (*bot.*).
- sight** (sit) *n.* [A.S. *siht*, sight.] The visual faculty; impressions of outward things conveyed to the brain by means of retina and optic nerves (*phys.*).
- sigillate** (sij'ilät) *a.* [L. *sigillum*, a seal.] Having seal-like markings, as certain roots (*bot.*).
- sigma** (sig'mä) *n.* [Gk. Σ , sigma.] A C-shaped sponge spicule (*zool.*).
- sigmaspire** (sig'mäspir) *n.* [Gk. Σ , sigma; L. *spira*, a coil.] A sigma with an additional twist (*zool.*).
- sigmoid** (sig'moid) *a.* [Gk. Σ , sigma; *eidos*, resemblance.] Curved like a sigma; curved in two directions; *appl.* arteries, cavities, valves (*anat.*).
- sigmoid flexure**,—an S-shaped double curve as in a bird's neck; the S-shaped curve described by the intestine (*anat.*).
- silicle** (sil'ikl) *n.* [L. *silicula*, a little pod.] A silicula, or very short flat form of siliqua (*bot.*).
- silicular** (silik'ülär) *a.* [L. *silicula*, a little pod.] Siliculose; siliculous; like or *pert.* or having a silicle (*bot.*).
- siliqua** (silik'wä) *n.* [L. *siliqua*, a pod.] A long cylindrical fruit divided in two by a false septum, characteristic of the Cruciferae (*bot.*).
- silique** (silēk'),—a siliqua.
- siliquiform** (silik'wiförm) *a.* [L. *siliqua*, a pod; *forma*, shape.] Formed like a silique (*bot.*).
- siliquose** (sil'ikwös) *a.* [L. *siliqua*, pod.] Siliquous; bearing siliques (*bot.*).
- simian** (sim'ian) *a.* [L. *simia*, an ape.] Possessing the characteristics of or *pert.* the anthropoid apes (*zool.*).
- simple eyes**,—ocelli which occur with or without compound eyes in the adults of many Insects; usually the only eyes possessed by larvae; eyes with only one lens (*zool.*).

simulation (sīm'ulā'shūn) *n.* [L. *simulare*, to simulate.] The assumption by some animals of features or structures intended to deceive enemies and so protect themselves, as the forms of leaf and stick Insects, and all the varieties of protective coloration (*zool.*).

sincipital (sīnsīp'itāl) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *caput*, head.] *Pert.* the sinciput (*anat.*).

sinciput (sīn'sīpūt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *caput*, head.] The upper or fore part of the head (*anat.*).

sinistral (sīn'istrāl) *a.* [L. *sinister*, left.] On the left; *appl.* a shell whose spiral turns in the opposite direction to dextral (*zool.*).

sinistorse (sīn'istrōrs) *a.* [L. *sinister*, left; *vertere*, to turn.] *Appl.* a spiral twining towards the left; *opp.* dextrorse (*bot.*).

sinuate (sīn'ūāt) *a.* [L. *sinus*, curve.] Winding; tortuous; having a wavy indented margin, as leaves (*bot.*).

sinuous,—sinuate.

sinupalliate (sīn'ūpāl'iāt) *a.* [L. *sinus*, curve; *pallium*, mantle.] In Molluscs, having a well-developed siphon, and so an indented pallial line; *opp.* integripalliate (*zool.*).

sinus (sī'nūs) *n.* [L. *sinus*, curve.] A cavity, depression, or dilation (*zool.*, *anat.*); a groove or indentation (*bot.*).

sinusocularis,—uterus masculinus.

sinus rhomboidalis,—in vertebrate embryos, the posterior incompletely-closed part of the medullary canal (*emb.*); later, a dilation of the canal in the sacral region, formed from it (*anat.*).

sinus venosus,—the posterior chamber of the tubular heart of the embryo (*emb.*); in lower vertebrates, a corresponding structure receiving venous blood and opening into the auricle (*zool.*); the cavity of the auricle (*anat.*).

sinusoid (sī'nūsoid) *n.* [L. *sinus*, curve; Gk. *eidos*, resemblance.] A minute blood space in organ tissue formed from intercrecence of endodermal cells and vascular endothelium, especially in the liver, where sinusoids give rise to

“capillaries” of the hepatic lobules of the adult liver (*emb.*).

siphon (sī'fōn) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, a reed or tube.] A prolongation of the mantle in Lamellibranchs into a longer and shorter tube through which the water of respiration enters and leaves the mantle cavity; a similar respiratory structure of Gasteropods, found modified also in Cephalopods; a sucking proboscis (*zool.*).

siphonate (sī'fōnāt) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] Furnished with a siphon or siphons (*zool.*).

siphonet (sī'fōnēt) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] The honeydew tube of an Aphid (*zool.*).

siphonial (sī'fōn'iāl) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] *Pert.* a siphonium.

siphonium (sī'fōn'niūm) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] A membranous tube connecting the air-passages of the quadrate with an air-space in the mandible (Crocodile) (*zool.*).

siphonogamous (sī'fōnōg'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *gamos*, marriage.] Securing fertilization by a pollen tube (*bot.*).

siphonogamy (sī'fōnōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] Fertilization by means of a pollen tube (*bot.*).

siphonoglyph (sī'fōnōglīf') *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *glyphein*, to engrave.] One of two longitudinal grooves of the gullet of Sea-anemones (*zool.*).

siphonoplax (sī'fōnōplāks') *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *plax*, a tablet.] A calcareous plate connected with the siphon of certain Molluscs (*zool.*).

siphonostele (sī'fōnōstēl') *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *stela*, a post.] The hollow vascular cylinder of a stem, containing pith (*bot.*).

siphonostelic (sī'fōnōstēl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *stela*, a post.] *Appl.* hollow cylindrical stems, chiefly of Ferns (*bot.*).

siphonostomatous (sī'fōnōstōm'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *stoma*, mouth.] With tubular mouth; having the front margin of the shell notched for emission of the siphon (*zool.*).

siphonozoid (sī'fōnōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk.

- siphon*, tube; *zoön*, animal; *eidōs*, resemblance.] A smaller individual of certain Alcyonarian colonies, without tentacles or gonads (*zool.*).
- siphorhinal** (sī'fōr'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *rhis*, nose.] With tubular nostrils (*zool.*).
- siphuncle** (sīfūng'kl) *n.* [L. *siphunculus*, a small tube.] A siphonet; a median tube of skin, partly calcareous, connecting up all the compartments of a Nautilus shell (*zool.*).
- siphunculate** (sīfūng'kulāt) *a.* [L. *siphunculus*, a small tube.] Having a siphuncle.
- sitotropism** (sītōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *sitos*, food; *trōpē*, a turning.] Tendency to turn in the direction of food; reaction towards the stimulating influences of food (*biol.*).
- skeletal** (skēl'ētāl) *a.* [Gk. *skeletos*, dried.] Pert. the skeleton (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- skeletogenous** (skēl'ētōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *skeletos*, hard; *genos*, offspring.] Appl. embryonic structures or parts which ultimately develop into parts of the skeleton (*biol.*).
- skeleton** (skēl'ētōn) *n.* [Gk. *skeletos*, dried, hard.] The hard or bony framework, internal or external, which supports and protects the softer parts of the body of plant or animal.
- skin** (skīn) *n.* [Swed. *skinn*, skin.] The external covering of an animal, plant, fruit, or seed.
- skin-gills**, — transparent contractile outgrowths from the skin of Asteroids, with respiratory function (*zool.*).
- skin-rings**, — annular markings on the body of a Worm.
- skull** (skūl) *n.* [M.E. *skulle*, the cranium.] The cranium, or hard and bony part of the head of a vertebrate.
- slough** (slūf) *n.* [M.E. *slouh*, skin of a snake.] The dead outer skin cast off periodically by Snakes (*zool.*).
- smell** (smēl) *n.* [M.E. *smel*, odour.] The impression produced on the expanse of the olfactory nerve by inhaled air charged with odorous matter, and therefrom communicated to the olfactory centre of the brain (*phys.*).
- soboles** (sōb'ōlēz) *n.* [L. *soboles*, a shoot.] A sucker or underground creeping stem (*bot.*).
- soboliferous** (sōb'ōlif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *soboles*, shoot; *ferre*, to carry.] Having shoots or running stems (*bot.*).
- socket** (sōk'ēt) *n.* [L. *soccus*, a sock.] A hollow into which something fits, as that of humerus or femur (*anat.*).
- soft-rayed**, — having jointed fin-rays (*zool.*).
- soft-shelled**, — *appl.* mud Tortoises with flat shell without horny shields and covered with soft leathery skin (*zool.*).
- solar** (sō'lār) *a.* [L. *sol*, the sun.] Having branches or filaments like the rays of the sun (*anat.*).
- solar plexus**, — a network of nerves with some ganglia, situated behind the stomach and supplying all the abdominal viscera (*anat.*).
- soleaform** (sō'lēāfōrm) *a.* [L. *solea*, sandal; *forma*, shape.] Slipper-shaped.
- solenia** (sōlē'nīā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *solen*, a channel.] Endoderm-lined canals, diverticula from the coelentera of a zooid colony (*zool.*).
- solenocytes** (sōlē'nōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *solen*, channel; *kytos*, hollow.] Slender club-shaped tubular flagellated cells connected with the nephridia of some Polychaets, Trochelminths, and of Amphioxus (*zool.*).
- solenostele** (sōlē'nōstēl) *n.* [Gk. *solen*, channel; *stēle*, a column.] A stage after the siphonostele in fern-stem development (*bot.*).
- soleus** (sō'lēūs) *n.* [L. *solea*, sole of the foot.] A flat calf muscle below the gastrocnemius (*anat.*).
- soliped** (sōl'ipēd) *a.* [L. *solidus*, solid; *pēs*, foot.] Solid-hoofed, as a horse or zebra (*zool.*).
- solitary glands or follicles**, — lymphoid nodules occurring singly on the intestines; Peyer's patches (*anat.*).
- soma** (sō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body.]

The animal body as a whole with the exception of the germinal or reproductive cells (*biol.*).

somacule (sō'mākūl) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body.] A unit of protoplasm; a biophore. See *hypothetical units*.

somatic (sōmăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *soma*, body.] *Pert.* the purely bodily part of an animal as distinct from the germinal or reproductive cells (*biol.*).

somatoblast (sōm'ătöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *blastos*, bud.] A cell which gives rise to somatic cells; a specialized micromere in oosperm division of Annulates (*emb.*).

somatocyst (sōm'ătösist) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *kystis*, a bladder.] An air cavity in the pneumatophore of Siphonophores (*zool.*).

somatogenic (sōm'ătöjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *genos*, offspring.] Developing from somatic cells (*emb.*).

somatome (sōm'ătōm) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *tome*, a cutting.] A somite or body segment (*zool.*).

somatophyte (sōm'ătöfīt) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *phyton*, plant.] A plant whose cells develop mainly into adult body tissue (*bot.*).

somatoplasm (sōm'ătöplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *plasma*, something moulded.] The substance of a somatic cell (*biol.*).

somatopleural (sōm'ătöplōor'āl) *a.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *pleura*, side.] *Pert.* the somatopleure.

somatopleure (sōm'ătöplōor) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *pleura*, side.] The body-wall formed by the somatic layer of the mesoblast becoming closely connected with the surface epiblast (*emb.*).

somite (sō'mīt) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body.] A mesoblastic segment or compartment (*emb.*); a body segment of an articulate animal (*zool.*).

soredial (sōrē'diāl) *a.* [Gk. *soros*, a pile.] *Pert.* orresembling a soredium (*bot.*).

sorediate (sōrē'diāt) *a.* [Gk. *soros*, a pile.] Bearing soredia (*bot.*).

soredium (sōrē'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *soros*, a pile.] A scale-like or globular body consisting of mycelium with some algae cells, on the thallus of some Lichens (*bot.*).

soriferous (sōrīf'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *soros*, a pile; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing sori (*bot.*).

soros (sōr'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *soros*, a pile.] A composite fruit formed by fusion of fleshy axis and flowers, as in Pine-apple (*bot.*).

sorus (sō'rūs) *n.* [Gk. *soros*, a pile.] A collection of small stalked sporangia on the under surface of a fern pinnule (*bot.*); clusters of spores in some Sarcodina (*zool.*).

spadiceous (spādīsh'ūs) *a.* [L. *spadix*, a palm-branch.] Arranged like a spadix (*bot.*).

spadicifloral,—spadiceous.

spadiciform (spādīs'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *spadix*, a palm-branch; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a spadix (*bot.*).

spadicose (spādīkōs) *a.* [L. *spadix*, a palm-branch.] Like a spadix (*bot.*).

spadix (spādīks) *n.* [L. *spadix*, a palm-branch broken off with its fruit; a nut-brown colour.] A racemose inflorescence with elongated axis, sessile flowers, and an enveloping spathe (*bot.*).

spasmoneme (spāzmōnēm) *n.* [Gk. *spasma*, a spasm; *nema*, a thread.] In certain Infusorians, a stalk-muscle formed by union of longitudinal myonemes (*zool.*).

spathaceous (spāthā'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *spathe*, a broad blade.] Resembling or bearing a spathe (*bot.*).

spathal,—spathaceous.

spathe (spāth) *n.* [Gk. *spathe*, a broad blade.] A large enveloping leaf, green or petaloid, protecting a spadix (*bot.*).

spathed (spāthd) *a.* [Gk. *spathe*, a broad blade.] Furnished with a spathe (*bot.*).

spathella (spāthēl'ā) *n.* [Gk. *spathe*, a broad blade.] A small spathe surrounding a division of a palm spadix (*bot.*).

spathose (spā'thōs) *a.* [Gk. *spathe*, a broad blade.] With or like a spathe (*bot.*).

spathous,—spathose.

spathulate,—see *spatulate*.

spatula (spāt'ulā) *n.* [L. *spatula*, a spoon.] A breast-bone or anchor process of certain dipterous larvae (*zool.*).

spatulate (spät'ulāt) *a.* [L. *spatula*, spoon.] Spoon-shaped; *appl.* a leaf with broad, rounded apex, thence tapering to the base (*bot.*).

spawn (spôn) *n.* [M.E. *spawnen*, to spawn.] The collection of eggs deposited by Fishes, Frogs, etc. (*zool.*); mycelium of certain Fungi (*bot.*).

species (spě'shiěz) *n.* [L. *species*, a particular kind.] A term used in the natural sciences to denote a group of closely-allied individuals: the division is purely artificial (*biol.*).

specific (spě'sif'ik) *a.* [L. *species*, a particular kind; *facere*, to make.] The second name in binomial nomenclature, which see; *appl.* characteristics distinguishing a species (*biol.*).

speleology (spě'lěō'ložj) *n.* [Gk. *spelaeion*, cave; *logos*, discourse.] The study of cave life.

sperm (spěrm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] The male fertilizing element; a spermatozoon (*biol.*).

sperm aster,—the rayed structure surrounding the centrosome (*emb.*).

sperm cell,—a male reproductive cell or spermatozoon.

sperm centrosome,—the end-knob of the axial filament of a spermatozoon, situated on the middle piece just at the base of the head; according to some writers, the small body at the apex of the head (*cyt.*).

sperm nucleus,—the nucleus of the spermatozoon; the male pro-nucleus (*cyt.*).

spermaduct (spěrmädükt) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; L. *ducere*, to lead.] A duct for conveyance of spermatozoa (*zool.*).

spermarium,—a spermary.

spermary (spěrmärj) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] An organ in which spermatozoa or antheridia are produced (*biol.*).

spermatangium (spěrmătän'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *anggeion*, a vessel.] The antheridium of certain Algae (*bot.*).

spermatheca (spěrmăthě'kă) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *theke*, a case.] A receptaculum seminis; a sac in the female of many invertebrates in which spermatozoa are stored till required (*zool.*).

spermatic (spěrmăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] *Pert.* spermatozoa or testis (*zool.*).

spermatid (spěrmăt'id) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] A cell arising by division of the secondary spermatocytes and becoming a spermatozoon (*cyt.*).

spermatiferous (spěrmătif'ěrüs) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing spermatia (*bot.*).

spermatophore (spěrmăt'iofōr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A spermatia-producing sporophore (*bot.*).

spermatorium (spěrmă'shiüm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] A non-motile sperm of red Algae; a small cell formed by abstractions of filaments of spermogonia of wheat Rust (*bot.*).

spermatize (spěrmătiz) *v.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] To impregnate (*biol.*).

spermatoblast (spěrmătöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *blastos*, bud.] A spermatid; a Sertoli cell (*cyt.*).

spermatoblastic (spěrmătöbläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *blastos*, bud.] Sperm-producing.

spermatocyst (spěrmătösist) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *kystis*, a bladder.] A seminal sac.

spermatocyte (spěrmătösit) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell arising by growth from a spermatogonium; a primary spermatocyte divides to form two secondary spermatocytes, each of which gives rise to two spermatids (*cyt.*).

spermatogenesis (spěrmătöjě'n'ěsis) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *genesis*, origin.] The process of sperm-formation (*biol.*).

spermatogenetic (spěrmătöjě'nět'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* sperm-formation; sperm-producing.

spermatogenic, spermatogenous,—spermatogenetic.

spermatogonial (spěrmătögō'nial) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] *Pert.* a spermatogonium.

spermatogonium (spěrmătögō'niüm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] A primordial male germ-cell (*cyt.*).

- spermatoid** (spěr'mätoid) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *eidos*, resemblance.] Like a sperm (*biol.*).
- spermatomerites** (spěr'mätömě'rīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *meros*, part.] Chromatin granules formed from the sperm-nucleus (*cyt.*).
- spermatophore** (spěr'mätöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A capsule of albuminous matter containing a number of sperms (*zool.*).
- spermatoplasm** (spěr'mätöplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *plasma*, something moulded.] The protoplasm of sperm cells (*cyt.*).
- spermatoplast** (spěr'mätöplāst) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *plastos*, moulded.] A male sexual cell (*bot.*).
- spermatozome** (spěr'mätösōm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *soma*, body.] A spermatozoon.
- spermatotheca**,—a spermatheca.
- spermatozeugma** (spěr'mätözü'gmā) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *zeugma*, union.] The union by conjugation of two or more spermatozoa occurring in the vas deferens of some Insects (*zool.*).
- spermatozoan** (spěr'mätözō'an) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* spermatozoa.
- spermatozoid** (spěr'mätözō'id) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] An antherozoid; a free-swimming male gamete (*bot.*).
- spermatozoid**,—a spermatozoid.
- spermatozoon** (spěr'mätözō'on) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] A male reproductive cell, consisting of head, middle part, and flagellum (*zool.*).
- spermiducal glands**,—glandular structures into or near which spermducts open, in many vertebrates (*zool.*).
- spermiduct** (spěr'midūkt) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *L. ducere*, to lead.] A duct for the transmission of spermatozoa (*zool.*).
- spermocarp** (spěr'mökārp) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *karpōs*, fruit.] An oogonium after fertilization (*bot.*).
- spermocentre** (spěr'mösēn'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *L. centrum*, a centre.] The male centrosome during fertilization (*cyt.*).
- spermoderm** (spěr'mödērm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *derma*, skin.] The outer covering of a seed (*bot.*).
- spermoduct**,—same as **spermaduct**, **spermiduct**.
- spermogoniferous** (spěr'mögōnif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring; *L. ferre*, to carry.] Having spermogonia (*bot.*).
- spermogonium** (spěr'mögō'nium) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] A capsule containing spermatia, found on certain Fungi and Lichens (*bot.*).
- spermogonous** (spěrmög'ōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] Like or *pert.* a spermogonium (*bot.*).
- spermology** (spěrmōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *logos*, discourse.] A branch of Botany treating of seeds.
- spermotheca** (spěr'möthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *theke*, a case.] A chamber for storing sperms received in copulation; spermatheca (*zool.*).
- sphacelated** (sfās'ēlātēd) *a.* [Gk. *sphakelos*, gangrene.] Dead; decayed; withered (*bot.*).
- sphacelia** (sfāsē'liā) *n.* [Gk. *sphakelos*, gangrene.] The gonidial stage in the development of the Fungus, producing ergot (*bot.*).
- sphaeraphides** (sfērāf'idēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sphaira*, a globe; *rhapsis*, a needle.] Conglomerate raphides; globular clusters of minute crystals in vegetable cells (*bot.*).
- sphaerenchyma** (sfērēng'kimā) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, a globe; *enchyma*, juice.] Tissue composed of spherical cells (*biol.*).
- sphaeridia** (sfērīd'īā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe.] Small rounded bodies, probably organs of special sense, found on Echinoderms (*zool.*).
- sphaeroid** (sfē'roid) *a.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *eidos*, resemblance.] Globular, ellipsoidal, or cylindrical; *appl.* a colony or aggregate of individual Protozoa (*zool.*).
- sphagnicolous** (sfāgnīk'ölūs) *a.* [Gk. *sphagnos*, moss; *L. colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting peat mosses (*bot.*).
- sphagnous** (sfāg'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *sphagnos*, moss.] *Pert.* peat moss (*bot.*).
- sphenethmoid** (sfēnēth'moid) *n.* [Gk,

- sphen*, a wedge; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, resemblance.] The single "girdle" bone replacing the two orbitosphenoids in the Anura (*zool.*).
- sphenoethmoidal** (sfě'nöëthmoid'äl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* or in the region of sphenoid and ethmoid (*anat.*).
- sphenofrontal** (sfě'nöfrün'täl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *frons*, forehead.] *Pert.* sphenoid and frontal bones; *appl.* a suture (*anat.*).
- sphenoid** (sfě'noid) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, resemblance.] A basal cranial compound bone of some vertebrates (*zool.*).
- sphenoidal** (sfě'noid'äl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, resemblance.] Wedge-shaped; *pert.* or in the region of the sphenoid; *appl.* fissure, process, sinus (*anat.*).
- sphenomandibular** (sfě'nömändib'ülär) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* sphenoid and mandibular (*zool.*).
- sphenomaxillary** (sfě'nömäksil'ärī) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* sphenoid and maxilla; *appl.* fissure and fossa (*anat.*).
- sphenopalatine** (sfě'nöpäl'ätin) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* sphenoid and palatine; *appl.* foramen, ganglion (*anat.*).
- sphenoparietal** (sfě'nöpäri'ëtäl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *paries*, a wall.] *Pert.* sphenoid and parietal; *appl.* a cranial suture (*anat.*).
- sphenosquamosal** (sfě'nöskwämō'säl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *squama*, a scale.] *Appl.* the cranial suture between sphenoid and squamosal (*anat.*).
- sphenotic** (sfě'nöt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *ous*, ear.] The post-frontal cranial bone of many Fishes (*zool.*).
- sphenoturbinal** (sfě'nötür'bīnäl) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *turbo*, a whirl.] A laminar process of the sphenoid (*anat.*).
- sphenozygomatic** (sfě'nözi'gömätik) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *zygoma*, a bar.] *Appl.* the cranial suture between sphenoid and zygomatic (*anat.*).
- spheraster** (sfēräs'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *aster*, star.] A many-rayed globular spicule (*zool.*).
- spheroidal** (sfēroid'äl) *a.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *eidos*, resemblance.] Globular but not perfectly spherical; *appl.* glandular epithelium (*anat.*).
- spheromere** (sfērömēr) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *meros*, part.] A symmetrical segment of a radiate animal (*zool.*).
- spheroplasts** (sfēröplästs) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *plastos*, formed.] Chondriosomes; bioblasts; bodies found among granulations of protoplasm (*biol.*).
- spherula** (sfēr'ülä) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, a globe.] A spherule or small sphere; a small spherical spicule (*zool.*).
- spherulate** (sfēr'ülät) *a.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe.] Covered with small spheres.
- sphincter** (sfing'ktēr) *n.* [Gk. *sphinggein*, to bind tightly.] A muscle which contracts or closes an orifice, as that of bladder, anus, mouth (*anat.*).
- sphygmie** (sfig'mik) *a.* [Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse.] *Pert.* the pulse (*phys.*).
- sphygmoid** (sfig'moid) *a.* [Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse; *eidos*, resemblance.] Pulsating; like a pulse (*phys.*).
- sphygmus** (sfig'müs) *n.* [Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse.] The pulse (*phys.*).
- spicate** (spikät) *a.* [L. *spica*, a spike.] Spiked; arranged in spikes, as an inflorescence; bearing spikes (*bot.*); with spur-like prominence (*zool.*).
- spiciferous**,—spicate.
- spiciform** (spī'siförm) *a.* [L. *spica*, a spike; *forma*, shape.] Spike-shaped.
- spicigerous**,—spicate.
- spicose** (spī'kös) *a.* [L. *spica*, a spike.] With spikes or ears, as corn (*bot.*).
- spicula** (spik'ülä) *n.* [L. *spicula*, a small spike.] A small spike; a needle-like body.
- spicular** (spik'ülär) *a.* [L. *spicula*, a small spike.] *Pert.* or like a spicule.
- spiculate** (spik'ülät) *a.* [L. *spicula*, a small spike.] Set with spicules (*zool.*); divided into small spikes (*bot.*).

spicule (spīk'ūl) *n.* [L. *spicula*, a small spike.] A minute needle-like body, siliceous or calcareous, found extensively in Alcyonaria and other invertebrates (*zool.*); a minute-pointed process (*bot.*).

spiculiferous (spīkūlīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *spicula*, a small spike; *ferre*, to carry.] Furnished with or protected by spicules (*zool.*).

spiculiform (spīk'ūlīfōrm) *a.* [L. *spicula*, a small spike; *forma*, shape.] Spicule-shaped.

spiculigenous, spiculigerous, spiculose,—spiculiferous.

spiculum (spīk'ūlūm) *n.* [L. *spicula*, a small spike.] A spicular structure; the dart of a Snail (*zool.*).

spike (spīk) *n.* [L. *spica*, a spike.] An inflorescence with sessile flowers along the axis, as in Plantago (*bot.*).

spikelet (spīk'lēt) *n.* [L. *spica*, a spike.] A secondary spike of Grasses, bearing few flowers (*bot.*).

spinal (spī'nāl) *a.* [L. *spina*, the spine.] *Pert.* the backbone or vertebral column; *appl.* foramen, ganglion, nerves (*anat.*).

spinal canal,—the canal containing the spinal cord, formed by the neural arches (*anat.*).

spinal cord,—the nervous tissue contained in the spinal or vertebral canal (*anat.*).

spinalis (spī'nāl'īs) *n.* [L. *spina*, spine.] Name given to muscles, as spinalis dorsi and spinalis cervicis, muscles connecting up the vertebrae (*anat.*).

spinate (spī'nāt) *a.* [L. *spina*, a thorn.] Spine-shaped; spine-bearing.

spindle (spīn'dl) *n.* [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin.] A structure resembling a spinning-machine spindle; an elongated peduncle bearing sessile flowers (*bot.*); a spindle-shaped structure formed of achromatin fibres during mitosis (*biol.*).

spine (spīn) *n.* [L. *spina*, the spine.] The backbone; the vertebral column; a sharp-pointed process or outgrowth as found on leaves, Echinoids, Porcupines; the pointed process of a vertebra; the scapular ridge; a fin-ray.

spinescent (spīnēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *spinescere*, to become spiny.] Tapering; tending to become spiny.

spiniferous (spī'nīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *spina*, a spine; *ferre*, to carry.] Furnished with spines.

spiniform (spī'nīfōrm) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine; *forma*, shape.] Spine-shaped.

spinigerous (spī'nīj'ērūs) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine; *gerere*, to carry.] Spine-bearing.

spinneret (spīn'ērēt) *n.* [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin.] In Spiders, one of the movable organs perforated by tubes connected with glands secreting liquid silk,—they arise from modifications of abdominal appendages, and lie slightly anterior to the anus (*zool.*).

spinnerule (spīn'ērūl) *n.* [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin.] One of the tubes for discharging the silk solution of Spiders (*zool.*).

spinning glands,—glands which secrete material for webs in Spiders, and for cocoons in caterpillars.

spinose (spī'nōs) *a.* [L. *spina*, a spine.] Bearing many spines.

spinous (spī'nūs) *a.* [L. *spina*, a spine.] Spiny; spine-like.

spinous process,—the median dorsal spinelike process of each vertebra; a process of the sphenoid; a process between the articular surfaces of the proximal end of the tibia (*anat.*).

spinulate (spīn'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *spinula*, a small spine.] Covered with small spines.

spinulation (spīn'ūlā'shūn) *n.* [L. *spinula*, a small spine.] A defensive spiny covering; state of being spinulate.

spinule (spīn'ūl) *n.* [L. *spinula*, a small spine.] A small spine.

spinulescent (spīnūlē'sēnt) *a.* [L. *spinula*, a small spine.] Tending to be spiny.

spinuliferous (spīnūlīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *spinula*, a small spine; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing small spines.

spinulose, spinulous,—spinuliferous.

spiny-finned,—bearing fins with spiny rays for support.

spiny-rayed,—*appl.* fins supported by spiny rays.

- spiracle** (spī'rākl) *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, an air-hole.] The first pharyngeal aperture or visceral cleft (*emb.*); the branchial passage between mandibular and hyoid arches in Fishes; a lateral branchial opening in tadpoles; a nasal aperture of a Cetacean; a respiratory aperture behind the eye of Skates and Rays; a breathing aperture of Insects (*zool.*).
- spiracular** (spīrāk'ulār) *a.* [L. *spiraculum*, an air-hole.] *Pert.* a spiracle (*zool.*).
- spiraculate** (spīrāk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *spiraculum*, an air-hole.] Having spiracles (*zool.*).
- spiraculiferous**,—spiraculate.
- spiraculiform** (spīrāk'ulifōrm) *a.* [L. *spiraculum*, an air-hole; *forma*, shape.] Spiracle-shaped.
- spiraculum** (spīrāk'ulūm) *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, an air-hole.] A spiracle.
- spiral** (spī'rāl) *a.* [L. *spira*, a coil.] Winding, like a screw; *appl.* leaves alternately placed; *appl.* flower with spirally inserted parts (*bot.*).
- spiral, oblique, or alternating cleavage**,—cleavage into unequal parts, arranged in mosaic fashion and interlocking, the upper cells being rotated to the right to alternate with the lower (*cyt.*).
- spiral valve**,—in all Fishes except Teleosts, a spiral infolding of the intestine wall, increasing the absorptive surface (*zool.*).
- spiral vessels**,—the first xylem elements of a stele, spiral fibres coiled up inside tubes and so adapted for rapid elongation (*bot.*).
- spiranth** (spīrānthi) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; Gk. *anthos*, flower.] Displacement of flower parts through twisting (*bot.*).
- spiraster** (spīrās'tēr) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; *aster*, star.] A spiral and rayed sponge spicule (*zool.*).
- spire** (spīr) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil.] The totality of the whorls of a spiral shell (*zool.*).
- spireme** (spī'rēm) *n.* [Gk. *speirema*, a coil.] That stage in mitosis when the nucleus chromatin appears in the form of a thread, continuous or segmented (*cyt.*).
- spiracles** (spī'rīklz) *n. plu.* [L. *spira*, coil.] Thin, coiled, thread-like outgrowths of some seed-coats (*bot.*).
- spiriferous** (spīrif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *spira*, a coil; *ferre*, to bear.] Having a spiral structure.
- spirillar** (spīrīl'ār) *a.* [L. *spirillum*, a small coil.] *Pert.* a spirillum.
- spirillum** (spīrīl'ūm) *n.* [L. *spirillum*, a small coil.] A thread-like Bacterium; a motile filament in a cryptogam antheridium (*bot.*).
- spirivalve** (spīrīvālv) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; *valvae*, folding doors.] A Gastropod with spiral shell (*zool.*).
- spiroid** (spī'roid) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil; Gk. *eidos*, resemblance.] Spirally formed.
- spironeme** (spī'rōnēm) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; Gk. *nema*, thread.] The coiling or twisting thread in an Infusorian stalk (*zool.*).
- spirulate** (spīr'ulāt) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil.] *Appl.* any spiral structure or coiled arrangement.
- splanchnic** (splāngk'nīk) *a.* [Gk. *splanchnon*, an entrail.] *Pert.* the viscera; *appl.* nerves (*anat.*).
- splanchnocoel** (splāngk'nōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *splanchnon*, an entrail; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity of the lateral plates of the embryo, persisting as the visceral cavity of the adult (*emb.*).
- splanchnology** (splāngknōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *splanchnon*, an entrail; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of Anatomy dealing with the viscera.
- splanchnopleure** (splāngk'nōploor) *n.* [Gk. *splanchnon*, an entrail; *pleura*, side.] The alimentary canal wall, formed from the splanchnic layer of the mesoblast and the hypoblast (*emb.*).
- spleen** (splēn) *n.* [Gk. *splēn*, the spleen.] A vascular ductless organ situate beneath the diaphragm to the left of the stomach (*anat.*).
- splenic** (splēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *splēn*, spleen.] *Pert.* the spleen.
- splénial** (splē'nīāl) *a.* [L. *splenium*, a patch.] *Pert.* the splenius muscle (*anat.*), or splénial bone (*zool.*).
- splénial bone**,—a membrane bone in the lower jaw of Reptiles.
- splénic** (splēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *splēn*, the spleen.] *Pert.* the spleen,

- splenium** (splē'nūm) *n.* [L. *splenium*, a patch.] The posterior border of the corpus callosum (*anat.*).
- splenius** (splē'nūs) *n.* [L. *splenium*, a patch.] A muscle of the upper dorsal region and back of the neck, in two parts the splenius capitis and splenius colli (*anat.*).
- splenophrenic** (splē'nöfrē'n'ik) *a.* [Gk. *splen*, spleen; *phren*, midriff.] *Pert.* spleen and diaphragm (*anat.*).
- spondyl** (spōn'dil) *n.* [Gk. *sphondylos*, a vertebra.] A vertebra.
- spondylous** (spōn'dilūs) *a.* [Gk. *sphondylos*, a vertebra.] Vertebral.
- spondylus** (spōn'dilūs) *n.* [Gk. *sphondylos*, a vertebra.] A spondyl or vertebra.
- spongiculous** (spūnjik'ölūs) *a.* [L. *spongia*, a sponge; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in Sponges (*zool.*).
- spongin** (spūn'jin) *n.* [L. *spongia*, a sponge.] The material of which the skeletal fibres of a Sponge consist (*zool.*).
- sponginblast** (spūn'jinbläst) *n.* [L. *spongia*, a sponge; Gk. *blastos*, a bud.] A spongin-producing cell (*zool.*).
- spongioblasts** (spūn'jio'blästs) *n. plu.* [L. *spongia*, a sponge; Gk. *blastos*, a bud.] Columnar epithelial cells which give rise to the skeletal framework of the spinal cord (*emb.*).
- spongioplasm** (spūn'jiöpläzm) *n.* [L. *spongia*, a sponge; Gk. *plasma*, something moulded.] The cytoplasmic threadwork of a cell; the cytoreticulum (*cyt.*).
- spongiose** (spūn'jiös) *a.* [L. *spongia*, a sponge.] Of a spongy texture; spongoid; full of small cavities.
- spongioblast** (spūn'jio'bläst) *n.* [L. *spongia*, a sponge; Gk. *blastos*, a bud.] A sponginblast.
- spongophare** (spūn'jio'fär) *n.* [L. *spongia*, a sponge; Gk. *pherein*, to bear.] The upper chamber-bearing part of a Sponge; *cf.* **hypophare**.
- spongy parenchyma**, — loosely arranged tissue with abundant intercellular spaces on the lower side of a leaf (*bot.*).
- spontaneous generation**, — see **abiogenesis**.
- sporadic** (spōräd'ik) *a.* [Gk. *spor-*
- adikos*, scattered.] *Appl.* plants confined to limited localities.
- sporange** (spōrän') *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, a vessel.] A sac containing spores (*biol.*).
- sporangial** (spōrän'jiäl) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, a vessel.] *Pert.* a sporangium (*bot.*).
- sporangiferous** (spōrän'ji'fērūs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, a vessel; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Sporangia-bearing (*bot.*).
- sporangiiform** (spōrän'ji'förm) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; L. *forma*, shape.] Sporangiod; like a sporangium.
- sporangiote** (spōrän'jiöl) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A secondary or small few-spored sporangium (*bot.*).
- sporangiophore** (spōrän'jiöföör) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; *pherein*, to bear.] A stalk-like structure bearing sporangia (*bot.*).
- sporangiospore** (spōrän'jiöspör) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; *sporos*.] A sporangium spore (*bot.*).
- sporangium** (spōrän'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A tiny slender-stalked capsule in which spores are produced (*bot.*).
- sporulation**, — see **sporulation**.
- spore** (spör) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed.] A highly specialized reproductive cell of plants (*bot.*); a falciform cell of Sporozoa which bores into a mother sperm cell and emerges as an adult (*zool.*).
- spore case**, — an elliptical chitinous case containing usually eight spores lying round a residual core, a stage in the life-history of Monocystis (*zool.*); a sporangium (*bot.*).
- spore formation**, — reproduction by encystation of germ-cells followed by division and free-cell liberation; endogenous multiplication; sporogony; sporogenesis (*biol.*).
- spore mother cells**, — sixteen cells produced by repeated division of an archesporium, each in turn dividing into four spores (*bot.*).
- spore sac**, — a case containing spores; a sporangium (*bot.*).
- sporetia** (spörē'tiä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed.] Idiochromidia; chromidia of generative chromatin.

- sporidiferous** (spōridif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Sporidia-bearing (*bot.*).
- sporidole** (spōrid'iōl) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed.] A protobasidium; a sporidium arising from rust promycelium (*bot.*).
- sporidium** (spōrid'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed.] A gonidium developed by abstriction from a gonidiophore in Fungi; spore of an ascus (*bot.*).
- sporiferous** (spōrif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Spore-bearing.
- sporification** (spōrifikā'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *facere*, to make.] Formation of spores.
- sporiparity** (spō'ripār'iti) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *parere*, to beget.] Reproduction by spore formation.
- sporiparous** (spōripārūs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *parere*, to beget.] Reproducing by spore formation.
- sporoblast** (spō'rōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *blastos*, bud.] An archspore; a stage in spore formation, a sporoblast giving rise to spores, and these to sporozoites.
- sporocarp** (spō'rōkārp) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *karpōs*, fruit.] An ascocarp; a structure formed from archicarp and investing hyphae, enclosing spored asci (*bot.*).
- sporocyst** (spō'rōsist) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *kystis*, bladder.] A stage in spore formation preceding the liberation of spores in many Protozoa; the encysted embryo stage of a Trematode after degeneration following on entry into intermediate host (*zool.*).
- sporocyte** (spō'rōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *kytos*, hollow.] A spore mother cell.
- sporoduct** (spō'rōdūkt) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *ducere*, to lead.] A special apparatus for the dissemination of spores of Sporozoa (*zool.*).
- sporogenesis**,—spore formation.
- sporogenous** (spōrōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *genos*, offspring.] Spore-producing; sporiparous.
- sporogonial** (spōrōgō'niāl) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] *Pert.* a sporogonium (*bot.*).
- sporogonium** (spōrōgō'niūm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] A structure developed from a fertilized oosphere of an archegonium, giving rise to asexual spores, in Mosses (*bot.*).
- sporogony**,—spore formation, following schizogony or the asexual process of reproduction (*zool.*).
- sporoid** (spō'roid) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *eidos*, like.] Like a spore.
- sporont** (spōrōnt') *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *ons*, being.] The gametocyte stage in the life-history of Sporozoa (*zool.*).
- sporophore** (spō'rōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A vertical branch which gives rise to spores by abstriction or otherwise, in Fungi (*bot.*).
- sporophydium** (spō'rōfid'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *phyas*, a shoot.] The sporangium of certain Thallophytes (*bot.*).
- sporophyll** (spō'rōfil) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *phyllon*, a leaf.] A sporangium-bearing leaf of Pteridophytes (*bot.*).
- sporophyte** (spō'rōfit) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *phyton*, plant.] A stem covered with sporophylls or leaves, each bearing a sporangium, in Pteridophytes; the asexual generation of Ferns; *cf.* gametophyte (*bot.*).
- sporoplasm** (spō'rōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *plasma*, something moulded.] The sporozoite, binucleate amoebula, or central part of a spore.
- sporosac** (spō'rōsāk) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *saccus*, a sack.] An ovoid pouch-like body, consisting of a gonad, a degraded reproductive zooid of a medusoid colony (*zool.*).
- sporozoite** (spō'rōzō'it) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] A germ liberated through the dissolving of the spore-membrane of sporocysts; a phase in the life-history of Sporozoa.
- sporulation** (spō'rōlāshūn) *n.* [L. *sporula*, a small seed.] Brood-formation by multiple cell-fission.
- spur** (spūr) *n.* [A.S. *spora*, a spur.] A calcar (*zool.*); a process of the anterior petal of violets functioning as a nectar receptacle (*bot.*).

spuriæ (spū'riē) *n. plu.* [L. *spurius*, false.] The feathers of the alula or bastard wing (*zool.*).

spurious (spū'riūs) *a.* [L. *spurius*, false.] Seemingly true but morphologically false; *appl.* dissepiment, fruit (*bot.*), vein, wing (*zool.*).

squama (skwāmā) *n.* [L. *squama*, a scale.] A squame or scale; a part arranged like a scale (*bot.*); the antitegula of Diptera, or lobe at the base of the wing; a scale-like body attached to the second podomere of the antenna of some Crustaceans (*zool.*).

squamate (skwāmāt) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Scaly.

squamation (skwāmā'shūn) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Scale arrangement.

squamella (skwāmēl'ā) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A small scale or bract; a palea (*bot.*).

squamellate (skwāmēl'āt) *a.* [L. *squama*, a scale.] Having small scales or bracts; squamelliferous (*bot.*).

squamelliform (skwāmēl'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a squamella.

squamiferous (skwāmīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing scales.

squamiform (skwāmīfōrm) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale; *forma*, shape.] Scale-like.

squamigerous,—squamiferous.

squamosal (skwāmō'sāl) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A membrane bone of the vertebrate skull forming part of the posterior side wall (*zool.*).

squamose (skwāmōs) *a.* [L. *squama*, a scale.] Covered with scales.

squamous (skwāmūs) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Scaly; squamate; squamose.

squamous epithelium,—pavement epithelium.

squamula (skwām'ulā) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A squamule or small scale; a minute membranous scale found in Grasses (*bot.*); the tegula of some Insects (*zool.*).

squamulate (skwām'ulāt) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Having minute scales (*bot.*).

squamulose,—squamulate.

squarrose (skwôr'ōs) *a.* [L.L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.] Rough with projecting scales or jags.

squarrulose (skwôr'ulōs) *a.* [L.L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.] Tending to become squarrose (*bot.*).

stadium (stād'ium) *n.* [L. *stare*, to stand.] A stage in development or life-history of plant or animal.

stage (stāj) *n.* [L. *stare*, to stand.] A period in the life-history of metamorphous animals.

staghorned (stāg'hōrnd) *a.* [Icel. *stiga*, to mount; A.S. *horn*.] Having large branched mandibles, as a stag-beetle.

stagnicolous (stāgnīk'ölūs) *a.* [L. *stagnum*, standing water; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in stagnant water.

stalk (stōk) *n.* [A.S. *stel*, stem.] The stem or axis supporting outgrowths (*bot.*); a stem-like structure in animals, as in some Alcyonaria (*zool.*).

stalk-cell,—the barren cell of two into which the antheridial cell of the pine divides,—the other, the generative (*bot.*).

stalk-eyed,—having the eyes at the end of a short stalk, as in some Crustaceans,—*opp.* sessile-eyed.

stamen (stām'ēn) *n.* [L. *stare*, to stand.] The male organ of a flower, consisting of stalk or filament with anther containing pollen (*bot.*).

staminal (stām'ināl) *a.* [L. *stare*, to stand.] *Pert.* a stamen.

staminate (stām'ināt) *a.* [L. *stare*, to stand.] Producing or consisting of stamens.

staminiferous (stām'inīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *stare*, to stand; *ferre*, to bear.] Staminigerous; stamen-bearing.

staminode (stām'inōd) *n.* [L. *stare*, to stand; Gk. *eidos*, resemblance.] Also staminodium, a foliaceous scale-like body in some flowers, derived from a metamorphosed stamen; a rudimentary stamen (*bot.*).

staminody (stām'inōdī) *n.* [L. *stare*, to stand; Gk. *eidos*, resemblance.] The metamorphosis of flower organs into stamens (*bot.*).

stapes (stā'pēz) *n.* [L.L. *stapes*,

- a stirrup.] The stirrup-shaped innermost bone of the middle ear (*anat.*); the operculum or internal end of the columella auris, fitting into and filling the fenestra ovalis in Amphibians (*zool.*).
- stasimorphy** (stās'imôrfi) *n.* [Gk. *stasis*, standing; *morphe*, form.] A deviation in form due to arrested development (*biol.*).
- statablast** (stāt'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *blastos*, bud.] A specialized bud or "winter-egg" of some Polyzoa, developed on the funiculus and set free on the death of the parent organism (*zool.*).
- statocone** (stät'ökôn) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *konos*, a cone.] One of the minute structures contained in a statocyst (*zool.*).
- statocyst** (stät'ösist) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *kystis*, a bladder.] A vesicle or organ found in Molluscs, Medusae, Crustacea, Worms, with the function of perception of the position of the body in space (*zool.*).
- statolith** (stät'ölith) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *lithos*, stone.] A structure of carbonate of lime, sand grain, or secreted substance, contained in a statocyst (*zool.*).
- statorhab** (stät'öräb) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *rhabdos*, a rod.] In Trachomedusae, a short tentacular process carrying the statolith (*zool.*).
- steapsin** (stēäp'sin) *n.* [Gk. *stear*, tallow; *pepsis*, digestion.] A digestive ferment secreted by the pancreas (*phys.*).
- stearin** (stē'ärin) *n.* [Gk. *stear*, tallow.] The solid part of a fat; a chief component of many fats, animal and vegetable (*phys.*).
- stegocarpous** (stēg'ökär'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *stegein*, to cover; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having a capsule with operculum and peristome (*bot.*).
- stellar system**,—of plants, the vascular and associated conjunctive tissue (*bot.*).
- stele** (stēl) *n.* [Gk. *stele*, a pillar.] A bulky strand or cylinder of vascular tissue contained in the stem and root of plants, developed from the plerome (*bot.*).
- stellar**,—stellate.
- stellate** (stēl'ät) *a.* [L. *stella*, a star.] Astral; radiating; star-shaped; *appl.* leaf.
- stelliform**,—stellate.
- stem** (stēm) *n.* [A.S. *stemn*, a tree-stem.] The trunk of a tree; the main axis of a plant.
- stem-cell**,—in mitosis, a cell in which all the chromatin is preserved, and from which arise the germ cells; *opp.* somatic cell (*cyt.*).
- stemless**,—without a stalk; acaulescent (*bot.*).
- stemma** (stēm'ä) *n.* [Gk. *stemma*, a garland.] A simple eye or ocellus of Arthropods; one of the ocelli of an ommatidium (*zool.*).
- stenohaline** (stēn'öhäl'in) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *halinos*, marine.] *Appl.* marine animals adaptable only to a narrow range of salinity; *cf.* *euryhaline* (*zool.*).
- stenopetalous** (stēn'öpēt'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *petalon*, a leaf.] With narrow petals.
- stenophyllous** (stēn'öfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *phyllon*, leaf.] Narrow-leaved.
- stenosepalous** (stēn'ösēp'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *sepalon*, a sepal.] With narrow sepals.
- stenostomatous** (stēn'östöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *stoma*, mouth.] Narrow-mouthed.
- stephanion** (stēfän'ion) *n.* [Gk. *stephanos*, crown.] The point where the superior temporal ridge is crossed by the coronal suture (*anat.*).
- stercomarium** (stērkömär'riüm) *n.* [L. *stercus*, dung.] The system of stercome-containing tubes of certain Sarcodina (*zool.*).
- stercome** (stēr'kōm) *n.* [L. *stercus*, dung.] Faecal matter of Sarcodina protoplasm, in masses of brown granules (*zool.*).
- stereid bundles**,—bands or bundles of sclerenchymatous fibres (*bot.*).
- stereome** (stēr'ēōm) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid.] Sclerenchymatous and colenchymatous masses along with hardened parts of vascular bundles forming supporting tissue in plants (*bot.*).
- stereoplasm** (stēr'ēöplāzm) *n.* [Gk.

stereos, solid; *plasma*, something moulded.] The more solid part of protoplasm (*cf.* *hygroplasm*); a vesicular substance filling inter-septal spaces of certain Corals (*zool.*).

stereospondylous (stěr'ěöspön'dilüs) *a.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *sphondylos*, a vertebra.] Having the vertebrae each fused into one piece; *cf.* *temnospondylous* (*zool.*).

stereotaxy (stěr'ěötäk'si) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *taxis*, arrangement.] The mechanical reaction to continuous contact with a solid (*phys.*).

stereotropism (stěr'ěöt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *trope*, a turning.] Tendency of minute organisms to attach themselves to solid objects; thigmotaxis (*phys.*).

sterigma (stěr'ig'mä) *n.* [Gk. *sterigma*, a support.] A slender filament arising from the basidium, and giving rise to spores by abstriction (*bot.*).

sterile (stěr'il) *a.* [L. *sterilis*, barren.] Incapable of propagation; *appl.* a plant unable to bear fruit, a neutral flower, a seed unable to germinate (*bot.*).

sterilize (stěr'iliz) *v.* [L. *sterilis*, barren.] To render incapable of conveying infection, or of reproducing the species (*phys.*).

sternal (stěr'näl) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, the breast.] *Pert.* the sternum, or a sternite; *appl.* ribs united to the sternum (*zool.*).

sternebrae (stěr'něbrē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sternon*, the breast; *ebra*, on analogy of vertebra.] Divisions of a segmented sternum or breastbone (*zool.*).

sternite (stěr'nīt) *n.* [Gk. *sternon*, the breast.] A ventral plate of an Arthropod segment, carrying legs and tracheal openings (*zool.*).

sternoclavicular (stěr'nökläv'ik'ülär) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; L. *claviculum*, a small key.] *Appl.* the articulation between sternum and clavicle (*anat.*).

sternocostal (stěr'nökös'täl) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; L. *costa*, a rib.] *Pert.* sternum and ribs; *appl.* ligament, surface of heart (*anat.*).

sternokleidomastoid (stěr'nökl'öd-mäs'toid) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; *kleis*, key; *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, resemblance.] *Appl.* an oblique neck muscle stretching from sternum to mastoid process, also an artery in the same region (*anat.*).

sternoscapular (stěr'nöskäp'ülär) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] *Appl.* a muscle connecting sternum and scapula (*anat.*).

sternotribe (stěr'nötrīb) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; *tribein*, to rub.] *Appl.* flowers with fertilizing elements so placed as to be brushed by the breasts of visiting Insects (*bot.*).

sternum (stěr'nüm) *n.* [L. *sternum*, the breast-bone.] The breast-bone of vertebrates, specialized in Birds with a carina for wing-muscle attachment; the ventral plate of a typical Arthropod segment (*zool.*).

sterraster (stěräs'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *sterros*, solid; *aster*, star.] An aster with numerous actines soldered together by silica (*zool.*).

sterrula (stěr'ülä) *n.* [Gk. *sterros*, solid.] The solid free-swimming larva of Alcyonaria, the stage preceding the planula (*zool.*).

stichidium (stikid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *stichos*, a row.] A tetraspore receptacle of some Algae (*bot.*).

stigma (stig'mä) *n.*, **stigmata** (stig'mätä) *plu.* [Gk. *stigma*, a pricked mark.] The portion of the pistil on which the pollen falls (*bot.*); spots of brilliant colour with lens-like body, the eye-spots, of some Protozoa; an Arthropod spiracle; apertures connected with the tracheae of Insects; a coloured wing spot of certain butterflies and other insects; a gill-slit of Tunicates (*zool.*).

stigmatic (stigmät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *stigma*, a pricked mark.] *Appl.* a lid cell of an archegonium (*bot.*).

stigmatiferous (stigmätif'ërüs) *a.* [Gk. *stigma*, a pricked mark; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Stigma-bearing.

stigmatiform (stigmät'iförm) *a.* [Gk. *stigma*, a pricked mark; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a stigma; stigmatoid.

stimulant (stīm'ulānt) *n.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] A stimulus-producing agent (*phys.*).

stimulation (stīm'ulā'shūn) *n.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] Excitation or irritation of an organism or part by external influence, mechanical, chemical, etc. (*phys.*).

stimulose (stīm'ulōs) *a.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] Furnished with stinging hairs or cells (*biol.*).

stimulus (stīm'ulūs) *n.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] An agent which causes a body or some part of it to react when affected by it (*phys.*).

sting (stīng) *n.* [A.S. *stingan*, to sting.] A stinging hair or cell (*biol.*); the spine of a sting-ray; an offensive and defensive organ for piercing, and usually also for inoculating with poison, as in the wasp (*zool.*).

stinging capsule,—a nematocyst.

stipe (stīp) *n.* [L. *stipes*, stock, stalk.] The stem bearing the pileus in Agarics; the stem of palms and tree ferns; the stem of fern fronds (*bot.*); a stipes (*zool.*).

stipel (stī'pēl) *n.* [L. *stipes*, a stalk.] An outgrowth of leaflets resembling the stipule of a leaf-base (*bot.*).

stipellate (stī'pēlāt) *a.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] Bearing stipels (*bot.*).

stipes (stī'pēz) *n.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] The distal part of the protopodite of the first maxilla of Insects; the peduncle of a stalked eye (*zool.*).

stipiform (stī'pīfōrm) *a.* [L. *stipes*, a stalk; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a stalk or stem.

stipitate (stīp'itāt) *a.* [L. *stipes*, a stalk.] Stalked; supported on a stalk.

stipular (stīp'ulār) *a.* [L. *stipula*, a stem.] Like, *per*, or growing in place of stipules (*bot.*).

stipulate (stīp'ulāt) *a.* [L. *stipula*, a stem.] Furnished with stipules (*bot.*).

stipule (stīp'ul) *n.* [L. *stipula*, a stem.] One of two foliaceous or membranaceous processes developed at the base of a leaf petiole, sometimes in tendril or spine form (*bot.*).

stipuliferous,—stipulate.

stipuliform (stīp'ulīfōrm) *a.* [L.

stipula, stem; *forma*, shape.] In the form of a stipule (*bot.*).

stirp (stērp), **stirps** (stērps) *n.* [L. *stirps*, root-stock.] The sum-total of germs or gemmules to be found in a newly fertilized ovum.

stock (stōk) *n.* [A.S. *stocc*, a post.] An asexual zooid which produces sexual zooids of one sex by gemmation, as in Polychaets (*zool.*).

stolon (stō'lōn) *n.* [L. *stolo*, a shoot.] A creeping stem or runner capable of developing rootlets and stem, and ultimately forming a new individual (*bot.*); a cylindrical stem of some Polyzoa from which individuals grow out at intervals; a horizontal tubular branch of some Coelenterates from which new zooids arise by budding; the cado-phore of Tunicates (*zool.*).

stolonate (stō'lōnāt) *a.* [L. *stolo*, a shoot.] Having stolons; resembling a stolon; developing from a stolon; *appl.* plants and animals which develop by means of stolons (*biol.*).

stoloniferous (stō'lōnīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *stolo*, a shoot; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing stolons (*biol.*).

stoma (stō'mā) *n.*, **stomata** (stōm'ätä) *plu.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] A small mouth-like orifice; minute openings in the epidermis of plants, especially on the under surface of leaves (*biol.*).

stomach (stōm'āk) *n.* [Gk. *stomachos*, throat, gullet.] The sac-like portion of the food canal beyond the gullet, in vertebrates; a corresponding part, or the entire digestive cavity, of invertebrates (*zool.*).

stomachic (stōmāk'ik) *a.* [Gk. *stomachos*, gullet.] *Pert.* the stomach.

stomatal (stōm'ätāl) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] *Pert.* or like a stoma; stomatic.

stomate (stōmāt) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] Bearing stomata or a stoma.

stomatiferous (stōmätīf'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth; *L. ferre*, to carry.] Bearing stomata.

stomatogastric (stōm'ätögäs'trīk) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* mouth and stomach; *appl.* the visceral system of nerves

- supplying the anterior part of the alimentary canal in Annulates (*zool.*).
- stomatose, stomatous**,—stomatiferous.
- stomidium** (stōmīd'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] An aperture representing the terminal pore of degenerated tentacles of many Actiniaria (*zool.*).
- stomions** (stōmīōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] The dermal pores or ostia perforating the dermal membrane of a developing Sponge (*zool.*).
- stomium** (stōmīūm) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] A group of thin-walled cells in a fern sporangium where cleavage of the capsule takes place (*bot.*).
- stomodaeal canal**,—in Ctenophores, a canal given off by each per-radial canal, and situate parallel to the stomodaeum (*zool.*).
- stomodaeum** (stōm'ōdē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth; *odaïos*, *pert.* a way.] The anterior perforated depression communicating with the enteric cavity of many Coelenterates, ectoderm-lined since formed by invagination (*zool.*); the anterior pitted-in portion of the embryonic gut (*emb.*).
- stone canal**,—the madreporic canal, an S-shaped cylinder extending from the madreporite to near the mouth border in Echinoderms (*zool.*).
- stone cells**,—sclerotic cells or rounded parenchymatous elements, as found in the pear (*bot.*).
- strangulated**,—constricted in places; contracted and expanded irregularly (*bot.*).
- strata**,—*plu.* of stratum.
- stratification** (străt'ifikă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *stratum*, layer; *facere*, to make.] Arrangement in layers; the superimposition of layers of epithelium cells (*phys.*).
- stratified epithelium**,—epithelium cells arranged in many superimposed layers (*phys.*).
- stratiform** (străt'ifŏrm) *a.* [L. *stratum*, layer; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* a fibrocartilage which forms a thin coating to osseous grooves, or is

- developed in small masses in some tendons (*anat.*).
- stratose** (străt'ŏs) *a.* [L. *stratum*, layer.] Arranged in layers (*bot.*).
- stratum** (străt'ŭm) *n.* [L. *stratum*, a layer.] A layer of cells, tissue, etc.
- stratum compactum**,—the surface layer of the decidua vera, constituting about one-fourth of the entire thickness (*emb.*).
- stratum corneum**,—the horny external layer of the epidermis (*anat.*).
- stratum granulosum**,—the superficial layer of the rete mucosum, consisting of flattened cells filled with granules of eleidin (*anat.*).
- stratum lucidum**,—the layer of cells of indistinct outline between the stratum corneum and the stratum granulosum (*anat.*).
- stratum spongiosum**,—the deeper three-fourths of the thickness of the decidua vera (*emb.*).
- stratum zonale, cinereum, opticum, lemnisci**,—strata of the anterior corpora quadrigemina, from the surface inwards (*anat.*).
- streptostylic** (strĕp'töstil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *streptos*, pliant; *stylos*, a column.] Having the quadrate in movable articulation with the squamosal; *cf.* monimostylic (*zool.*).
- stria** (strĭ'ă) *n.*, **striae** (strĭ'ē) *plu.* [L. *stria*, funnel, channel.] A narrow line, streak, groove, or channel.
- striated** (striă'tĕd) *a.* [L. *stria*, a channel.] Marked by narrow lines or grooves, usually parallel.
- striated muscle**,—bundles of fibres enclosed in a sheath continuous with the tendons; voluntary muscle, the fibres of which present transverse striations (*anat.*).
- stridulate** (strĭd'ulăt) *v.* [L. *stridere*, to creak.] To make a strident sound like the characteristic song of cicadas.
- stridulating organs**,—a special apparatus on the metathoracic and anterior abdominal segments for producing the song of cicadas; grasshoppers, spiders, and decapod Crustacea also possess stridulating organs (*zool.*).

striga (strĭgă) *n.* [L. *striga*, a ridge, furrow.] An upright, stiff, pointed hair or bristle (*bot.*).

strigate (strĭgāt) *a.* [L. *striga*, a ridge.] Bearing strigae (*bot.*).

strigillis (strĭjĭllis) *n.* [L. *stringere*, to scrape.] A mechanism for cleaning the antennae, at the junction of tibia and first tarsal joint on the first leg of bees (*zool.*).

strigillose (strĭjĭlōs) *a.* [L. *strigilla*, a small ridge.] Minutely strigose.

strigose (strĭgōs) *a.* [L. *striga*, a ridge.] Covered with stiff hairs (*bot.*); marked by small grooves or furrows (*zool.*).

striola (strĭōlă) *n.* [L. *striola*, a small channel.] A fine narrow line or streak.

striolate (strĭōlāt) *a.* [L. *striola*, a small channel.] Finely striate.

strobila (strōbĭlă) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, a fir cone.] A stage in the development of some Scyphozoa, where from a succession of annular discs the embryos take the form of a pile of discs which are separated off in turn; the jointed body of a Tape-worm (*zool.*).

strobilaceous (strōbĭlăshŭs) *a.* [Gk. *strobilos*, a fir cone.] Cone-shaped; *pert.* or having strobiles (*bot.*).

strobilation (strōbĭlăshŭn) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, a fir cone.] Reproduction by body-segmentation into zooids, as in Coelenterates, or into proglottides, as in Worms, which develop into adult forms (*zool.*).

strobile (strōbĭl) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, a fir cone.] A strobila (*zool.*); a spike formed of persistent membranous bracts, each having a pistillate flower; a cone; an assemblage of sporophylls (*bot.*).

strobiliferous (strōbĭlĭf'ērŭs) *a.* [Gk. *strobilos*, a fir cone; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Having or producing strobiles (*bot.*).

strobiloid (strōbĭlōid) *a.* [Gk. *strobilos*, a fir cone; *eidōs*, resemblance.] Strobiliform; resembling or shaped like a strobilus or cone (*bot.*).

strobilus (strōbĭlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, a fir cone.] A strobile; a cone (*bot.*).

stroma (strōmă) *n.* [Gk. *stroma*, something spread out for lying on.]

The transparent filmy framework of red blood corpuscles (*phys.*); connective tissue binding and supporting an organ; in the ovary, a soft, vascular, reticular framework in the meshes of which the ovarian follicles are imbedded (*anat.*); in *plu.* stromata, short protrusions from a sclerotium, each composed of hyphae, in which perithecia are developed, in some Thallophytes (*bot.*).

stromatic (strōmătĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stroma*, something spread out for lying on.] *Pert.*, like, in the form or nature of, a stroma; stromatiform; stromatous.

strombuliferous (strōmbŭlĭf'ērŭs) *a.* [L. *strombus*, a spiral snail; *ferre*, to carry.] Having spirally-coiled organs or structures (*bot.*).

strombuliform (strōmbŭlĭfōrm) *a.* [L. *strombus*, a spiral snail; *forma*, shape.] Spirally coiled.

strongyle (strōn'jĭl), **strongylon** (strōn'jĭlōn) *n.* [Gk. *strongylos*, globular.] A two-rayed rod sponge spicule (*zool.*).

strophiolate (strōfĭōlāt) *a.* [L. *strophium*, a small garland.] Having excrescences round the hilum (*bot.*).

strophioles (strōfĭōlz) *n. plu.* [L. *strophium*, a small garland.] Small excrescences arising from various parts of a seed testa, never developed before fertilization (*bot.*).

structural (strŭk'tūrăl) *a.* [L. *struere*, to build.] *Pert.* the structure or build of an organism as distinct from its function (*biol.*).

struma (stroōm'ă) *n.* [L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumour.] A swelling on a plant organ (*bot.*).

strumiferous (stroōmĭf'ērŭs) *a.* [L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumour; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a struma or strumae (*bot.*).

strumiform (stroōmĭfōrm) *a.* [L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumour; *forma*, shape.] Cushion-like.

strumose (stroōm'ōs), **strumulose** (stroōm'ulōs) *a.* [L. *struma*, a tumour.] Having small cushion-like swellings (*bot.*).

stuppeous (stŭp'ēŭs), **stupose** (stŭpōs) *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Tow-like; having a tuft of matted filaments.

stipulose (stū'pūlōs) *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow.]

Covered with short filaments.

stylar (stī'lār) *a.* [L. *stilus*, a pricker.] *Pert.* a style.

stylete (stī'lāt) *a.* [L. *stilus*, a pricker.] Having a style or styles.

style (stil) *n.* [L. *stilus*, a pricker.]

The slender upper part of an ovary supporting the stigma (*bot.*); a calcareous projection from the pore tabula in some Millepora; an abdominal bristle-like process on the male of many Insects (*zool.*).

stylet (stī'lēt) *n.* [L. *stilus*, a pricker.] A small, pointed bristle-like appendage (*zool.*).

styliferous (stilif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *stilus*, a pricker; *ferre*, to carry.] Having bristly appendages.

styliform (stī'lifōrm) *a.* [L. *stilus*, a pricker; *forma*, shape.] Bristle-shaped.

styloglossal (stī'lōglōs'āl) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* the styloglossus muscle connecting styloid process and tongue (*anat.*).

stylogonidium,—see **conidium**.

stylohyal (stī'lōhī'āl) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] The distal part of the styloid process of the temporal bone (*anat.*).

stylohyoid (stī'lōhī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Appl.* a ligament attached to the styloid process and the lesser cornu of the hyoid (*anat.*).

styloid (stī'lōid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *eidos*, resemblance.] *Appl.* processes of the temporal bone, the fibula, the radius, the ulna (*anat.*).

stylomandibular (stī'lōmāndīb'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Appl.* a strong ligament extending from the styloid process to the cervical muscle under the parotid gland (*anat.*).

stylomastoid (stī'lōmās'toid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, like.] *Appl.* a foramen between styloid and mastoid processes, also an artery entering that foramen (*anat.*).

stylomaxillary (stī'lōmāksīl'ārī) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; L. *maxilla*, jaw.] Stylomandibular.

stylopharyngeus (stī'lōfārīn'jēūs) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *pharyngx*,

pharynx.] A muscle extending from the base of the styloid process downwards along the side of the pharynx (*anat.*).

stylopodium (stilōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *pous*, foot.] A conical swelling surrounding the bases of the divaricating styles of Umbelliferae (*bot.*).

stylospore,—see **conidium**.

stylosporous (stilōs'pōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *sporos*, seed.] *Pert.* a stylospore or conidium.

stylostegium (stī'lōstē'jiūm) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *steges*, roof.] The inner corona of some milk-weed plants (*bot.*).

stylus (stī'lūs) *n.* [L. *stilus*, a pricker.] A style; a stylet; a simple pointed spicule; a molar cusp (*biol.*).

subabdominal (süb'ābdōm'ināl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *abdomen*, belly.] Nearly in the abdominal region.

subacuminate (süb'ākū'mīnāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *acumen*, point.] Somewhat tapering (*bot.*).

subaduncate (süb'ādūng'kāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *aduncus*, hooked.] Somewhat crooked.

subaerial (süb'āē'riāl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *aer*, air.] Growing just above the surface of the ground (*bot.*).

subalpine (sübāl'pīn) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *alpinus*, alpine.] *Appl.* the zone below the timber line, or to plants or animals growing or living in that zone.

subalternate (süb'ältēr'nāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *alternus*, one after another.] Tending to change from alternate to opposite (*bot.*).

subanconeus (süb'āngkōnē'ūs) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *ancon*, elbow.] A small muscle extending from the triceps to the elbow joint (*anat.*).

subapical (sübāp'īkāl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *apex*, extremity.] Nearly at the apex.

subarachnoid (sübārāk'noid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *arachne*, spider's web; *eidos*, resemblance.] *Appl.* a cavity filled with cerebrospinal fluid between the arachnoid and the pia mater; *appl.* cisternae of the brain, and a longitudinal septum in the same region (*anat.*).

subarborescent (süb'ərbörës'ënt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *arborescens*, growing into a tree.] Somewhat like a tree.

subarcuate (sübâr'küât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *arcus*, a bow.] *Appl.* a large blind fossa in the infant skull which extends backwards under the superior semicircular canal (*anat.*).

subauricular (süb'örük'ülär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *auricula*, the ear-tip.] Below the ear (*anat.*).

subaxillary (süb'äksil'äri) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *axilla*, the arm-pit.] *Appl.* outgrowths just beneath the axil (*bot.*).

subbasal (sübba'säl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *basis*, foundation.] Situated near the base (*zool.*).

subbranchial (sübbräng'kiäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Under the gills.

subbronchial (sübbröng'kiäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *brongchos*, wind-pipe.] Below the bronchials.

subcalcareous (süb'kälkä'rüüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *calx*, lime.] Somewhat limy.

subcalcarine (sübkal'käriñ) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *calcar*, spur.] Under the calcarine fissure; *appl.* the lingual gyrus of the brain (*anat.*).

subcallosal (süb'kälö'säl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *callus*, hard skin.] *Appl.* a gyrus below the corpus callosum (*anat.*).

subcampanulate (süb'kämpän'ülät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *campanula*, a little bell.] Somewhat bell-shaped (*bot.*).

subcapsular (sübkap'sülär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *capsula*, a little chest.] Inside a capsule.

subcardinal (sübkar'dinä) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cardo*, hinge.] *Appl.* a pair of veins which develop between the mesonephroi (*emb.*).

subcarinate (sübkar'inät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *carina*, keel.] Somewhat keel-shaped.

subcartilaginous (süb'kärtilä'jñüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cartilago*, gristle.] Not entirely cartilaginous.

subcaudal (sübköd'äl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cauda*, tail.] Situate under the tail, as a shield or plate (*zool.*).

subcaudate (sübköd'ät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cauda*, tail.] Having a tail-like process (*zool.*).

subcaulescent (süb'kölës'ënt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *caulis*, stalk.] Borne on a very short stem (*bot.*).

subcentral (sübsën'trä) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *centrum*, a centre.] Nearly central.

subchela (sübke'lä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *chele*, claw.] A prehensile claw of which the last joint folds back on the preceding, as in Squilla (*zool.*).

subchelate (sübke'lät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *chele*, claw.] Having prehensile claws of which the last joint folds back on the preceding; having imperfect chelae (*zool.*).

subchordal (sübkhôr'däl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *chorda*, a cord.] Under the notochord (*zool.*).

subcingulum (sübsing'gü) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *cingulum*, a girdle.] The lower lip part of a cingulum or girdle of Rotifers (*zool.*).

subclavate (sübkläv'ät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *clavus*, club.] Somewhat club-shaped.

subclavian (sübklä'viän) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *clavis*, key.] *Appl.* artery, vein, nerve, muscle, below the clavicle (*anat.*).

subcoracoid (sübkhôr'äkoid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *korax*, crow; *eidōs*, like.] Below the coracoid.

subcordate (sübkhôr'dät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cor*, heart.] Tending to be heart-shaped.

subcorneous (sübkhôr'nëüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cornu*, horn.] Under a horny layer; slightly horny (*zool.*).

subcortical (sübkhôr'tikäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cortex*, bark.] Under the cortex, or cortical layer (*bot.*); *appl.* cavities under the dermal cortex of Sponges (*zool.*).

subcosta (sübkö'stä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *costa*, rib.] The subcostal nervure of an insect wing.

subcostal (sübkö'stäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *costa*, rib.] Below the ribs; *appl.* zone, muscles, arteries (*anat.*).

subcrenate (sübkrë'nät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; L.L. *crena*, a notch.] Tending to have rounded scallops, as a leaf margin (*bot.*).

subcrural (sübkröor'éäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *crus*, leg.] *Appl.* the subcrureus or articularis genu muscle,

extending from the lower femur to the knee-joint (*anat.*).

subcutaneous (süb'kütä'nëüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, skin.] Under the cutis or skin; *appl.* parasites living just under the skin; *appl.* the external abdominal ring (*anat.*).

subcuticular (süb'kütik'ülär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cuticula*, the cuticle.] Under the epidermis or outer skin.

subcutis (süb'kü'tis) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, skin.] A loose layer of connective tissue between the corium and the deeper tissues of the skin (*anat.*).

subdentate (sübdën'tät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *dens*, a tooth.] Slightly toothed or notched (*bot.*).

subdermal (sübdër'mäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *derma*, skin.] Beneath the skin.

subdorsal (sübdôr'säl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *dorsum*, the back.] Situated dorsally or almost on the dorsal surface.

subdural (sübdü'räl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *durus*, hard.] *Appl.* a potential cavity separating the spinal dura mater from the arachnoid (*anat.*).

subepiglottic (süb'ëpiglöt'ik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *ëpi*, upon; *glottis*, mouth of the windpipe.] Beneath the epiglottis (*anat.*).

subepithelial (süb'ëpithë'läl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *ëpi*, upon; *thallein*, to grow.] *Appl.* a plexus of the cornea (*anat.*).

suber (sü'bër) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] Cork tissue (*bot.*).

subereous (sübër'ëüs) *a.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] Of corky texture (*bot.*).

suberiferous (sübër'if'ërüs) *a.* [L. *suber*, cork tree; *ferre*, to bear.] Cork-producing (*bot.*).

suberification (süb'ërifikä'shün) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree; *facere*, to make.] Conversion into cork tissue (*bot.*).

suberin (süb'ërin) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] The waxy substance developed in a thickened cell-wall, making it almost waterproof (*bot.*).

suberization (süb'ërizä'shün) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] The modification of cell walls due to the formation of suberin (*bot.*).

suberose (süb'ë'rös) *a.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] Having a corky, waterproof texture (*bot.*).

subgalea (sübgäl'ëä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *galea*, a helmet.] Part of the maxilla of Insects (*zool.*).

subgeniculate (süb'jën'ik'ülät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *genu*, knee.] Somewhat bent.

subgenital (süb'jën'itäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *genitalis*, genital.] Below the reproductive organs; *appl.* a shallow pit or pouch beneath the gonad in Aurelia; *appl.* a portico formed by the fusion of the subgenital pouches of Discomedusae (*zool.*).

subglenoid (sübglē'noid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *glene*, socket; *eidōs*, form.] Beneath the glenoid cavity (*anat.*).

subglossal (sübglös'säl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] Beneath the tongue.

subhyaloid (sübhi'älōid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *eidōs*, like.] Beneath the hyaloid membrane or fossa of the eye (*anat.*).

subhymenial, — *pert.* the subhymenium.

subhymenium (süb'himë'nüüm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *hymen*, a membrane.] A layer of small cells between trama and hymenium in the gill of Agarics (*bot.*).

subhyoid (sübhi'oid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] Below the hyoid bone at the base of the tongue (*anat.*).

subiculum (süb'ik'ülüm) *n.* [L. *subiculum*, an under layer.] The filamentous mycelium of certain Fungi (*bot.*).

subimago (süb'imä'gō) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *imago*, an imitation.] A stage between pupa and imago in the life-history of some Insects.

subinguinal (süb'ingwī'näl, süb'ingwī'näl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *inguen*, groin.] Situated below a horizontal line at the level of the great saphenous vein termination; *appl.* glands (*anat.*).

subjugal (sübjoog'äl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *jugum*, yoke.] Below the jugal or cheek bone (*zool.*).

subjugular (sübjoog'ülär) *a.* [L. *sub*,

under; *jugulum*, collar - bone.] *Appl.* a ventral fish-fin nearly far enough forward to be jugular (*zool.*).

sublanceolate (süblän'seölät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *lanceolatus*, speared.] Tending to be narrow and to taper towards both ends (*bot.*).

sublaryngeal (süblärin'jéal) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *laryngx*, larynx.] Situate below the larynx (*zool.*).

sublenticular (süb'léntik'ülär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *lenticula*, a small lentil.] Somewhat lens-shaped.

sublingua (sübling'gwä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, tongue.] A single or double projection beneath the tongue, most developed in Insectivores (*zool.*).

sublingual (sübling'gwäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, tongue.] Beneath the tongue; *appl.* gland, artery, fossa (*anat.*).

sublobular (süblöb'ülär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *lobos*, a lobe.] *Appl.* veins at the base of the lobules of the liver (*anat.*).

subocular (süblök'ülär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *loculus*, a little place.] Somewhat ocular or cellular.

submalleate (sübmäl'ëät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *malleus*, a hammer.] Somewhat hammer-shaped; *appl.* the trophi of a rotifer mastax (*zool.*).

submarginal (sübmär'jinäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *margo*, margin.] Placed nearly at the margin.

submarginate (sübmär'jinät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *margo*, margin.] *Appl.* a bordering structure near a margin.

submaxilla (süb'mäksil'ä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *maxilla*, jaw.] The mandible or lower jaw.

submaxillary (süb'mäksil'äri) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Appl.* duct, ganglion, gland, triangle, beneath the lower jaw (*anat.*).

submedian (sübmé'diän) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *medius*, the middle.] *Appl.* the tooth or vein next the median (*zool.*).

submental (sübmén'täl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *mentum*, chin.] Beneath the chin; *appl.* artery, glands, triangle (*anat.*); *pert.* the submentum (*zool.*).

submentum (sübmén'tüm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *mentum*, chin.] The basal

part of the labium or fused second maxillae of Insects (*zool.*).

submerged,—submersed.

submersed (sübmärsd') *a.* [L. *submergere*, to submerge.] *Appl.* plants growing entirely under water (*bot.*).

submicron (sübmik'rön) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *mikros*, small.] An element seen as a separate disc with the aid of an ultramicroscope, although invisible with an ordinary microscope; *cf.* *amicon* (*phys.*).

submucosa (süb'mükō'sä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *mucosus*, mucous.] The layer of tissue under a mucous membrane (*anat.*).

subnasal (sübnä'zäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *nasus*, nose.] Beneath the nose (*anat.*).

subneural (sübnü'räl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* gland and ganglion of nervous system of Tunicates (*zool.*).

suboccipital (süb'öksip'itäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *occiput*, the back part of the head.] *Appl.* muscles, nerve, triangle, under the occipitals of the skull (*anat.*).

subocular shelf,—an ingrowth from the suborbitals supporting the eyeball of Fishes.

suboesophageal (sübēsöf'äje'al) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *oisophagos*, gullet.] Below the gullet (*zool.*).

subopercular (süb'öpër'külär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *operculum*, a lid or cover.] Under the operculum or gill-cover of Fishes, or the shell-lid of Molluscs (*zool.*).

suboperculum (süb'öpër'külüm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *operculum*, a cover.] The subopercle, one of the membrane bones of the operculum of Fishes (*zool.*).

suboptic (süböpt'ik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *optikos*, relating to sight.] Below the eye.

suboral (sübö'räl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *os*, mouth.] Below the mouth; near the mouth.

suborbital (sübörb'itäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *orbis*, a circle.] *Appl.* structures below the orbit of the eye.

subovate (sübö'vāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *ovum*, egg.] Suboval; subovoid; somewhat oval or egg-shaped.

subpalmate (sübpäl'māt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *palmā*, palm of the hand.] Tending to become palmate; *appl.* leaves (*bot.*).

subparietal (süb'päri'etäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *paries*, a wall.] Beneath the parietals; *appl.* a sulcus which is the lower boundary of the parietal lobe (*anat.*).

subpectinate (sübpëk'tināt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pecten*, a comb.] Tending to be comb-like in structure.

subpedunculate (süb'pëdüng'kulāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pedunculus*, a little foot.] Resting on a very short base-stalk.

subpericardial (süb'përikâr'diäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] Under the pericardium, or membranous sac enclosing the heart (*anat.*).

subperitoneal (süb'përitönë'äl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *peritonaion*, something stretched round.] *Appl.* connective tissue under the peritoneum (*anat.*).

subpetiolar (sübpët'iolär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *petiolus*, a little foot.] Within the petiole or leaf-stalk (*bot.*).

subpetiolate (sübpët'iolät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *petiolus*, a small foot.] Almost sessile (*bot.*).

subpharyngeal (süb'färin'jëäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *pharyngx*, pharynx.] Below the gullet.

subphrenic (sübfren'ik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *phren*, midriff.] Below the diaphragm (*anat.*).

subpia (sübpïäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pia*, kind.] Under the pia mater (*anat.*).

subpleural (sübploor'äl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *pleura*, side.] Beneath the inner lining of the chest wall (*anat.*).

subpubic (sübpü'bik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pubes*, adult.] Below the pubic region (*anat.*).

subpulmonary (sübpül'mönärï) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pulmo*, lung.] Beneath the lungs (*anat.*).

subradius (sübrä'diūs) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *radius*, a ray.] In radiate animals, a radius of the fourth order, that between adradius and perradius, or between adradius and interradius (*zool.*).

subramose (sübrä'mös) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *ramus*, a branch.] Branching somewhat (*bot.*).

subreniform (sübrën'iförm) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *renes*, kidneys; *forma*, shape.] Slightly kidney-shaped (*bot.*).

subretinal (sübrët'inäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *rete*, net.] Beneath the retina (*anat.*).

subrostral (sübrös'träl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *rostrum*, a beak.] Below the beak (*zool.*).

subsacral (sübsä'kräl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *sacrum*, sacred.] Below the sacrum (*zool.*).

subsartorial (süb'särtör'iäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *sartor*, a tailor.] *Appl.* a plexus under the sartorius muscle of the thigh (*anat.*).

subscapular (sübskäp'ulär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Beneath the scapula; *appl.* artery, muscles, nerves, etc. (*anat.*).

subsclerotic (süb'sklërot'ik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Beneath the sclerotic layer of the eye; between sclerotic and choroid (*anat.*).

subserous (sübsë'rüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *serum*, whey.] Beneath a serous membrane; *appl.* areolar tissue (*anat.*).

subserrate (sübsë'rät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *serra*, saw.] Somewhat notched or saw-toothed (*bot.*).

subsessile (sübsës'il) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *sedere*, to sit.] Nearly sessile; with almost no stalk (*bot.*).

subsidiary cells,—additional modified epidermal cells lying outside guard-cells (*bot.*).

subspatulate (sübspät'ulät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *spatula*, spoon.] Somewhat spoon-shaped (*bot.*).

subspinous (sübspī'nūs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *spina*, spine.] Tending to become spiny.

substantia (sübstän'shjä) *n.* [L. *substantia*, substance.] Substance or matter (*anat.*).

substantia adamantina, **eburnea**, **ossea**,—respectively enamel, dentine, and cement or crusta petrosa of teeth (*anat.*).

substantia gelatinosa,—the grey matter of the spinal cord (*anat.*).

substantia nigra,—a semilunar layer of grey cells of the mid-brain (*anat.*).

substantive variation,—changes in the actual constitution or substance of the parts; *cf.* **meristic variation** (*biol.*).

substernal (sübstēr'näl) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *sternum*, breastbone.] Below the sternum (*zool.*).

substratose (sübsträ'tös) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *stratum*, a layer.] Slightly or indistinctly stratified.

substratum (sübsträ'tüm) *n.* [*L. sub*, under; *stratum*, a layer.] The base to which a stationary animal or a plant is fixed (*biol.*).

subtectal (sübtek'täl) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *tectum*, roof.] *Pert.* the alisphenoid of a fish skull (*zool.*).

subtegmina (sübteg'minäl) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *tegmen*, a covering.] Under the tegmen or inner coat of a seed (*bot.*).

subtentacular canals,—two prolongations of the echinoderm coelom (*zool.*).

subthoracic (süb'thörös'ík) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *Gk. thorax*, breast.] Not so far forward as to be called thoracic; *appl.* certain fish-fins (*zool.*).

subtrapezoidal (süb'träpēzoid'äl) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *Gk. trapezion*, a small table; *eidōs*, resemblance.] Somewhat trapezoid-shaped.

subtruncate (sübtrüng'kät) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *truncatus*, maimed.] Terminating rather abruptly, as if cut off (*biol.*).

subtypical (sübtip'íkäl) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *typos*, image.] Deviating slightly from type.

subulate (süb'bülät) *a.* [*L. subula*, an awl.] Awl-shaped; *appl.* leaves, very narrow and tapering from the base to a fine point (*bot.*).

subumbellate (sübüm'bēläät) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *umbella*, a small shade.] Tending to an umbellate arrangement, with peduncles arising from a common centre (*bot.*).

subumbonal (süb'ümbō'näl) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *umbo*, boss.] Beneath or anterior to the umbo of a bivalve shell (*zool.*).

subumbrella (süb'ümbrē'l'ä) *n.* [*L.*

sub, under; *umbra*, shade.] The concave inner surface of the medusoid bell (*zool.*).

subuncinate (sübün'sinät) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *uncus*, hook.] Having a somewhat hooked process; somewhat hook-shaped.

subungual (sübüng'gwäl) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *unguis*, a nail.] Under a nail, claw, or hoof (*zool.*).

subunguis (sübüng'gwīs) *n.* [*L. sub*, under; *unguis*, a nail.] The ventral scale of a claw.

subvaginal (sübväj'inääl) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *vagina*, a sheath.] Within or under a sheath.

subvertebral (sübvērtēbräl) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *vertebra*, a joint.] Under the spinal column.

subzonal (sübzō'näl) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *zona*, a belt.] *Appl.* a layer of cells immediately internal to the zona radiata (*emb.*).

subzygomatic (sübzi'gömät'ík) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *Gk. zygōn*, a yoke.] Under the cheek-bone.

succiferous (süksif'ērüs) *a.* [*L. succus*, sap; *ferre*, to carry.] Sap-conveying (*bot.*).

succise (süksis') *a.* [*L. succisus*, lopped off.] Abrupt; appearing as if a part were cut off (*bot.*).

succubous (sük'übüs) *a.* [*L. sub*, under; *cubare*, to lie down.] With each leaf covering part of that under it (*bot.*).

succulent (sük'ülēnt) *a.* [*L. succus*, sap.] With tissues full of juice or sap (*bot.*).

succus (sük'üs) *n.* [*L. succus*, juice, sap.] The juice of a plant; fluid secreted by certain glands (*biol.*).

sucker (sük'ēr) *n.* [*A.S. sucan*, to suck.] A stem-branch, first subterranean and then aerial, which may ultimately form an independent plant (*bot.*); an organ adapted for creating a vacuum, in some animals for purposes of ingestion, in others to assist in locomotion (*zool.*).

sucking-disc,—a disc assisting in attachment, at the end of an echinoderm tube-foot (*zool.*).

suctorial (süktō'rīäl) *a.* [*L. sugere*, to suck.] Adapted for sucking; furnished with suckers; *appl.* a pad of fat in relation with the buccin-

- ator, supposed to assist in sucking (*zool.*, *anat.*).
- sudor** (sū'dōr) *n.* [L. *sudor*, sweat.] Perspiration (*phys.*).
- sudoriferous** (sū'dōrif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying, producing, or secreting sweat, *appl.* glands and their ducts (*anat.*).
- suffrutex** (sūf'rootēks) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *frutex*, shrub.] An under-shrub (*bot.*).
- suffruticose** (sūfroot'īkōs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *frutex*, shrub.] Somewhat shrubby (*bot.*).
- sugent** (sū'jēnt), **sugescent** (sūjēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *sugere*, to suck.] Suctorial.
- sulcate** (sūl'kāt) *a.* [L. *sulcus*, furrow.] Furrowed; grooved.
- sulcus** (sūl'kūs) *n.* [L. *sulcus*, furrow.] A groove; *appl.* the cerebral grooves; those of heart, tongue, cornea, bones, etc. (*anat.*); a stomodaeal groove of Anthozoa; a longitudinal flagellum groove of Dinoflagellata (*zool.*).
- summer eggs**, — the thin-shelled, quickly developing eggs of some fresh-water forms laid in spring or summer; *cf.* **winter eggs** (*zool.*).
- supercarpal** (sūpērkār'pāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *carpus*, wrist.] Upper carpal or above the carpus (*anat.*).
- supercilia** (sūpērsil'īā, soo-) *n. plu.* [L. *super*, over; *cilia*, eyelids.] The eyebrows.
- superciliary** (sūpērsil'īārī, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *cilia*, eyelids.] Pert. the eyebrows; above the orbit (*anat.*).
- superciliary arches**, — two arched elevations below the frontal eminences (*anat.*).
- superficial** (sūpērfish'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *facies*, face.] On the surface; *appl.* arteries, veins, etc. (*anat.*).
- superglottal** (sūpērglōt'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; Gk. *glottis*, end of windpipe.] Above the glottis (*anat.*).
- superior** (sūpēriōr, soo-) *a.* [L. *superior*, upper.] Upper; higher (*anat.*); growing or arising above another organ (*bot.*).
- superparasite**, — see **hyperparasite**.
- supersacral** (sūpērsā'krāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *sacrum*, sacred.] Above the sacrum (*anat.*).
- supersphenoidal** (sū'pērsfēnoid'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] Above the sphenoid bone.
- supervolute** (sūpērvōlūt', soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *volvere*, to roll.] Having a plaited and rolled arrangement in the bud (*bot.*).
- supinate** (sū'pināt) *a.* [L. *supinus*, bent backwards.] Inclining or leaning backwards (*bot.*).
- supination** (sū'pināshūn) *n.* [L. *supinus*, bent backward.] Movement of the arm by which the palm of the hand is turned upwards; *cf.* **pronation** (*phys.*).
- supinator brevis and longus**, — two arm muscles used in supination (*anat.*).
- suppression** (sūprēsh'ūn) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *pressus*, pressed.] The non-development of an organ or part (*bot.*).
- supraacromial** (sū'prāāk'rō'miāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] Above the acromion of the shoulder-blade (*anat.*).
- supraanal** (sū'prāā'nāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *anus*, anus.] Sur-anal; above the anus or anal region.
- supraangular**, — see **surangular**.
- supraauricular** (sū'prāōrīk'ulār, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *auris*, ear.] Above the auricle; *appl.* feathers (*zool.*).
- suprabranchial** (sū'prābrāng'kiāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Above the gills (*zool.*).
- suprabuccal** (sū'prābūk'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *bucca*, cheek.] Above the cheek and mouth (*zool.*).
- supracallosal** (sū'prākālō'sāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *callosus*, hard.] *Appl.* a gyrus on the upper surface of the corpus callosum of the brain (*anat.*).
- supracaudal** (sū'prākōd'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *cauda*, tail.] Above the tail or caudal region.
- suprachoroid** (sū'prākō'roid, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *chorion*, skin.]

Over the choroid ; between choroid and sclerotic (*anat.*).

supraclavicle (sū'prāk'lāv'īkl, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above ; *clavicula*, a small key.] The supracleithrum ; a bone of the shoulder girdle of Fishes (*zool.*).

supraclavicular (sū'prāk'lāv'īk'ulār, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *clavicula*, a small key.] Above or over the clavicle ; *appl.* nerves (*anat.*).

supracleithrum (sū'prāk'lī'thrūm, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above ; Gk. *kleithron*, key.] Supraclavicle.

supracondylar (sū'prākōn'dīlār, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; Gk. *kondylos*, knob.] Above a condyle ; *appl.* ridge and process (*anat.*).

supracostal (sū'prākōs'tāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *costa*, a rib.] Over or externally to the ribs.

supracranial (sū'prāk'rā'niāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; Gk. *kranion*, skull.] Over or above the skull.

supradorsal (sū'prādōr'sāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *dorsum*, back.] On or over the back ; *appl.* small cartilaginous elements in connection with the primitive vertebral column (*zool.*).

supraglenoid (sū'prāglē'noid, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; Gk. *glene*, socket.] Above the glenoid cavity.

supraglenoid tuberosity,—a slight elevation at the apex of the glenoid cavity (*anat.*).

suprahyoid (sū'prāhī'oid, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Over the hyoid bone ; *appl.* aponeurosis, glands, muscles (*anat.*).

supralabial (sū'prālā'biāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *labium*, lip.] On the lip ; *appl.* scutes or scales (*zool.*).

supraloral (sū'prālō'rāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *lorum*, thong.] Above the loral region ; *appl.* birds, snakes (*zool.*).

supramastoid crest,—the ridge at the upper boundary of the mastoid region of the temporal bone (*anat.*).

supramaxillary (sū'prāmāksīl'ārī, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *maxilla*, jaw.] Pert. the upper jaw ; *appl.* nerves (*anat.*).

suprameatal (sū'prāmēā'tāl, soo-) *a.*

[L. *supra*, above ; *meatus*, a passage.] *Appl.* triangle and spine over the external acoustic meatus (*anat.*).

supranasal (sū'prānā'zāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *nasus*, nose.] Over the nasal bone or nose (*zool.*).

supraoccipital (sū'prāōksīp'itāl, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above ; *occiput*, back part of the head.] A large median bone of the upper occipital region (*zool.*).

supraocular (sū'prāōk'ulār, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *oculus*, eye.] Over or above the eye ; *appl.* scales (*zool.*).

supraoesophageal (sū'prāēsōf'ājē'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; Gk. *oisophagos*, gullet.] Above or over the gullet (*zool.*).

supraorbital (sū'prāōr'bitāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *orbis*, a circle.] Above the orbital cavities ; *appl.* artery, foramen, nerve, vein, etc. (*anat.*).

suprapharyngeal (sū'prāfarīn'jēāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; Gk. *pharyngx*, pharynx.] Above or over the pharynx.

suprapubic (sū'prāp'ū'bīk, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *pubes*, adult.] Above the pubic bone.

suprapygal (sū'prāpī'gāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; Gk. *pyge*, the rump.] Above the pygal bone (*zool.*).

suprarenal (sū'prārē'nāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *renes*, kidneys.] Situated above the kidneys ; *appl.* arteries, glands, veins, plexus (*anat.*).

suprarenal bodies,—adrenal bodies.

suprascapula (sū'prāskāp'ūla, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above ; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] An incompletely ossified extension of the scapula of Amphibians and Ophidians (*zool.*).

suprascapular (sū'prāskāp'ulār, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Above the shoulder-blade ; *appl.* artery, ligament, nerve (*anat.*).

suprasphenoidal (sū'prāsfēnoid'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] Above the sphenoid bone of the skull.

supraspinal (sū'prāspī'nāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above ; *spina*, a spine.] Above or over the spinal column ; *appl.* a ligament (*anat.*).

supraspinatous (sū'prāspīnā'tūs, soo-) *a.* [*L. supra*, above; *spina*, a spine.] *Appl.* the scapular fossa and fascia for the origin of the supraspinatus, a muscle extending from scapula to humerus head (*anat.*).

suprastapedial (sū'prāstāpē'diāl, soo-) *n.* [*L. supra*, above; *stapes*, a stirrup.] The part of the columella of the ear above the stapes, homologous with the mammalian incus (*zool.*).

suprasternal (sū'prāstēr'nāl, soo-) *a.* [*L. supra*, above; *sternum*, breast-bone.] Over or above the breast-bone; *appl.* a slit-like space in the cervical muscle (*anat.*).

suprastigmal (sū'prāstīg'māl, soo-) *a.* [*L. supra*, above; *Gk. stigma*, a pricked mark.] Above a stigma or breathing-pore of Insects.

supratemporal (sū'prātēm'pōrāl, soo-) *a.* [*L. supra*, above; *temporalis*, temporary.] *Pert.* the upper temporal region of the skull; *appl.* arch, bone, fossa (*anat.*).

suprathoracic (sū'prāthōrās'īk, soo-) *a.* [*L. supra*, above; *Gk. thorax*, breast.] Over or above the thoracic region.

supratonsillar (sū'prātōn'sīlār, soo-) *a.* [*L. supra*, above; *tonsilis*, clipped.] *Appl.* a small depression in the lymphoid mass of a tonsil (*anat.*).

supratrochlear (sū'prātrōk'lēār, soo-) *a.* [*L. supra*, above; *Gk. trochlea*, a pulley.] Over or above the trochlear surface; *appl.* nerve and foramen (*anat.*).

supratympanic (sū'prātīmpān'īk, soo-) *a.* [*L. supra*, above; *Gk. tympanon*, a drum.] Above the ear-drum.

sural (sū'rāl) *a.* [*L. sura*, calf of the leg.] *Pert.* the calf of the leg; *appl.* arteries and nerves (*anat.*).

suranal,—see **supraanal**.

surangular (sūrāng'gūlār) *n.* [*L. supra*, above; *angulus*, an angle.] The supraangular; a bone of the lower jaw of Reptiles and Birds (*zool.*).

surculose (sūr'kūlōs) *a.* [*L. surculus*, a twig.] Surculous; surculigerous; *appl.* plants producing suckers first underground, thence aerial and forming independent plants; bear-

ing suckers (*bot.*); stoloniferous (*zool.*).

surculus (sūr'kūlūs) *n.* [*L. surculus*, a twig.] An underground shoot, ultimately aerial and independent (*bot.*); a sucker (*zool.*).

suspensor (sūspēn'sōr) *n.* [*L. suspendere*, to hang down.] A chain of cells developed from the hypobasal segment of an angiosperm zygote, attaching the embryo to the embryo sac; occurring in a modified form in the development of other plants (*bot.*).

suspensorium (sūspēnsō'rīūm) *n.* [*L. suspendere*, to hang down.] The upper part of the hyoid arch from which the lower jaw is suspended (*zool.*).

suspensory (sūspēn'sōrī) *a.* [*L. suspendere*, to hang down.] *Pert.* a suspensorium; serving for suspension; *appl.* various ligaments (*anat.*).

sustentacular (sūstēntāk'ulār) *a.* [*L. sustentaculum*, a prop, support.] Supporting; *appl.* connective tissue acting as a supporting framework for an organ (*anat.*).

sustentaculum lienī, tali,—support of the spleen, of the ankle-bone (*anat.*).

sustentator (sūstēntā'tōr) *n.* [*L. sustinere*, to sustain.] The sustentor or hooked cremaster of Lepidoptera (*zool.*).

sutural (sū'tūrāl, soo-) *a.* [*L. sutura*, a seam.] *Pert.* a suture; *appl.* dehiscence taking place at a suture (*biol.*).

sutural bones,—Wormian bones; irregular isolated bones occurring in the course of sutures, especially in the lambdoidal suture and posterior fontanelle (*anat.*).

suture (sū'tūr, soo-) *n.* [*L. sutura*, a seam.] The line of junction of two parts immovably connected; an immovable articulation of bone as in the skull (*anat.*); the dehiscence line (*bot.*).

swarm (swôrm) *n.* [*A.S. swearm*, swarm.] A large number of minute motile organisms viewed collectively; departure of a number of bees from one hive to form another (*zool.*).

swimmerets, — paired appendages posterior to the walking-legs of Crustaceans, functional partly for swimming (*zool.*).

swimming bells, — nectocalyces: medusoid bell-like structures of Siphonophores with velum and radiating canals, serving to propel the colony (*zool.*).

swimming or swim bladder, — the air bladder of Fishes, developed as a diverticulum of the alimentary canal, — function not precisely determined (*zool.*).

swimming funnel, — the tube of Di-branchiates through which water is expelled from the mantle cavity, expulsion providing the means of propulsion (*zool.*).

swimming ovaries, — groups of ripe ova of Acanthocephala detached and floating freely in the body cavity (*zool.*).

swimming plates, — in Ctenophores, eight equidistant bands of ciliated comb-like plates or comb-ribs, propellers of the organism (*zool.*).

syconium (sikó'niúm) *n.* [Gk. *sykon*, fig.] A cyconus; a multiple, succulent, receptacular fruit (*bot.*).

symbiont (sím'biönt) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *bioun*, to live.] One of the partners in symbiosis (*biol.*).

symbiosis (símbió'sis) *n.* [Gk. *synbioun*, to live together.] A condition in which two animals, two plants, or plant and animal, live in mutually beneficial partnership (*biol.*).

symbiote, — symbiont.

symbiotic (símbiöt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *synbioun*, to live together.] Living in beneficial partnership, as Clione, Dromia (*biol.*).

symmetrical (símět'rikál) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Regularly shaped; divisible into exactly similar halves (*biol.*).

symmetry (sím'et'ri) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] State of divisibility into similar halves; regularity of form; similarity of structure on each side of an axis, central, dorsoventral, or antero-posterior. See **bilateral** and **radial symmetry** (*biol.*).

sympathetic (símpáthēt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pathos*, feeling.] *Appl.*

the system of nerves supplying the viscera and blood-vessels, and intimately connected with the spinal and some cerebral nerves (*anat.*); *appl.* coloration in imitation of surroundings (*biol.*).

sympetalous (símpēt'álūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *petalon*, leaf.] Having a tubular corolla formed by union of petals (*bot.*).

sympathy (sím'fili) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *philein*, to love.] Commensalism with mutual liking (*zool.*).

symphyantherous, — synantherous.

symphyllous, — gamophyllous.

sympyogenesis (sím'fiöjën'ésis) *n.* [Gk. *sympyesthai*, to grow together; *genesis*, descent.] Development of an organ from the union of two others.

sympyisial (símfiz'ial) *a.* [Gk. *sympyisis*, a growing together.] Symphyseal; symphyseal; *pert.* a symphysis.

sympyisis (sím'fisís) *n.* [Gk. *sympyisis*, a growing together.] The line of junction of two pieces of bone separate in early life, as the pubic symphysis; a slightly movable articulation with the bony surfaces connected by fibrocartilage; *cf.* **syndesmosis** (*anat.*).

symplectic (símplék'tik) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *plektos*, plaited.] A bone of the fish skull between quadrate and hyomandibular (*zool.*).

sympodial (símpō'diál) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* or resembling a sympodium in principle (*bot.*).

sympodite (sím'pōdit) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pous*, foot.] The protopodite of Crustacea (*zool.*).

sympodium (símpō'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pous*, foot.] A primary axis consisting of a line connecting the bases of consecutive branchings (*bot.*).

synacme (sínák'mē) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *akme*, prime.] Condition when stamens and pistils mature simultaneously; synanthesis (*bot.*).

syngangium (sínän'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *angeion*, a vessel.] A compound sporangium in which the sporangia are coherent, as in some Ferns (*bot.*).

synantherous (sínăn'thērūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *antheros*, flowery.] Having anthers united to form a tube (*bot.*).

synanthesis,—synacme.

synanthous (sínăn'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *anthos*, flower.] Having flowers and leaves appearing simultaneously; having flowers united together (*bot.*).

synanthy (sínăn'thī) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *anthos*, flower.] The adhesion of flowers usually separate (*bot.*).

synaposematic (sínăp'ōsemăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *apo*, from; *sema*, sign.] *Appl.* mimicry of a more powerful species as a means of defence (*biol.*).

synapse (sínăps') *n.* [Gk. *synapsis*, union.] The connection of one nerve cell and another through the medium of the terminal branchings of the dendrons or axons (*phys.*).

synapsis (sínăp'sis) *n.* [Gk. *synapsis*, union.] A contraction of the chromatin linin filament which usually includes the nucleolus in the chromatin mass, a stage in the reduction-division of cells (*cyt.*).

synaptic membrane,—a membrane intervening between the nerve-ending and the muscle fibre supplied by it, also between one neurone and the fibre connecting it with another (*phys.*).

synapticula (sínăptik'ulă) *n.* [Gk. *synaptos*, united.] One of small calcareous rods connecting the septa of the mushroom-coral (*zool.*).

synarthrosis (sín'arthrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *arthron*, joint.] An articulation in which bone surfaces are in almost direct contact, fastened together by connective tissue or hyaline cartilage, with no appreciable motion (*anat.*).

syncarp (sín'kârp) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *karpōs*, fruit.] A syncarpium; an aggregate fruit with united carpels (*bot.*).

syncarpous (sínkâr'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *karpōs*, fruit.] Bearing a collective fruit (*bot.*).

syncarpy (sínkâr'pī) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *karpōs*, fruit.] Condition of having carpels united to form a compound ovary (*bot.*).

syncerebrum (sínsēr'ēbrūm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *L. cerebrum*, brain.] A secondary brain formed by union with the brain of one or more of the ventral cord ganglia in some Arthropods (*zool.*).

synchondrosis (sín'kōndrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *chondros*, cartilage.] A synarthrosis in which the connecting medium is cartilage (*anat.*).

syncraniate (sínkrā'niăt) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kranion*, skull.] Having certain vertebral elements fused with the skull (*zool.*).

syncranterian (sínkrântē'riăn) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kranteres*, wisdom teeth.] With teeth in a continuous row (*zool.*).

syncryptic (sínkrīp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kryptos*, hidden.] *Appl.* animals alike though unrelated, through common protective resemblance to their surroundings (*biol.*).

syncytiotrophoblast,—see **syncytium** (*emb.*).

syncytium (sínsit'ium) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kytos*, hollow.] A multi-nucleated mass of protoplasm without differentiation into cells (*biol.*); the outer stratum of the trophoblast of the mammalian ovum, the syncytiotrophoblast (*emb.*).

syndactyl (sindăk'til) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *daktylos*, digit.] With fused digits, as in many Birds.

syndactylism (sindăk'tilizm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *daktylos*, digit.] Whole or part fusion of two or more digits (*zool.*).

syndesmology (sín'děsmōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *syndesmos*, a band; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of anatomy dealing with ligaments and articulations.

syndesmosis (sín'děsmō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *syndesmos*, a ligament.] A slightly movable articulation, with the bony surfaces connected by an interosseous ligament; *cf.* **symphysis** (*anat.*).

synecthry (síněk'thrī) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *echthros*, hatred.] Commensalism with mutual dislike (*biol.*).

synema (sínēmă) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *nema*, thread.] The united stamen filaments of a monadelphous flower (*bot.*).

synergetic (sīnērjēt'ik), **synergic** (sīnēr'jik) *a.* [Gk. *synergos*, a co-operator.] Operating together; *appl.* muscles which combine with "prime movers" and "fixation muscles" in movement (*anat.*).

synergid (sīnēr'jid) *n.*, **sinergidae** (sīnēr'jidē) *plu.* [Gk. *synergos*, co-operating.] Two help-cells lying beside the ovum at the micropylar end of the embryo sac of an ovule (*bot.*).

syngamy (sīn'gāmī) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *gamos*, marriage.] Comprehensively, sexual union.

syngenesious (sīn'jēnēs'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *genesis*, descent.] Having the stamens united in a cylindrical form by the anthers (*bot.*).

syngensis (sīn'jēnēs'is) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *genesis*, descent.] Sexual reproduction; the theory that the germs of all human beings, past, present, and future, were created simultaneously, and that there are germs within germs *ad infinitum* (*biol.*).

syngenetic (sīn'jēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *genesis*, descent.] Sexually reproduced (*biol.*).

syngnaths (sīn'gnāths) *n. plu.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *gnathos*, jaw.] Paired jaws or mouth-plates of Stelleroids (*zool.*).

synekaryon (sīnkār'ion) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *karyon*, a nut.] The nucleus resulting from fusion of pronuclei in the zygote.

synochreate,—see **synocreate**.

synocreate (sīnōk'rēāt) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; L. *ocrea*, legging.] With stipules united, enclosing the stem in a sheath (*bot.*).

synoecious (sīnē'shūs), **synoicous** (sīnoik'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *oikos*, house.] Having antheridia and archegonia on the same receptacle, or stamens and pistils on the same flower (*bot.*).

synosteosis or **synostosis**,—**ankylosis**.

synotic tectum,—a cartilaginous arch between the otic capsules representing the cartilaginous roof of higher vertebrates (*emb.*).

synovia (sīnō'vīā) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; L. *ovum*, egg.] The thick, viscid,

glairy secretion of the synovial membrane (*anat.*).

synovial membrane,—the inner stratum of the articular capsule, a delicate connective tissue secreting a fluid for keeping joints moist (*anat.*).

synoviparous (sīn'ōvīp'ārūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; L. *ovum*, egg; *parere*, to beget.] Secreting synovia (*phys.*).

synpelmous (sīnpēl'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pelma*, sole.] Having the two tendons to the toes united before they divide up to go to the separate digits (*zool.*).

synsacrum (sīnsāk'rūm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; L. *sacrum*, sacred.] A mass of fused vertebrae supporting the pelvic girdle of Birds (*zool.*).

synsepalous (sīnsēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *sepalon*, a sepal.] With calyx composed of fused or united sepals (*bot.*).

synspermous (sīnspēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *sperma*, seed.] Having several seeds united (*bot.*).

synsporous (sīnspō'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *sporos*, seed.] Propagating by cell conjugation, as in Algae (*bot.*).

syntechnic (sīntēk'nīk) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *technē*, skill.] Resemblance in unrelated animals, due to environment.

syntenosis (sīntēnō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *tenon*, sinew.] Tendinous articulation.

syringeal (sīrīn'jēāl) *a.* [Gk. *syringx*, a pipe.] *Peri.* the syrinx (*zool.*).

syringium (sīrīn'jiūm) *n.* [Gk. *syringx*, a pipe.] A syringe-like organ of some Insects for the ejection of a disagreeable fluid (*zool.*).

syrinx (sīr'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *syringx*, a pipe.] The vocal organ of Birds at the base of the trachea (*zool.*).

systemic heart,—the heart of invertebrates, and the auricle and ventricle of the left side of the heart of higher vertebrates; *opp.* respiratory heart.

systilius (sīstil'iūs) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *stylos*, a column.] The columella-lid of some Mosses (*bot.*).

systole (sīs'tōlē) *n.* [Gk. *systole*, a drawing together.] The contraction

of the heart causing the circulation of the blood; contraction of any contractile cavity (*phys.*).

systylous (sîs'tîlûs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *stylos*, a column.] With coherent styles; with fixed columella-lid (*bot.*).

syzygy (sîz'ijî) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *zygon*, yoke.] A close suture of two adjacent arms, found in Crinoids; a number of individuals, two to five, adhering to one another in strings in the association of Gregarines (*zool.*).

T

tabula (täb'ulä) *n.*, **tabulae** (täb'ulë) *plu.* [L. *tabula*, a table.] Horizontal partitions traversing the vertical canals of Hydrocorallina and of tabulate corals (*zool.*).

tabulare (täb'ulä'rë, täb'ulä'rä) *n.* [L. *tabula*, a table.] A bone above each otic capsule in higher vertebrates (*zool.*).

tachygenesis (täk'tjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *tachys*, quick; *genesis*, descent.] Development with omission of certain embryonic stages, as in some Crustaceans (*zool.*).

tactile (täk'tîl) *a.* [L. *tangere*, to touch.] *Appl.* capsular corpuscles or cones constituting special sense end-organs (*anat.*, *zool.*).

tactual (täk'tüäl) *a.* [L. *tangere*, to touch.] *Pert.* the sense of touch (*phys.*).

taenia (të'nîä) *n.* [L. *taenia*, a ribbon.] A Tape-worm; *appl.* a band or line of nerve and muscle (*anat.*).

taeniate (të'nîät) *a.* [L. *taenia*, a ribbon.] Ribbon-like; striped (*zool.*).

taenidium (tënîd'ium) *n.*, **taenidia** *plu.* [L. *taenia*, a ribbon.] Spiral threads strengthening the chitinous layer of insect tracheae (*zool.*).

taenioid (të'nîoid) *a.* [Gk. *tainia*, a ribbon; *eidos*, form.] Ribbon-shaped; like a Tape-worm (*zool.*).

taenioles (të'nîölz) *n. plu.* [L. *taeniola*, a small ribbon.] Four longitudinal, inter-radial, gastric ridges of a scyphula (*zool.*).

tagmata (täg'mätä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tagma*, a corps.] Units; parts; segments (*biol.*).

talocalcaneal (tä'l'ökäl'känë'äl) *a.* [L. *talus*, ankle-bone; *calcaneum*, heel.] *Pert.* talus or astragalus and calcaneus, or ankle-bone and heel.

talon (tä'l'ön) *n.* [L. *talus*, ankle.] Claw of bird of prey; the posterior heel of a molar tooth (*zool.*).

taloscaphoid (tä'l'öskä'oid) *a.* [L. *talus*, heel; Gk. *skaphe*, a boat; *eidos*, resemblance.] *Pert.* astragalus and scaphoid bone (*anat.*).

talus (tä'lûs) *n.* [L. *talus*, ankle.] The ankle-bone or astragalus (*anat.*).

tapetal (täpë'täl) *a.* [L. *tapetum*, a carpet.] *Pert.* a tapetum; *appl.* cells (*bot.*).

tapetum (täpë'tüm) *n.* [L. *tapetum*, a carpet.] The outer and posterior part of the choroid; the main body of fibres of the corpus callosum (*anat.*); a special nutritive layer investing the sporogenous tissue of a sporangium (*bot.*).

taproot (täp'root) *n.* [M.E. *tappe*, a short pipe; A.S. *wyr*, a root.] An elongated parent root with secondary roots in acropetal succession (*bot.*).

tarsal (tä'r'säl) *a.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of the foot.] *Pert.* the tarsus (*zool.*); *appl.* arteries, bones, glands (*anat.*).

tarsale (tärsä'lë, tärsälä) *n.*, **tarsalia** (tärsä'lä) *plu.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of the foot.] Ankle-bones.

tarsi (tä'r'sî) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of the foot.] Two thin elongated plates of dense connective tissue helping to form and support the eyelid (*anat.*).

tarsometatarsal (tä'r'sömët'ätär'säl) *a.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of the foot; *meta*, beyond.] *Pert.* an articulation of tarsus with metatarsus (*anat.*, *zool.*).

tarsometatarsus (tä'r'sömët'ätär'sûs) *n.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of the foot; *meta*, beyond.] A short straight bone of a bird's leg formed by fusion of the distal row of tarsals with the second to fifth metatarsals (*zool.*).

tarsophalangeal (tä'r'söfälän'jčäl) *a.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of the foot; *phal-*

- angx*, line of battle.] *Pert.* tarsus and phalanges (*zool.*).
- tarsus** (târ'sûs) *n.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of the foot.] The ankle-bones, usually consisting of two rows (*zool.*); a cartilage plate of the eyelid. See *tarsi* (*anat.*).
- tartareous** (târtâr'ëus) *a.* [L.L. *tartarum*, an acid salt.] Having a rough and crumbling surface (*bot.*).
- taste bud**, — an end-organ of taste, consisting of a flask-shaped group of modified epithelial cells found on the tongue and adjacent parts; a gustatory calyculus (*anat.*).
- taxis** (tâk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *taxis*, arrangement.] A tendency of an organism towards (positive) or away from (negative) a source of stimulus (*biol.*).
- taxonomy** (tâksôn'ômi) *n.* [Gk. *taxis*, arrangement; *nomos*, law.] The laws of classification as applied to Natural History.
- tectology** (tëktôl'ôji) *n.* [Gk. *tekton*, a carpenter; *logos*, discourse.] Morphology in which an organism is considered as a group of morphological as distinct from physiological units or individuals (*biol.*).
- tectorial** (tëktô'riâl) *a.* [L. *tectus*, covered.] Covering; *appl.* a membrane covering the spiral organ of Corti (*anat.*).
- tectospondylic** (tëk'tôspondil'ik) *a.* [L. *tectus*, covered; Gk. *sphondylos*, a vertebra.] Having vertebrae with several concentric rings of calcification, as in some Elasmobranchs (*zool.*).
- tectrices** (tëk'trisëz) *n. plu.* [L. *tectus*, covered.] Wing-coverts; small feathers covering the bases of the remiges and filling gaps between them (*zool.*).
- teeth** (tëth) *n. plu.* [A.S. *toth*, a tooth.] Hard bony growths on maxillae, premaxillae, and mandibles of Mammals; growths of similar, of chitinous, or of horny formation borne on jaws or tongue (*zool.*).
- tegmen** (tëg'mën) *n.* [L. *tegmen*, a covering.] The integument, endopleura, or inner seed-coat (*bot.*); the calyx cover of Crinoids; an anterior wing of Orthoptera (*zool.*); a thin plate of bone over the tympanic antrum (*anat.*).
- tegumentum** (tëgmën'tum) *n.* [L. *tegmen*, a covering.] A protective bud-scale (*bot.*); a tract of the mid-brain (*anat.*).
- tegula** (tëg'ulâ) *n.* [L. *tegula*, a tile.] A small flap on the mesothorax overhanging the articulation of the wings in Lepidoptera; a small lobe at the wing-base of Diptera (*zool.*).
- tegular** (tëg'ulâr) *a.* [L. *tegula*, a tile.] *Pert.* a tegula; consisting of a tile-like structure.
- tela** (të'lâ) *n.* [L. *tela*, a web.] A web-like tissue; *appl.* the choroid membrane (*anat.*).
- telarian** (tëlâ'riân) *a.* [L. *tela*, a web.] Web-spinning.
- telegony** (tëlëg'ôni) *n.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *gonos*, offspring.] The supposed influence of a male parent on offspring subsequent to his own, of the same female parent (*biol.*).
- teleianthous** (tël'iân'thûs) *a.* [Gk. *teleios*, complete; *anthos*, flower.] *Appl.* a flower having both gynoeceum and androecium (*bot.*).
- telencephalon** (tël'ënkëf'älôn, -sëf-) *n.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *engkephalon*, brain.] The anterior part of the fore-brain (*emb.*).
- teleodont** (tël'ëödönt) *a.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *odous*, a tooth.] *Appl.* forms of Stag-beetles with largest mandible development (*zool.*).
- teleophore** (tël'ëöfôr) *n.* [Gk. *teleos*, complete; *pherein*, to bear.] A gonotheca, or transparent case enclosing medusae of Hydrozoa (*zool.*).
- teleorganic** (tël'ëörgän'ik) *a.* [Gk. *teleos*, complete; *organon*, instrument.] *Appl.* functions vital to an organism (*phys.*).
- telescopiform** (tëlëskô'pifôrm) *a.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *skopein*, to view; L. *forma*, shape.] Having joints that telescope successively into each other.
- teleutogonidium** (tëlütögönid'ium), **teleutospore** (tëlütôs'pôr) *n.* [Gk. *teleute*, completion; *gonos*, offspring; *sporos*, seed.] In the Uredineae, a winter-spore formed

- in autumn, germinating in the following spring (*bot.*).
- teleutospiriferous** (těl'ütöspörif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *teleute*, completion; *sporos*, seed; L. *ferre*, to carry.] *Appl.* Rusts bearing teleutospores (*bot.*).
- teliospore**,—teleutogonidium.
- teliosporiferous**,—teleutospiriferous.
- teliostage** (těl'üstāj) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; L. *stare*, to stand.] The last summer-stage of certain Fungi in which telia are produced; the teleutoform stage (*bot.*).
- telium** (těl'liūm) *n.*, **tella** (těl'liā) *plu.* [Gk. *telos*, end.] The teleutosorus, or sorus produced in the last summer stage of certain rust Fungi (*bot.*).
- teloblast** (těl'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *blastos*, bud.] A large cell which buds forth rows of smaller cells, as in annelid embryos (*emb.*).
- telokinesis** (těl'ökínē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *kinesis*, movement.] The last stage of mitosis when daughter-nuclei are re-formed (*cyt.*).
- telolecithal** (těl'ölēs'ithāl) *a.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *lekithos*, yolk.] Having the yolk accumulated mainly in one hemisphere (*emb.*).
- telolemma** (těl'ölēm'ā) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *lemma*, skin.] A capsule containing a nerve-fibre termination, in neuromuscular spindles (*anat.*).
- telophase** (těl'öfāz) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *phasis*, aspect.] Telokinesis, which see.
- telotrocha** (těl'öt'rō'kā, tölöt'rökā) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *trochos*, wheel.] Trochosphere, which see.
- telson** (těl'sön) *n.* [Gk. *telson*, extremity.] The unpaired terminal abdominal segment of Crustaceans (*zool.*).
- telum** (těl'lūm) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end.] The last segment of insect abdomen.
- temnospondylous** (tēm'nöspön'dilūs) *a.* [Gk. *temnein*, to cut; *sphondylos*, a vertebra.] With vertebrae not fused but in articulated pieces; *cf.* stereospondylous (*zool.*).
- temperature** (tēm'pērätūr) *n.* [L. *temperatura*, proportion.] Body-heat; most Mammals have approximately the same temperature as Man,
- Birds a higher; *cf.* homoiothermal and poikilothermal (*phys.*).
- temporal** (tēm'pöräl) *a.* [L. *temporalis*, temporary.] *Pert.*, or in the region of, the temples (*anat.*).
- temporalism muscle**,—abroad radiating muscle arising from the whole of the temporal fossa and extending to the coronoid process of the mandible (*anat.*).
- temporomalar** (tēm'pörömälär) *a.* [L. *temporalis*, temporary; *mala*, cheek.] *Appl.* a nerve supplying temple and cheek, the zygomatic nerve (*anat.*).
- temporomandibular articulation**,—the hinge of the jaws (*anat.*).
- temporomaxillary** (tēm'pörömäksil'äri) *a.* [L. *temporalis*, temporary; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* temporal and maxillary region; *appl.* the posterior facial vein (*anat.*).
- tenaculum** (tēnäk'ülūm) *n.* [L. *tenax*, holding.] In Teleosts, a fibrous band extending from eyeball to skull (*zool.*).
- tendinous** (tēn'dinūs) *a.* [L. *tendere*, to stretch.] Of the nature of a tendon; having tendons.
- tendo calcaneus**, **tendo Achillis**,—the tendon of the heel (*anat.*).
- tendon** (tēn'dön) *n.* [L. *tendere*, to stretch.] A white glistening fibrous cord connecting a muscle with a movable structure (*anat.*).
- tendon reflex**,—contraction of muscles in a state of slight tension by a tap on their tendons (*phys.*).
- tendrill** (tēn'dril) *n.* [O.F. *tendrillon*, a tender sprig.] A specialized twining stem or leaf by which creepers support themselves (*bot.*).
- tendrillar** (tēn'drillär) *a.* [O.F. *tendrillon*, a tender sprig.] Acting as a tendril; twining (*bot.*).
- tensor** (tēn'sör) *a.* [L. *tendere*, to stretch.] *Appl.* muscles which stretch parts of the body (*anat.*).
- tentacles** (tēn'täklz) *n. plu.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, a feeler.] Slender flexible organs on the head of many small animals, used for feeling, exploration, prehension, or attachment, as in Snails, Insects, Crabs (*zool.*).
- tentacular** (tēntäk'ülär) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, a feeler.] *Pert.* tentacles;

- appl.* a canal branching from periradial canal to tentacle base in Ctenophores (*zool.*).
- tentaculiferous** (těnták'ulif'ěrüs) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, a feeler; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing tentacles (*zool.*).
- tentaculiform** (těnták'uliförm) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, a feeler; L. *forma*, shape.] Like a tentacle in shape or structure (*zool.*).
- tentaculocyst** (těnták'ulösist) *n.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, a feeler; Gk. *kystis*, a bladder.] A sense organ of Trachylinae, a club-shaped body on the umbrella margin, containing one or more lithites (*zool.*).
- tentaculozoids** (těnták'ulözö'oidz) *n. plu.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, a feeler; Gk. *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] Long slender tentacular individuals at the outskirts of a hydrozoan colony (*zool.*).
- tentaculum** (těnták'ulüm) *n.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, a feeler.] A tentacle or feeler.
- tentilla** (těntil'ä), **tentillum** (těntil'üm) *n.* [L. *tenta*, a tent.] A tentacle branch.
- tentorium** (těntö'rüüm) *n.* [L. *tentorium*, a tent.] A chitinous framework supporting the brain of Insects (*zool.*); an arched lamina covering the superior surface of the cerebellum and supporting the occipital lobes of the brain (*anat.*).
- teratology** (těr'ätöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *teras*, a monster; *logos*, discourse.] The science treating of malformations and monstrosities, especially of Man.
- tercine** (těr'sin) *n.* [L. *tertius*, third.] The third coat of an ovule or a layer of the second (*bot.*).
- tereбра** (těr'ěbrä) *n.* [L. *tereбра*, a borer.] An ovipositor which bores into wood, as in Thalesa of the Hymenoptera (*zool.*).
- terebrate** (těr'ěbrät) *a.* [L. *tereбра*, a borer.] Furnished with a boring organ (*zool.*).
- teres** (těr'ěz) *n.* [L. *teres*, round and smooth.] The name given to two muscles, *teres major* and *minor*, extending from scapula to humerus (*anat.*).
- terete** (těrět'), **teretial** (těr'ěshiäl) *a.* [L. *teres*, rounded off.] Nearly cylindrical in transverse section, as stems (*bot.*).
- tergal** (těr'gäl) *a.* [L. *tergum*, the back.] Situated at the back; *pert.* the tergum (*zool.*).
- tergeminate** (těrjēm'inät) *a.* [L. *ter*, thrice; *gemin*, twins.] Thrice forked with twin leaflets (*bot.*).
- tergite** (těr'git, těr'jit) *n.* [L. *tergum*, back.] The dorsal chitinous plate of each segment of most Arthropods (*zool.*).
- tergum** (těr'güm) *n.* [L. *tergum*, back.] The dorsal portion of an arthropod somite; the tergite; the back generally; a dorsal plate of Barnacles (*zool.*).
- terminal** (těr'minäl) *a.* [L. *terminus*, an end.] *Pert.*, or situated at, the end, as a terminal bud at the end of a twig (*biol.*).
- ternary** (těr'näri) *a.* Ternate.
- ternate** (těr'nät) *a.* [L. *terni*, three each.] Arranged in threes; having three leaflets to a leaf (*bot.*).
- ternatopinnate** (těr'nä'töpín'ät) *a.* [L. *terni*, three each; *pinna*, a feather.] Having three pinnate leaflets to each compound leaf (*bot.*).
- terraneous** (těr'ä'něüs) *a.* [L. *terra*, earth.] *Appl.* land vegetation (*bot.*).
- terrestrial** (těr'ěstriäl) *a.* [L. *terra*, earth.] *Appl.* animals living on the surface of the ground, as *opp.* aerial, aquatic.
- tertia** (těr'shiäl), **tertiary** (těr'shiäri) *a.* [L. *tertius*, third.] *Appl.* the wing feathers of the humerus, otherwise scapulars (*zool.*).
- test** (těst) *n.* [L. *testa*, a shell.] The shell or hardened outer covering of Crustaceans and other invertebrates (*zool.*).
- testa** (těst'ä) *n.* [L. *testa*, a shell.] A test; the hard outer covering of a seed (*bot.*).
- testaceous** (těst'äshüs) *a.* [L. *testa*, a shell.] Protected by a shell-like outer covering (*zool.*).
- testicle** (těst'ikl) *n.* [L. *testis*, a testicle.] One of the paired male genital glands (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- testicular** (těstik'ulär) *a.* [L. *testis*, a testicle.] Having two oblong tubercles, as in some Orchids; testicle-shaped (*bot.*).

testiculate (těstik'ulāt) *a.* Testicular.

testis (těst'is) *n.*, **testes** (těst'těz) *plu.*

[*L. testis*, a testicle.] Paired male reproductive glands producing spermatozoa (*anat.*, *zool.*).

testudinate (těstü'dināt) *a.* [*L. testudo*, a tortoise.] Having a hard protective shell, as in the Tortoise.

tetaniform (tět'äniförm) *a.* [*Gk. tetanos*, stretched; *L. forma*, shape.] Like tetanus; tetanoid (*phys.*).

tetanize (tět'äniz) *v.* [*Gk. tetanos*, stretched.] To cause a muscle to contract by a series of induction shocks (*phys.*).

tetanus (tět'änüs) *n.* [*Gk. tetanos*, stretched.] State of a muscle undergoing a continuous fused series of contractions due to faradization (*phys.*); a rigid state of plant tissue caused by continued stimulus (*bot.*).

tetrabranchiate (tět'räbräng'kiāt) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *branchia*, gills.] Having four gills (*zool.*).

tetracarpellary (tět'räkärpěl'äri) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *karpós*, fruit.] Having four carpels (*bot.*).

tetracerous (tět'räsē'rüs, tět'räs'ērüs) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *keras*, horn.] Four-horned (*zool.*).

tetrachotomous tět'räköt'ömüs) *a.* [*Gk. tetracha*, fourfold; *tome*, a cutting.] Divided up into fours (*biol.*).

tetracoccus (tět'räkök'üs) *n.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *kokkos*, a kernel.] Minute organisms found in groups of four (*back.*).

tetracrepid (tět'räkrep'id) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *krepis*, foundation.] *Appl.* a minute calthrops or four-rayed spicule (*zool.*).

tetract (tět'räkt) *n.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *aktis*, ray.] A four-rayed spicule (*zool.*).

tetractine (tět'räk'tin) *n.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *aktis*, ray.] A spicule of four equal and similar rays meeting at equal angles; a tetraxon (*zool.*).

tetracyclic (tět'räsiklik) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *kyklos*, a circle.] With four whorls (*bot.*).

tetrad (tět'räd) *n.* [*Gk. tetras*, four.] A group of four; *appl.* the four-cell stage in the development of Bryophytes and Pteridophytes (*bot.*);

a quadruple group of chromatin of the germinal vesicle in maturation; a quadrangular mass or loop of chromosomes in a stage of mitosis (*cyt.*).

tetradactyl (tět'rädäk'til) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *daktylos*, finger.] Having four digits (*zool.*).

tetradynamous (tět'rädin'amüs) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *dynamis*, power.] Having four long stamens and two short (*bot.*).

tetragonal (tět'räg'onäl) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *gonia*, an angle.] Quaternary (*bot.*).

tetragynous (tět'räj'inüs) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *gyne*, a female.] With four carpels to a gynoeceum (*bot.*).

tetralophodont (tět'rälöf'ödönt) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *lophos*, crest; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth with four ridges (*zool.*).

tetralophous (tět'rälöf'üs) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *lophos*, crest.] *Appl.* a spicule with four rays branched or crested (*zool.*).

tetramerous (tět'räm'erüs) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *meros*, part.] Composed of four parts; in multiples of four (*bot.*).

tetrandrous (tět'ränd'rüs) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *aner*, man.] Having four stamens (*bot.*).

tetrapetalous (tět'räpēt'älüs) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *petalon*, a leaf.] Having four petals (*bot.*).

tetrapneumonous (tět'räpnü'mönüs) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *pneumon*, lung.] Having four lungs, as certain Spiders (*zool.*).

tetrapod (tět'räpöd) *n.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *pous*, foot.] A four-footed animal.

tetrapterous (tět'räpt'ērüs) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *pteron*, wing.] Having four wings (*zool.*).

tetrapyrenous (tět'räpīrē'nüs) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *pyren*, a fruit-stone.] Having a four-stoned fruit (*bot.*).

tetraquetrous (tět'räk'wétrüs) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *L. quadratus*, squared.] Having four angles, as some stems (*bot.*).

tetrarch (tět'rärk) *a.* [*Gk. tetras*, four; *archos*, a ruler.] With four protoxylems in the vascular bundle (*bot.*).

tetraselenodont (tět'rásělē'nödönt) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *selene*, moon; *odous*, tooth.] Having four crescentic ridges on the molar teeth (*zool.*).

tetrasepalous (tět'rásěp'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; Gk. *sepalon*, a sepal.] Having four sepals (*bot.*).

tetraspermous (tět'ráspěr'müs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *sperma*, seed.] Having four seeds (*bot.*).

tetrasporangium (tět'ráspörän'jium) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] A sporangium producing tetraspores, as in Red Algae (*bot.*).

tetraspore (tět'ráspör) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *sporos*, seed.] One of four non-motile spores produced by the sporangium of Red Algae (*bot.*).

tetrastichous (tět'rás'tíküs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in four rows (*bot.*).

tetrathecal (tět'räthē'käl) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *theke*, a case.] Having four loculi (*bot.*).

tetraxon (tět'räk'sön) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *axon*, axis.] A tetractine.

tetrazoic (tět'räzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *zoon*, animal.] Having four sporozyotes; *appl.* gregarine spores (*zool.*).

tetrazooid (tět'räzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, form.] The zooid developed from each of four parts constricted from the stolon process of an embryonic Ascidian (*zool.*).

thalamencephalon (thäl'ämēnkēf'-älön, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *thalamos*, a receptacle; *engkephalon*, the brain.] The part of the brain comprising the thalamus, the corpora geniculata, and the epithalamus (*anat.*).

thalamus (thäl'ämüs) *n.* [Gk. *thalamos*, a receptacle.] The receptacle or torus of a flower (*bot.*); part of the brain (*anat.*). See *optic thalami*.

thalline (thäl'in) *a.* [Gk. *thallos*, a young shoot.] Resembling a thallus (*bot.*).

thalloid (thäl'oid) *a.* [Gk. *thallos*, a young shoot; *eidōs*, form.] Like a thallus (*bot.*).

thallome (thäl'öm) *n.* A thallus.

thallus (thäl'üs) *n.* [Gk. *thallos*, a young shoot.] A combination of

cells presenting no differentiation of leaf and stem, as in Thallophytes (*bot.*).

thanatoid (thän'ätoid) *a.* [Gk. *thantos*, death; *eidōs*, form.] Deadly; *appl.* poisonous snakes.

thanatology (thän'ätöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *thantos*, death; *logos*, discourse.] Theories of death.

theca (thē'kä) *n.* [Gk. *theke*, a case.] A spore or pollen case; a sporangium (*bot.*); a structure serving as a protective covering for an organ or organism, as of spinal cord, pupa, proboscis, tube-animal (*zool.*).

thecaphore (thē'käför) *n.* [Gk. *theke*, a case; *pherein*, to bear.] A structure on which a theca is borne (*bot.*).

thecasporous (thē'käs'pörüs) *a.* [Gk. *theke*, a case; *sporos*, a seed.] Having the spores enclosed in cases or thecae (*bot.*).

thecate (thē'kāt) *a.* [Gk. *theke*, a case.] Covered or protected by a theca (*biol.*).

theciferous (thēsif'ērüs), **thesigerous** (thēsij'ērüs) *a.* Thecate.

thecium (thē'shium) *n.* [Gk. *theke*, a case.] That part of a Fungus or Lichen containing the sporules (*bot.*).

theodont (thē'ködönt) *a.* [Gk. *theke*, case; *odous*, tooth.] Having teeth in sockets (*zool.*).

thelyblast (thē'liblāst) *n.* [Gk. *thelys*, female; *blastos*, a bud.] A matured female germ cell (*biol.*).

thelyotoky (thē'liöt'ökī) *n.* [Gk. *thelys*, female; *tokos*, offspring.] Parthenogenesis in the case where females only are produced (*biol.*).

thelyplasm (thē'liplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *thelys*, female; *plasma*, something moulded.] Female plasm; *cf.* *arrhenoplasm* (*biol.*).

thenal (thē'näl) *a.* [Gk. *thenar*, palm of the hand.] *Pert.* or in the region of the palm of the hand (*anat.*).

thenar (thē'när) *n.* [Gk. *thenar*, palm of the hand.] The muscular mass forming the ball of the thumb (*anat.*).

thermogenesis (thēr'möjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *genesis*, production.] Body-heat production by oxidation (*phys.*).

- thermolysis** (thěrmöl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *lysis*, a loosing.] Loss of body heat (*phys.*).
- thermoscopic** (thěrmösköp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *skopein*, to view.] Adapted for recognizing changes of temperature, as special sense-organs or eyes of certain Cephalopods (*zool.*).
- thermotaxis** (thěrmötäk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *taxis*, arrangement.] Reaction to stimulus of heat or cold (*phys.*).
- thermotropism** (thěrmöt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *trope*, a turning.] Tendency to turn towards heat, shown by curvature in plants (*bot.*).
- thesocytes** (thě'sösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thesis*, a deposit; *kytos*, hollow.] Sponge-cells storing reserve material (*zool.*).
- thigmotaxis** (thīg'mötäk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *thigma*, touch; *taxis*, arrangement.] The tendency of minute organisms to attach themselves to objects on contact (*biol.*).
- thigmotropism** (thīg'möt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *thigma*, touch; *trope*, a turning.] The tendency to respond to mechanical contact by clinging and curving, as in tendrils (*bot.*).
- thoracic** (thöräs'ik) *a.* [Gk. *thorax*, the breast.] *Pert.* or in the region of the thorax.
- thorax** (thō'räks) *n.* [Gk. *thorax*, the breast.] In higher vertebrates, that part of the body between neck and abdomen containing heart, lungs, etc.; the body region behind the head of many Arthropods and of other smaller animals (*zool.*).
- thread cells**,—in the skin of Myxinoids, cells whose long threads form a network in which the mucous secretion of the ordinary gland cells is entangled (*zool.*).
- three-nerved leaf**,—a leaf with three distinct primary veins (*bot.*).
- thremmatology** (thrēm'ätöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *thremma*, a nursling; *logos*, discourse.] The science of breeding animals and plants under domestic conditions (*biol.*).
- thrombocytes** (thröm'bösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thrombos*, a clot; *kytos*, hollow.] The elementary particles, platelets, or small discs of blood not drawn :
- they clump together in drawn blood (*anat.*).
- thromboplastin** (thröm'böpläs'tin) *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, a clot; *plastos*, moulded.] A substance in drawn blood set free from granular masses of disintegrated thrombocytes (*phys.*).
- thyloses** (thilō'sěz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thylax*, a sack.] Masses of parenchyma formed inside wood vessels through pressure in secondary wood (*bot.*).
- thymus** (thīm'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *thymos*, thymus.] An irregular pinkish mass of glandular tissue in the lower anterior part of the neck (*anat.*).
- thyreohyoid, thyreoid, etc.**,—see **thyrohyoid, thyroid, etc.**
- thyroarytaenoid** (thī'röär'itē'noid) *n.* [Gk. *thyra*, a door; *arytaina*, a pitcher; *eidōs*, form.] A muscle of the larynx (*anat.*).
- thyroepiglottic** (thī'röep'iglōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *epi*, upon; *glottis*, mouth of windpipe.] *Appl.* a ligament connecting the epiglottis stem and the angle of the thyroid cartilage (*anat.*).
- thyroglossal** (thī'röglōs'äl) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* thyroid and tongue; *appl.* an embryonic duct (*emb.*).
- thyrohyals** (thī'röhī'älz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] The greater cornua of the hyoid bone (*anat.*).
- thyrohyoid** (thī'röhī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Appl.* a muscle extending from thyroid cartilage to hyoid cornu (*anat.*).
- thyroid** (thī'roid) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *eidōs*, form.] *Appl.* a ductless highly-vascular gland at the front and sides of the neck; also to arteries, cartilage, and veins in its region (*anat.*).
- thyrsoid** (thēr'soid) *a.* [Gk. *thyrsus*, a wand; *eidōs*, form.] Resembling a thyrsus in shape (*bot.*).
- thyrsus** (thēr'sūs) *n.* [Gk. *thyrsus*, a wand.] A mixed inflorescence with main axis racemose, later axes cymose, with cluster almost double-cone shaped (*bot.*).

- tibia** (tib'ĭă) *n.* [L. *tibia*, a pipe, flute.] The inner and larger of the leg-bones between knee and ankle; the joint of an insect leg between femur and tarsus (*zool.*).
- tibial** (tib'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *tibia*, pipe.] *Pert.* or in the region of the tibia (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- tibiofibula** (tib'ĭöfĭb'ulă) *n.* [L. *tibia*, flute; *fibula*, a buckle.] The bone formed when tibia and fibula are fused, as in the Frog (*zool.*).
- tibiofibular** (tib'ĭöfĭb'ulăr) *a.* [L. *tibia*, flute; *fibula*, buckle.] *Pert.* tibia and fibula; *appl.* articulation, syndesmosis (*anat.*).
- tibiotarsal** (tib'ĭötăr'săl) *a.* [L. *tibia*, a flute; Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] *Pert.* tibia and tarsus; *pert.* or in the region of the tibiotarsus (*zool.*).
- tibiotarsus** (tib'ĭötăr'sūs) *n.* [L. *tibia*, flute; Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] The tibial bone of Birds to which the proximal tarsals are fused (*zool.*).
- Tiedemann's** (tĕ'dĕmănz) **vesicles**,—small rounded glandular chambered bodies at the neck of the Polian vesicles; the racemose vesicles of *Asteroidea* (*zool.*).
- tigellum** (tijĕl'um) *n.* [F. *tige*, a stem.] The central embryonic axis, consisting of radicle and plumule (*bot.*).
- tissue** (tis'ū, tĭsh'ū) *n.* [F. *tissu*, woven.] The fundamental structure of which animal and plant organs are composed. See **adipose**, **areolar**, **collenchyma**, **connective**, **cork**, **elastic**, **fibrous**, **lymphoid**, **mucous**, **muscular**, **nervous**, **parenchyma**, **reticular**, **sclerenchyma**, **sieve**, **tracheal**, **vascular** (*biol.*).
- tokocytes** (tō'kōsĭts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tokos*, production; *kytos*, hollow.] Reproductive cells of Sponges (*zool.*).
- tomentose** (tömĕn'tōs) *a.* [L. *tomentum*, stuffing.] Covered closely with matted hairs, as a leaf (*bot.*).
- tomentum** (tömĕn'tum) *n.* [L. *tomentum*, stuffing.] The closely matted hair on leaves or stems (*bot.*).
- tongue** (tūng) *n.* [A.S. *tunge*, tongue.] An organ on the floor of the mouth, usually movable and protrusible; any tongue-like structure, as a radula, a ligula (*biol.*).
- tonoplast** (tō'nōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *tonos*, tension; *plastos*, modelled.] A plastid with distinct vacuole walls (*biol.*).
- tonsil** (tōn'sĭl) *n.* [L. *tonsilla*, a tonsil.] One of paired aggregations of lymphoid tissue near the tongue base (*anat.*).
- tonus** (tō'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *tonos*, tension.] Tonicity, or condition of being slightly stretched, as of muscles (*phys.*).
- tooth**,—see **teeth**.
- topotype** (tōp'ōtip) *n.* [Gk. *topos*, place; *typos*, a figure.] A specimen from the locality of the original type (*biol.*).
- tornaria** (tōrnă'rĭă) *n.* [L. *tornare*, to turn.] The free larval stage in the development of Balanoglossida (*zool.*).
- tornote** (tōr'nōt) *a.* [L. *tornare*, to turn.] With blunt extremities, as a spicule (*zool.*).
- torose** (tō'rōs) *a.* [L. *torus*, a swelling.] Having fleshy swellings; knobbed (*bot.*).
- torques** (tôr'kwĕz) *n.* [L. *torquere*, to twist.] A necklace-like arrangement of fur, feathers, or the like (*zool.*).
- torsion** (tôr'shūn) *n.* [L. *torquere*, to twist.] The twisting round of a gastropod body as it develops (*zool.*).
- torticone** (tôr'tikōn) *n.* [L. *torquere*, to twist; *conus*, a cone.] A turreted, spirally-twisted shell (*zool.*).
- torula condition**,—the yeast-like isolated cells resulting from growth of blue mould conidia in saccharine solution (*bot.*).
- torulose** (tôr'ulōs) *a.* [L. *torus*, a swelling.] Having small swellings (*bot.*).
- torulus** (tôr'ulūs) *n.* [L. *torulus*, a small swelling.] The insect antenna insertion socket (*zool.*).
- torus** (tō'rūs) *n.* [L. *torus*, a swelling.] The axis bearing the floral leaves; the thickened side of a bordered pit (*bot.*); a firm prominence or a marginal fold or ridge (*anat.*); a ridge bearing uncini in Polychaeta (*zool.*).
- totipalmate** (tō'tĭpăl'măt) *a.* [L. *totus*, all; *palmā*, palm of the hand.]

Having the feet completely webbed (*zool.*).

totipotent (töt'ip'ötěnt) *a.* [L. *totus*, all; *potens*, powerful.] *Appl.* blastomeres which can develop into complete embryos when cut off from the aggregate of blastomeres (*emb.*).

toxaspire (tök'säspir) *n.* [Gk. *toxon*, a bow; L. *spira*, a coil.] A spiral spicule of rather more than one revolution (*zool.*).

toxicology (tök'siköl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison; *logos*, discourse.] The science treating of poisons in all aspects.

toxiciferous (töksif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Holding or carrying poison.

toxin (tök'sin) *n.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison.] A poison (*phys.*).

toxon (tök'sön) *n.* [Gk. *toxon*, a bow.] A toxa or bow-shaped spicule (*zool.*).

toxophores (tök'söförz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison; *pherein*, to carry.] The poisoning qualities of toxin molecules; *cf.* **haptophores** (*phys.*).

trabeculae (träbäk'ülē) *n. plu.* [L. *trabecula*, a little beam.] Plates of sterile cells extending across the sporangium of Pteridophytes; a row of cells bridging a cavity (*bot.*); two curved bars of cartilage embracing the hypophysis cerebri of the embryo (*emb.*); small fibrous bands forming imperfect septa or framework of organs (*anat.*, *zool.*).

trabecular (träbäk'ülär) *a.* [L. *trabecula*, a little beam.] *Pert.* or of the nature of a trabecula; having a cross-barred framework.

trabeculate,—trabecular.

trabs cerebri,—the corpus callosum.

trachea (träké'ä, trä'kéä) *n.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe.] The windpipe; a respiratory tubule of Insects and other Arthropods (*zool.*); the spiral or annular vascular tissue of plants (*bot.*).

tracheal (träké'äl) *a.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe.] *Pert.*, resembling, or having tracheae; *appl.* tissue.

tracheal gills,—small wing-like respiratory outgrowths from the abdomen of water larvae of Insects (*zool.*).

tracheate,—tracheal.

tracheid (träk'ēid) *n.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe.] An individual thickened cell of a tracheal column, where end-walls persist (*bot.*).

tracheidal cells,—in transfusion tissue, cells resembling tracheids (*bot.*).

trachelate (träk'ēlät) *a.* [Gk. *trachelos*, neck.] Narrowed; as in neck-formation (*zool.*).

trachelomastoid (träk'ēlömäs'toid) *a.* [Gk. *trachelos*, neck; *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* tracheal region and mastoid process: *appl.* a muscle (*anat.*).

trachenchyma (träkäng'kimä) *n.* [Gk. *trachelos*, neck; *enchyma*, infusion.] Tracheal vascular tissue (*bot.*).

tracheobronchial (träk'ëöbröng'kiäl) *a.* [Gk. *trachelos*, neck; *brongchos*, a bronchial tube.] *Appl.* glands (*anat.*); *appl.* a syrinx formed of the lower end of the trachea and the upper bronchi (*zool.*).

trachyglossate (träk'iglös'ät) *a.* [Gk. *trachys*, rough; *glossa*, tongue.] Having a rasping or toothed tongue (*zool.*).

tract (träkt) *n.* [L. *trahere*, to draw.] A region or area or system considered as a whole, as the alimentary tract (*anat.*).

tractellum (träktěl'üm) *n.* [L. *trahere*, to draw.] A flagellum of the forward end of Mastigophora, with circumduction motion (*zool.*).

tragus (trä'güs) *n.* [Gk. *tragos*, a goat.] A small pointed eminence in front of the concha of the ear (*anat.*).

trama (trä'mä) *n.* [L. *trama*, the woof.] A central core of interwoven hyphae of a fungus conidiophore (*bot.*).

transformation (tränz'förmä'shün) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *formare*, to form.] Change of form, as in metamorphosis (*zool.*); metabolism (*phys.*).

transfusion tissue,—the tissue of gymnosperm leaves, consisting of parenchymatous and tracheidal cells (*bot.*).

transilient (tränsil'ient) *a.* [L. *transilire*, to leap over.] *Appl.* nerve fibres connecting brain convolutions not adjacent (*anat.*).

- transitional** (tränzish'önäl) *a.* [L. *transire*, to go across.] *Appl.* epithelium occurring in ureters and urinary bladder, renewing itself by mitotic division of the third and innermost layer of cells (*phys.*).
- translocation** (tränz'lökä'shün) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *locus*, place.] Diffusion, as of food material (*phys.*).
- transmedian** (tränzmē'diän) *a.* [L. *trans*, across; *medius*, middle.] *Pert.*, or crossing the middle plane; *appl.* muscles (*anat.*).
- transmutation theory**,—the theory that one species can evolve from another (*biol.*).
- transpalatine** (tränz'päl'ätin) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *palatus*, the palate.] A cranial bone of Crocodiles, connecting pterygoid with jugal and maxilla (*zool.*).
- transpiration** (tränspirä'shün) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *spirare*, to breathe.] Exhalation of vapour through pores (*phys.*), or stomata (*bot.*).
- transpyloric plane**,—the upper of the imaginary horizontal planes dividing the abdomen into artificial regions (*anat.*).
- transversal** (tränzvēr'säl) *a.* [L. *trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn.] Lying across or between, as a transversal wall (*bot.*).
- transverse** (tränzvēr's) *a.* [L. *trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn.] Lying across or between, as artery, colon, ligament, process (*anat.*).
- transversum** (tränzvēr'süm) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn.] In most Reptiles, a cranial bone extending from pterygoid to maxilla (*zool.*).
- trapeziform** (träpē'zifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *trapezion*, a small table; L. *forma*, shape.] Trapezium-shaped (*zool.*).
- trapezium** (träpē'ziüm) *n.* [Gk. *trapezion*, a small table.] The first carpal bone, at the base of the first metacarpal (*zool.*); the greater multangular bone; a portion of the pons Varolii (*anat.*).
- trapezius** (träpē'ziūs) *n.* [Gk. *trapezion*, a small table.] A broad, flat, triangular muscle of the neck and shoulders (*anat.*).
- trapezoid** (träpē'zoid, tröp'ēzoid) *a.* [Gk. *trapezion*, a small table; *eidōs*, form.] Trapezium-shaped; *appl.* ligament, nucleus, ridge (*anat.*).
- traumatropism** (trômät'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *trauma*, a wound; *trope*, a turning.] Sensitiveness to wounds (*bot.*).
- trefoil** (trē'foil) *n.* [L. *trifolius*, three-leaved.] A flower or leaf with three lobes (*bot.*).
- tremelloid** (trēm'ēloid) *a.* [L. *tremere*, to tremble.] Gelatinous in substance or appearance (*bot.*).
- triactinal** (triäk'tinäl) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *aktis*, ray.] Three-rayed.
- triadelphous** (triädēl'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *adelphos*, brother.] Having stamens united into three bundles by their filaments (*bot.*).
- triaene** (tri'en) *n.* [Gk. *triaina*, a trident.] A somewhat trident-shaped spicule (*zool.*).
- triandrous** (triän'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *aner*, man.] Having three stamens (*bot.*).
- triangle** (triäng'gl) *n.* [L. *triangularis*, three-sided.] A three-sided structure or area; *appl.* various structures (*anat.*).
- trianthous** (triän'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *anthos*, flower.] Having three flowers (*bot.*).
- triarch** (triärk) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *arche*, beginning.] Having three xylem bundles uniting to form the woody tissue plate of root (*bot.*).
- triarticulate** (triärtik'ülät) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *articulus*, a joint.] Three-jointed (*zool.*).
- Triassic** (triäs'ik) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three.] A geological period of the secondary or Mesozoic group; the seventh of the thirteen rock-systems (*pal.*).
- triaster** (triäs'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *aster*, star.] Three chromatin masses resulting from tripolar mitosis, as in cancer cells (*cyt.*).
- triaxon** (triäk'sön) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *axis*, axle.] A sponge spicule with three axes (*zool.*).
- tribracteate** (tribräk'tēät) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *bractea*, a thin plate of metal.] With three bracts (*bot.*).
- trica** (tri'kä) *n.* [F. *tricotier*, to knit.] A lichen apothecium with ridged spherical surface (*bot.*).

tricarpeal (tri'kârpě'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *karpōs*, fruit.] With three carpels (*bot.*).

triceps (tri'sěps) *n.* [L. *tres*, three; *caput*, head.] *Appl.* a muscle with three heads or insertions (*anat.*).

trichites (tri'kīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair.] Fine rod-like structures found in the tongue of Didinium, an Infusorian (*zool.*).

trichocarpous (tri'kôkâr'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *karpōs*, fruit.] With hairy fruits (*bot.*).

trichocyst (tri'kōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *kystis*, a bladder.] An oval or spindle-shaped protrusible body found in Infusorians (*zool.*).

trichodragmata (tri'kōdrăg'mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *dragma*, a sheaf.] Straight, fine hair-like spicules in bundles (*zool.*).

trichogyne (tri'kōjĭn) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *gyne*, woman.] An elongated hair-like receptive cell at the end of the carpogonium of Thallophytes (*bot.*).

trichome (tri'kōm) *n.* [Gk. *trichoma*, a growth of hair.] A hairy epidermal structure (*bot.*).

trichophore (tri'kōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *pherein*, to bear.] A group of cells bearing the trichogyne (*bot.*); a chaetigerous sac of Annelids (*zool.*).

trichotomous (tri'kōtōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *tricha*, threefold; *tome*, a cutting.] Divided into three branches (*bot.*).

tricipital (tri'sip'itāl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *caput*, head.] Having three heads or insertions, as the triceps (*anat.*).

triccoccus (tri'kōk'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *kokkos*, a kernel.] *Appl.* a three-carpel fruit (*bot.*).

triconodont (tri'kōnōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *konos*, cone; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* a tooth with three crown prominences in a line parallel to the jaw axis (*zool.*).

tricostate (tri'kōs'tăt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *costa*, rib.] Having three ribs (*bot.*).

tricotyledonous (tri'kōtĭlĕ'dōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *kotyledon*, a cup-like hollow.] With three cotyledons (*bot.*).

tricrotic (tri'krōt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tria*,

three; *krotein*, to beat.] Having a triple beat in the arterial pulse (*phys.*).

tricerural (tri'kroor'ăl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *crus*, leg.] With three branches.

tricuspid (tri'kūs'pid) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *cuspis*, a point.] Three-pointed; *appl.* a triangular valve of the heart (*anat.*).

tricuspidate (tri'kūs'pidăt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *cuspis*, a point.] *Appl.* a three-pointed leaf (*bot.*).

tridactyl (tri'dăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *daktylos*, finger.] Having three digits (*zool.*).

tridentate (tri'dĕn'tăt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *dens*, tooth.] Having three tooth-like divisions (*bot.*).

tridynamous (tri'dĭn'ămūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *dynamis*, power.] With three long and three short stamens (*bot.*).

trifacial (tri'fă'shĭăl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *facies*, face.] *Appl.* the fifth cranial nerve, the trigeminal (*anat.*).

trifarious (tri'fă'riūs) *a.* [L. *trifarius*, of three sorts.] In groups of three; of three kinds; in three rows; having three surfaces (*bot.*).

trifid (tri'fid) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *findere*, to cleave.] Cleft to form three lobes.

triflagellate (tri'flăj'ĕlăt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *flagellum*, a whip.] Having three flagella (*zool.*).

trifoliate (tri'fō'liăt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf.] Having three leaves growing from the same point (*bot.*).

trifoliolate (tri'fō'liōlăt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *foliola*, a small leaf.] Having three leaflets growing from the same point (*bot.*).

trifurcate (tri'fūr'kăt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *furca*, a fork.] With three forks or branches.

trigamous (tri'gămūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gamos*, marriage.] *Appl.* a flower-head with staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers (*bot.*).

trigeminal nerve,—the largest cerebral nerve, the great sensory nerve of head and face, and motor nerve of mastication muscles (*anat.*).

trigon (tri'gōn) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, angle.] The triangle of

- cusps of upper jaw molar teeth (*zool.*).
- trigonal** (trīg'ōnāl) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, angle.] Ternary or triangular when *appl.* symmetry with three parts to a whorl; *appl.* three-sided stems (*bot.*).
- trigone** (trīg'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, angle.] Also **trigonum**,—a small triangular space, as the olfactory trigone, the trigonum vesicae (*anat.*).
- trigonid** (trīg'ōnīd) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, an angle.] The triangle of cusps of lower jaw molar teeth (*zool.*).
- trigynous** (trīj'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gyne*, woman.] Having three styles (*bot.*).
- trijugate** (trijooğ'āt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *jugum*, a yoke.] Having three pairs of leaflets (*bot.*).
- trilabiate** (trilā'biāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *labium*, lip.] Having three lips (*bot.*).
- trilobate** (trilō'bāt) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *lobos*, a lobe.] Three-lobed.
- trilocular** (trilōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *loculus*, a little place.] Having three cells or loculi.
- trilophodont** (trilōf'ōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *lophos*, a crest; *odous*, tooth.] Having three-crested teeth (*zool.*).
- trilophous** (trilōf'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *lophos*, crest.] *Appl.* a rayed spicule with three rays branched or ridged (*zool.*).
- trimerous** (trīm'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *meros*, part.] Composed of multiples of three, as the parts of a flower (*bot.*).
- trimorphism** (trīmōr'fizm) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *morphe*, form.] Occurrence of three distinct forms or forms of organs in one species (*biol.*).
- trimorphous** (trīmōr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *morphe*, form.] With three distinct forms or forms of organs occurring in the same species (*biol.*).
- trinervate** (trīnēr'vāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *nervus*, a sinew.] Having three veins or ribs running from base to margin of leaf (*bot.*).
- trinomial** (trīnō'miāl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *nomen*, name.] *Appl.* names consisting of three terms; *cf.* **binomial** (*biol.*).
- triocleous** (triē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *oikos*, house.] Producing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants (*bot.*).
- triovulate** (triōv'ulāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *ovum*, egg.] Having three ovules (*bot.*).
- tripartite** (trīpār'tit, trīp'ärtit) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *partitus*, separated.] Divided into three lobes, as a leaf (*bot.*).
- tripetalous** (trīpēt'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *petalon*, a leaf.] Having three petals (*bot.*).
- tripinnate** (trīpīn'āt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *pinna*, feather.] Thrice pinnate; divided pinnately three times (*bot.*).
- tripinnatifid** (trīpīnāt'iffid) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *pinna*, feather; *findere*, to cleave.] Divided three times in a pinnatifid manner (*bot.*).
- tripinnatisect** (trīpīnāt'isēkt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *pinna*, feather; *secare*, to cut.] Thrice pinnatisect; three times lobed with divisions nearly to midrib (*bot.*).
- triple-nerved**,—*appl.* a leaf with three prominent veins (*bot.*).
- triplicostate** (trīp'likōs'tāt) *a.* [L. *triplex*, triple; *costa*, a rib.] Having three ribs (*bot.*).
- triploblastic** (trīp'lōblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *triplex*, triple; *blastos*, a bud.] Having three primary germinal layers, epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast (*emb.*).
- tripod** (trīpōd) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *pous*, foot.] A tripod-shaped or three-legged spicule (*zool.*).
- tripolar** (trīpō'lār) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *polos*, an axis.] *Appl.* the division of the chromatin to three poles in diseased cells instead of the normal two poles, in mitosis (*cyt.*).
- triquetrous** (trīkwēt'rūs) *a.* [L. *tri-quetrus*, three-cornered.] *Appl.* a stem with three angles and three concave faces (*bot.*); *appl.* a three-cornered or wedge-shaped bone (*anat.*).
- triquetrum** (trīkwēt'rūm) *n.* [L. *tri-quetrus*, three-cornered.] The cuneiform carpal bone (*zool.*); a Wormian bone (*anat.*).

triquinate (trikwī'nāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *quini*, five each.] Divided into three, with each lobe again divided into five (*bot.*).

triradial (trirā'diāl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *radius*, a ray.] Having three branches as radii from one centre; *appl.* the orbital sulcus (*anat.*).

trisepalous (trisēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; Gk. *sepalon*, a sepal.] Having three sepals (*bot.*).

triseptate (trisēp'tāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *septum*, a partition.] Having three partitions or septa, as a fruit (*bot.*).

triserial (trisē'riāl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *series*, a row.] Arranged in three rows; having three whorls (*bot.*).

trisporous (trispō'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *sporos*, seed.] Also **trisporic**,—having three spores (*bot.*).

tristachyous (tristā'kiūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *stachys*, an ear of corn.] With three spikes (*bot.*).

tristichous (tris'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in three rows (*bot.*).

triternate (tritēr'nāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *terni*, three each.] Thrice ternately divided (*bot.*).

tritoblasts (trītōblāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tritos*, third; *blastos*, bud.] A generation of Neosporidia produced by deutoblasts and in turn giving rise to teloblasts (*zool.*).

tritocerebron (trītōsēr'ēbrōn) *n.* [Gk. *tritos*, third; *kerebron*, brain.] A third lobe of an insect brain indicated during development (*emb.*).

tritocerebrum (trītōsēr'ēbrūm) *n.* [Gk. *tritos*, third; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] Part of the brain of higher Crustacea, consisting of antennal nerve centres (*zool.*).

tritocone (trītōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *tritos*, third; *kōnos*, cone.] A cusp of a premolar tooth (*zool.*).

tritozoid (trītōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *tritos*, third; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] A zoid of the third generation (*zool.*).

tritubercular (trītübēr'kulār) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *tuberculum*, a small hump.] *Appl.* molar teeth with three cusps; tricuspid.

trituberculy (trītübēr'kulī) *n.* [L. *tres*, three; *tuberculum*, a small

hump.] A theory of molar tooth development.

triungulin (triūng'gūlin) *n.* [L. *tres*, three; *ungula*, a claw.] Also **triungulus**,—the small, six-legged larva of Strepsiptera and Cantharidae (*zool.*).

trivium (triv'ium) *n.* [L. *trivium*, a cross-road.] The three rays of a starfish farthest from the madreporite; *cf.* **bivium** (*zool.*).

trizoic (trizō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* a protozoan spore containing three sporozoites (*zool.*).

trochal (trō'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] Wheel-shaped; *appl.* the anterior disc of Rotifers (*zool.*).

trochanter (trōkän'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *trochanter*, a runner.] *Appl.* processes or prominences at the upper end of the thigh-bone—a greater, lesser, and sometimes a third (*anat.*); the small segment of an insect leg between coxa and femur (*zool.*).

trochanteric fossa,—a deep depression on the medial surface of the neck of the femur (*anat.*).

trochantin (trōkän'tin) *n.* [Gk. *trochanter*, a runner.] A short joint which may follow the trochanter of an insect leg (*zool.*).

trochate (trō'kāt) *a.* [Gk. *trochos*, a wheel.] Having a wheel-like structure; wheel-shaped (*zool.*).

trochiferous,—trochate.

trochiform,—trochate.

trochlea (trōk'lēā) *n.* [Gk. *trochilia*, a pulley.] A pulley-like structure through which a tendon passes; *appl.* such a surface of humerus, femur, orbit (*anat.*).

trochlear (trōk'lēār) *a.* [Gk. *trochilia*, a pulley.] Shaped like a pulley; *pert.* a trochlea (*anat.*).

trochoid (trō'koid) *a.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel; *eidos*, form.] Wheel-shaped; capable of rotating motion, as a pivot-joint (*anat.*).

trochophore (trōk'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel; *pherein*, to bear.] A trochosphere.

trochosphere (trōk'ōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel; *sphaira*, globe.] The free-swimming pelagic larva stage of many Worms and some Molluscs (*zool.*).

- trochus** (trō'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] The inner, anterior, coarser ciliary zone of a rotifer disc; *cf.* **cingulum** (*zool.*).
- tropeic** (trōpē'ik) *a.* [Gk. *tropis*, a keel.] Keel-shaped (*zool.*).
- trophī** (trō'fī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment.] The hard chitinous chewing organs of Rotifers; the mouth-parts of an Insect; the mandibles and first and second maxillae collectively (*zool.*).
- trophic** (trōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment.] Connected with nutrition; *appl.* nerves (*anat.*).
- trophoblast** (trōf'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *blastos*, bud.] The outer layer of cells of a morula (*emb.*).
- trophochromatin** (trōf'ōkrō'mātin) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *chroma*, colour.] Vegetative chromatin, or that which regulates metabolism and functions; *cf.* **idiochromatin** (*biol.*).
- trophochromidia** (trōf'ōkrōmīd'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *chroma*, colour.] Vegetative chromidia; *cf.* **idiochromidia** (*biol.*).
- trophodisc** (trōf'ōdisk) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *diskos*, a plate.] The female gonophore of certain Hydrozoa (*zool.*).
- trophology** (trōfōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *logos*, discourse.] The science of nutrition (*phys.*).
- trophonemata** (trōf'ōnēm'ätä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *nema*, thread.] Uterine villi or hair-like projections of Elasmobranchs, which transfer nourishment to the embryo through the spiracles (*zool.*).
- trophonucleus** (trōf'ōnū'klēūs) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *L. nucleus*, a kernel.] The principal nucleus of binuclear Protozoa, regulating metabolism and growth; *cf.* **kinetoneucleus** (*cyt.*).
- trophophore** (trōf'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *pherein*, to bear.] In Sponges, an internal bud or group of cells destined to become a gemmule (*zool.*).
- trophoplasm** (trōf'ōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *plasma*, something moulded.] The vegetative or nutritive part of a cell; *cf.* **idioplasm** (*cyt.*).
- trophoplast** (trōf'ōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *plastos*, moulded.] A cell, nucleated or not; a plastid (*biol.*).
- trophosome** (trōf'ōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *soma*, body.] The nutritive polypoid persons of a hydroid colony (*zool.*).
- trophospongia** (trōf'ōspūnj'ia) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *spōnggia*, a sponge.] A spongy vascular layer of mucous membrane between uterine wall and trophoblast (*emb.*).
- trophospongium** (trōf'ōspōnj'ium) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *spōnggia*, sponge.] Canalization of nerve cells, the canaliculi being occupied by branching processes of neuroglia cells (*phys.*).
- trophotaxis** (trōf'ōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *taxis*, arrangement.] Stimulation by an agent which may serve as food (*phys.*).
- trophotropism** (trōfōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *tropē*, a turning.] Tendency of an organism towards a food supply (*biol.*).
- trophozoite** (trōf'ōzō'it) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *zoon*, animal.] The adult stage of a Sporozoan (*zool.*).
- trophozooid** (trōf'ōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, form.] A nutritive zooid of free-swimming tunicate colonies (*zool.*).
- tropic movement**, —reactionary movement to certain stimulation (*phys.*).
- tropism** (trō'pizm) *n.* [Gk. *tropē*, a turning.] The tendency of an organism to react in a certain way to a certain kind of stimulus; a tendency to move towards (positive) or away from (negative) a source of stimulus (*phys.*); *cf.* **chemo-**, **geo-**, **photo-**, **tropho-**tropism.
- tropophyte** (trō'pōfit) *n.* [Gk. *tropē*, a turning; *phyton*, a plant.] A changing plant, or one which is more or less hygrophilous in summer and xerophilous in winter (*bot.*).
- true ribs**, —ribs which are directly connected with the sternum, as *opp.* floating ribs.

truncate (trúng'kāt) *a.* [L. *truncare*, to cut off.] Terminating abruptly, as if the tapering end were cut off (*biol.*).

truncus arteriosus, — the most anterior region of the amphibian heart, through which the blood is driven from the ventricle (*zool.*).

trunk (trúngk') *n.* [L. *truncare*, to cut off.] The main stem of a tree (*bot.*); the proboscis of an elephant (*zool.*).

trunk legs, — pereopods of Decapods, thoracic locomotory legs (*zool.*).

tryma (trĩ'mă) *n.* [Gk. *tryma*, a hole.] A one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit with separable rind and two-valved endocarp with spurious dissepiments, as Walnut (*bot.*).

trypanomonad (trĩp'ănômō'năd) *a.* [Gk. *trypanon*, an auger; *monas*, a unit.] *Appl.* a phase in the development of a Trypanosome while in its invertebrate host; crithidial (*zool.*).

trypanorhynchus (trĩp'ănörĩng'kũs) *n.* [Gk. *trypanon*, an auger; *rhynchos*, snout.] A spiniferous protrusible proboscis accompanying each phyllidium in certain Cestoidea (*zool.*).

trypsin (trĩp'sĩn) *n.* [Gk. *tryein*, to rub down; *pepsis*, a digesting.] An enzyme of pancreatic juice; a similar enzyme of various plants and animals (*phys.*).

tubar (tũ'băr) *a.* [L. *tuba*, a pipe.] Consisting of an arrangement of tubes, or forming a tube, as *appl.* system and skeleton in Sponges (*zool.*).

tubate (tũ'bât) *a.* [L. *tuba*, a pipe.] Tube-shaped.

tube (tũb) *n.* [L. *tuba*, a pipe.] Any tubular structure (*anat.*); a cylindrical structure, as the protective enveloping case of many animals; a mollusc siphon (*zool.*).

tuber (tũ'běr) *n.* [L. *tuber*, a knob.] A thickened fleshy underground stem (*bot.*); a rounded protuberance (*anat.*).

tubercle (tũ'běrkl) *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, a small hump.] A small rounded protuberance (*anat.*); a root-swelling or nodule (*bot.*); a tuberculum or rib-knob (*zool.*).

tuberculate (tũběr'kũlât) *a.* [L. *tuberculum*, a small hump.] *Pert.*, resembling, or having tubercles.

tuberculose (tũběr'kũlôs) *a.* [L. *tuberculum*, a small hump.] Having many tubercles.

tuberiferous (tũ'běrĩf'ěrũs) *a.* [L. *tuber*, hump; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing tubers (*bot.*).

tuberiform (tũ'běrĩfôrĩm) *a.* [L. *tuber*, hump; *forma*, shape.] Resembling or shaped like a tuber.

tuberoid, — tuberiform.

tuberosity (tũ'běrôs'ĩtĩ) *n.* [L. *tuber*, a protuberance.] A rounded eminence on a bone, usually for muscle attachment (*anat.*).

tuberous (tũ'běrũs) *a.* [L. *tuber*, a hump.] Covered with or having many tubers.

tubicolous (tũbĩk'ũlũs) *a.* [L. *tubus*, a tube; *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting a tube (*zool.*).

tubicorn (tũ'bĩkũrn) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *cornu*, horn.] With hollow horns (*zool.*).

tubifacient (tũ'bĩfă'shiẽnt, tũ'bĩfă's'iẽnt) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *faciens*, making.] Tube-making — as some Worms (*zool.*).

tubilingual (tũ'bĩlĩng'gwăł) *a.* [L. *tubus*, a tube; *lingua*, a tongue.] Having a tubular tongue, adapted for sucking (*zool.*).

tubiparous (tũbĩp'ărũs) *a.* [L. *tubus*, a tube; *parere*, to beget.] *Appl.* glands secreting tube-forming material (*zool.*).

tubulate (tũ'bũlât) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, a small tube.] Tubiform; tubuliferous.

tubule (tũ'bũl) *n.* [L. *tubulus*, a small tube.] Any small hollow, cylindrical structure.

tubuliferous (tũ'bũlĩf'ěrũs) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, a small tube; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a tubule.

tubuliflorous (tũ'bũlĩfłũrũs) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, a small tube; *flos*, flower.] Having florets with tubular corolla (*bot.*).

tubuliform (tũ'bũlĩfôrĩm) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, a small tube; *forma*, shape.] Tube-shaped; *appl.* certain spinning glands (*zool.*).

tubulose (tũ'bũlũs) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, a small tube.] Having, or com-

- posed of, tubular structures, as an aster head (*bot.*), a tubipore Coral (*zool.*); hollow and cylindrical.
- tubulus** (tū'būlus) *n.* [*L. tubulus*, a small tube.] A hymeneal pore (*bot.*); a cylindrical ovipositor (*zool.*); any small tubular structures, as tubuli lactiferi, recti, seminiferi (*anat.*).
- tunic** (tū'nīk), **tunica** (tū'nīkā) *n.* [*L. tunica*, a coating.] An investing membrane or tissue, as that of kidney, ovary, testis, those of arteries (*anat.*).
- tunicate** (tū'nīkā) *a.* [*L. tunica*, a coating.] *Appl.* bulbs with numerous concentric layers (*bot.*); enveloped in a leathery test or mantle (*zool.*).
- tunicle** (tū'nīkl) *n.* [*L. tunica*, a coating.] A natural covering; an integument.
- tunnel of Corti**,—a triangular tunnel enclosed by the two rows of pillars of Corti and the basilar membrane (*anat.*).
- turbinal** (tūr'bīnāl) *a.* [*L. turbo*, a whirl.] Spirally rolled or coiled, as bone or cartilage (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- turbinate** (tūr'bīnāt) *a.* [*L. turbo*, a whirl.] Top-shaped (*bot.*); *appl.* certain shells (*zool.*); *appl.* certain nasal and olfactory bones (*anat.*).
- turgescence** (tūrjēs'ens) *n.* [*L. turgere*, to swell.] Tension or pressure in living cell tissue due to transpiration (*bot.*).
- turgidity**,—turgescence.
- turgor**,—turgescence.
- turio** (tū'riō), **turion** (tū'riōn) *n.* [*L. turio*, a shoot.] A young scaly shoot budded off from an underground stem (*bot.*).
- tylhexactine** (tī'hěksāk'tīn) *n.* [*Gk. tylos*, knob; *hex*, six; *aktis*, a ray.] A hexactine spicule with rays ending in knobs (*zool.*).
- tylosis** (tīlō'sīs) *n.* [*Gk. tylos*, a knob.] Development of irregular cells in a cell cavity (*bot.*).
- tylostyle** (tī'lōstīl) *n.* [*Gk. tylos*, a knob; *stylos*, a pillar.] A spicule pointed at one end, knobbed at the other (*zool.*).
- tylotate** (tī'lōtāt) *a.* [*Gk. tylos*, knob.] Having a knob at each end (*zool.*).
- tylote** (tī'lōt) *n.* [*Gk. tylos*, knob.] A slender dumbbell-shaped spicule (*zool.*).
- tylotic** (tīlōt'īk) *a.* [*Gk. tylos*, knob.] Affected by tylosis (*bot.*).
- tylotoxea** (tī'lōtōk'sēā) *n.* [*Gk. tylos*, knob; *oxys*, sharp.] A tylote with one sharp end, directed towards the surface of the Sponge (*zool.*).
- tympanic** (tīmpān'īk) *a.* [*Gk. tympanon*, a drum.] *Pert.* the tympanum.
- tympanohyal** (tīm'pānōhī'āl) *n.* [*Gk. tympanon*, a drum; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* tympanum and hyoid (*anat.*); part of the hyoid arch embedded in the petro-mastoid (*emb.*).
- tympanum** (tīm'pānūm) *n.* [*Gk. tympanon*, a drum.] The drum-like cavity constituting the middle ear; the drum of the ear; the membrane of the auditory organ on tibia or abdomen of Insect; an inflatable air-sac on the neck of some Tetraoninae (*anat.*, *zool.*).
- type** (tīp) *n.* [*L. typus*, an image.] The sum of the characteristics common to a large number of individuals, serving as a ground for classification; a primary model (*biol.*).
- typhlosole** (tīf'lōsōl) *n.* [*Gk. typhlos*, blind; *solen*, channel.] A median dorsal longitudinal fold of the intestine projecting into the lumen of Annulates; a longitudinal ridge in rectum and intestine of Anodon (*zool.*).
- typical** (tīp'īkāl) *a.* [*L. typus*, an image.] *Appl.* a specimen conforming to type or primary example; exhibiting in a marked degree the essential characteristics of genus or species (*biol.*).
- Tyson's glands**,—glands round the corona of the glans penis (*anat.*).

U

ulna (ūl'nā) *n.* [*L. ulna*, elbow.] A long bone on the medial side of the fore-arm parallel with the radius (*anat.*, *zool.*).

ulnar (ül'när) *a.* [*L. ulna*, elbow.] *Pert.* ulna; *appl.* artery, nerve, vein, bone (*anat.*).

ulnar nervure,—a radiating or cross nerve in the wing of Insects (*zool.*).

ulnare (ül'närē, ülnärä) *n.* [*L. ulna*, elbow.] The bone in the proximal row of carpals lying at the distal end of the ulna (*anat.*).

ulnocarpal (ülnökärpäl) *a.* [*L. ulna*, elbow; *carpus*, wrist.] *Pert.* the ulna and carpus (*anat.*).

ulnoradial (ülnörädial) *a.* [*L. ulna*, elbow; *radius*, radius.] *Pert.* the ulna and radius (*anat.*).

ulotrichous (ülöt'riküs) *a.* [*Gk. oulos*, woolly; *thrix*, hair.] Having woolly or curly hair.

ultimobranchial bodies,—a pair of gland rudiments derived from the fifth pharyngeal pouches, which later degenerate and leave no vestiges (*emb.*).

umbel (üm'běl) *n.* [*L. umbella*, *dim.* of *umbra*, shade.] An arrangement of flowers or of polyps springing from a common centre and forming a flat or rounded cluster (*zool.*, *bot.*).

umbellate (üm'bělät) *a.* [*L. umbella*, shade.] Arranged in umbels (*bot.*, *zool.*).

umbelliferous (üm'bělif'ërüs) *a.* [*L. umbella*, shade; *ferre*, to carry.] Producing umbels (*bot.*).

umbelliform (ümběl'iförm) *a.* [*L. umbella*, shade; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an umbel (*bot.*, *zool.*).

umbelligerous (üm'bělif'ërüs) *a.* [*L. umbella*, shade; *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing flowers or polyps in umbellate clusters (*bot.*, *zool.*).

umbellula (ümběl'ülä) *n.* [*L. umbellula*, *dim.* of *umbella*, shade.] The name given to a large cluster of polyps at the tip of an elongated stalk or rachis (*zool.*).

umbellulate (ümběl'ülat) *a.* [*L. umbellula*, umbel.] Arranged in umbels and umbellules (*zool.*, *bot.*).

umbellule (ümběl'ül) *n.* [*L. umbellula*, umbel.] A small or secondary umbel (*zool.*, *bot.*).

umbilical (üm'bili'käl, ümbil'ikäl) *a.* [*L. umbilicus*, navel.] *Pert.* the navel, or umbilical cord; *appl.* arteries, veins, tissues, vesicle (*emb.*).

umbilical cord,—the navel cord connecting embryo with placenta (*anat.*); the prolongation by which the ovule is attached to the placenta (*bot.*).

umbilicate (ümbil'ikät) *a.* [*L. umbilicus*, navel.] Having a central depression; navel-like.

umbilicus (üm'bili'küs, ümbil'iküs) *n.* [*L. umbilicus*, navel.] The navel; the central abdominal depression at the place of attachment of umbilical cord (*anat.*); the hilum (*bot.*); a basal depression of certain spiral shells; either of the two openings near the base of a feather (*zool.*).

umbo (üm'bō) *n.* [*L. umbo*, a shield-boss.] A protuberance like the boss of a shield (*bot.*); the beak or older part of a bivalve shell (*zool.*).

umbonate (üm'bönät) *a.* [*L. umbo*, a shield-boss.] Having a conical or rounded protuberance.

umbraculiferous (ümbräk'ü lif'ërüs) *a.* [*L. umbraculum*, *dim.* of *umbra*, shade.] Bearing an umbrella-like organ or structure (*bot.*).

umbraculiform (ümbräk'ü lif'örm) *a.* [*L. umbraculum*, umbrella; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an expanded umbrella (*bot.*).

umbraculum (ümbräk'ülüm) *n.* [*L. umbraculum*, umbrella.] Any umbrella-like structure (*bot.*).

umbrella (ümbräl'ä) *n.* [*L. umbella*, *dim.* of *umbra*, shade.] The contractile disc of a Jelly-fish (*zool.*).

unciferous (ünsif'ërüs) *a.* [*L. uncus*, hook; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing hooks or hook-like processes (*zool.*).

unciform (ün'siförm) *a.* [*L. uncus*, hook; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a hook or barb (*zool.*, *bot.*); *appl.* process of the ethmoid bone (*anat.*).

unciform, *n.* The unciform or hamatum of the wrist (*anat.*).

uncinate (ün'sinät) *a.* [*L. uncinus*, hook.] Unciform.

uncinate process,—a backwardly directed process occurring on the ribs of Birds; also a downwardly directed process of the ethmoid (*anat.*, *zool.*).

uncinus (ün'sinüs) *n.* [*L. uncinus*, hook.] Small hooked, or hook-like, structure; one of the small

- hooks found on the segments of many Worms; a hook-like structure found in certain Infusorians; one of the marginal teeth of Gastropods (*zool.*).
- uncus** (üŋ'gküſ) *n.* [L. *uncus*, hook.] The hook-shaped anterior extremity of the hippocampal gyrus (*anat.*); the hooked head of the mastax of Rotifers; the hook-like process on the dorsal portion of the ninth, or copulatory, abdominal segment of male Lepidoptera (*zool.*).
- under-wing**,—one of the posterior wings of any Insect (*zool.*).
- undose** (ün'dōs) *a.* [L. *undosus*, billowy.] Having undulating and nearly parallel depressions which run into one another and resemble the ripple-marks on the seashore (*zool.*).
- unequally pinnate**,—odd pinnate, pinnate with single terminal leaflet (*bot.*).
- ungual** (üŋ'gwäl) *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail.] *Pert.* or having a nail or claw; *appl.* phalanges bearing claws or nails (*zool.*).
- unguiculate** (üŋgwik'ülät) *a.* [L. *unguiculus*, a nail.] Clawed; *appl.* petals with narrowed stalk-like portion below (*bot.*).
- unguis** (üŋ'gwis) *n.* [L. *unguis*, claw.] A nail or claw; the narrow stalk-like portion of some petals (*bot.*); the lacrymal bone (*anat.*); one of the chitinous hooks on the foot of an Insect (*zool.*).
- ungula** (üŋ'gülä) *n.* [L. *ungula*, hoof.] Hoof.
- ungulate** (üŋ'gülä) *a.* [L. *ungula*, hoof.] Hoofed.
- unguligrade** (üŋgü'ligräd) *a.* [L. *ungula*, hoof; *gradus*, step.] Walking upon hoofs (*zool.*).
- uniaxial** (ü'nüäk'siäl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *axis*, axis.] With only one axis (*biol.*).
- unibranchiate** (ü'nübräng'küät) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Having one gill (*zool.*).
- unicapsular** (ü'nükäp'sülär) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *capsula*, case.] Having only one seed-case (*bot.*).
- unicellular** (ü'nüſel'ülär) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *cellula*, cell.] Having only one cell, or consisting of only one cell (*biol.*).
- unicorn** (ü'nükörn) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *cornu*, horn.] Having a single horn-like spine; *appl.* various shells, etc. (*zool.*).
- unicostate** (ü'nükös'tät) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *costa*, rib.] Having a single prominent mid-rib, as certain leaves (*bot.*).
- unicotyledonous** (ü'nüköt'ilē'dönüs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *cotyle*, leaf.] Having a single cotyledon (*bot.*).
- unicuspid** (ü'nüküs'pid) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *cuspis*, point of a spear.] Having one tapering point, as a tooth (*zool.*).
- unidaetyl** (ü'nidäk'til) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] Having one digit only (*zool.*).
- uniembryonate** (ü'nüem'brönät) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *embryon*, a foetus.] Having one embryo only (*bot.*).
- unifacial** (ü'nüfä'shäll) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *facies*, the face.] Having one face or chief surface (*zool.*).
- uniflagellate** (ü'nüflä'älät) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *flagellum*, whip.] Having only one flagellum (*zool.*).
- uniflorous** (ü'nüflō'rüs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *flos*, flower.] Bearing only one flower (*bot.*).
- unifoliate** (ü'nüfö'liät) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *folium*, leaf.] With only one leaf (*bot.*).
- unifoliate** (ü'nüfö'liölät) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *foliolum*, *dim.* of *folium*, leaf.] Having one leaflet only (*bot.*).
- unijugate** (ü'nüjoog'ät) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *jugum*, yoke.] *Appl.* pinnate leaf having one pair of leaflets (*bot.*).
- unilabiate** (ü'nülä'biät) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *labium*, lip.] With one lip only (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- unilaminare** (ü'nüläm'inät) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *lamina*, layer.] Having one layer only; *appl.* tissues (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- unilateral** (ü'nülä'tēräl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *latus*, side.] Arranged on one side only (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- unilocular** (ü'nülö'k'ülär) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *loculus*, *dim.* of *locus*, place.] One-celled; having one division only; *appl.* ovaries (*bot.*).
- unimucronate** (ü'nüümü'krönät) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *mucro*, sharp point.]

- Having a single sharp point or tip ; *appl.* leaves, etc. (*bot.*).
- uninucleate** (ū'ninū'klēāt) *a.* [*L. unus*, one ; *nucleus*, nucleus.] Having one nucleus (*biol.*).
- uniparous** (ū'nip'ārūs) *a.* [*L. unus*, one ; *parere*, to beget.] Producing one at a birth (*zool.*) ; having a cymose inflorescence with one axis at each branching (*bot.*).
- unipetalous** (ū'nīpēt'ālūs) *a.* [*L. unus*, one ; *Gk. petalon*, leaf.] Having one petal (*bot.*).
- unipolar** (ū'nīpō'lār) *a.* [*L. unus*, one ; *polus*, pole.] Having one pole only ; *appl.* some nerve-cells (*anat.*).
- uniseptate** (ū'nīsēp'tāt) *a.* [*L. unus*, one ; *septum*, a hedge.] Having one septum or dividing partition (*biol.*).
- uniserial** (ū'nīsēr'iāl) *a.* [*L. unus*, one ; *series*, rank.] *Appl.* fins with radials on one side of the basalia (*zool.*).
- uniserrate** (ū'nīsēr'āt) *a.* [*L. unus*, one ; *serra*, saw.] Having only one row of serrations on the edge (*bot.*).
- uniserrulate** (ū'nīsēr'ulāt) *a.* [*L. unus*, one ; *serrula*, *dim.* of *serra*, saw.] Having one row of small serrations on the edge (*bot.*).
- unisetose** (ū'nīsēt'ōs) *a.* [*L. unus*, one ; *seta*, bristle.] Bearing one bristle (*zool.*).
- unisexual** (ū'nīšek'sūāl) *a.* [*L. unus*, one ; *sexus*, sex.] Of one or other sex ; distinctly male or female (*biol.*).
- unispiral** (ū'nīspī'rāl) *a.* [*L. unus*, one ; *spira*, coil.] Having one spiral only (*bot.*).
- units of Spencer**,—the physiological units which determined the form of each living creature. These units were regarded as intermediate between chemical molecules and cells, and consequently must correspond to groups of molecules. They are quite useless as an interpretation of heredity, but have this advantage that they forced a more and more searching analysis into the "bearers" of heredity.
- univalve** (ū'nīvāl'v) *n.* [*L. unus*, one ; *valvae*, folding doors.] A shell consisting of one piece or valve, as a gastropod shell (*zool.*).
- unpaired** (ū'n'pārd) *a.* [*L. un*, not ; *par*, equal.] Situated in the median line of the body, and consequently single (*zool.*).
- unpaired fins**,—the median dorsal and ventral fins (*zool.*).
- urachus** (ū'rākūs) *n.* [*Gk. ouron*, urine ; *echein*, to hold.] The median umbilical ligament (*emb.*) ; the fibrous cord extending from bladder to umbilicus (*anat.*).
- urceolate** (ūr'sēōlāt) *a.* [*L. urceolus*, small pitcher.] Pitcher-shaped ; *appl.* calyx or corolla (*bot.*) ; shells of various Protozoa (*zool.*).
- urceolus** (ūr'sēōlūs) *n.* [*L. urceolus*, small pitcher.] The external tube of certain Rotifers (*zool.*) ; any urn-shaped structure (*bot.*).
- urea** (ūr'ē'ā) *n.* [*Gk. ouron*, urine.] A nitrogenous excretory substance, the chief constituent of urine (*phys.*).
- uredinium** (ūr'rēdīn'ium) *n.* [*L. uredo*, blight.] In Rusts, the mycelium-bearing uredospores (*bot.*).
- uredo** (ūr'ē'dō) *n.* [*L. uredo*, blight.] The summer stage of many rust Fungi (*bot.*).
- uredospores** (ūr'ēdōspōrz) *n. plu.* [*L. uredo*, blight ; *Gk. sporos*, seed.] Reddish summer spores borne on each sporophore of Rusts, which fall and spread the disease (*bot.*).
- ureter** (ūr'ēt'ēr) *n.* [*Gk. oureter*, ureter.] The duct conveying urine from kidney to bladder or cloaca (*anat.*).
- urethra** (ūr'ē'thrā) *n.* [*Gk. ourethra*, from *ouron*, urine.] The duct leading off the urine from the bladder, and in the male conveying the semen in addition (*anat.*).
- urinary** (ūr'rīnārī) *a.* [*Gk. ouron*, urine.] *Pert.* urine ; *appl.* bladder, organ, papillae, kidney tubules, etc. (*anat.*).
- urine** (ūr'rīn) *n.* [*Gk. ouron*, urine.] A fluid excretion from the kidneys in Mammals, a solid or semisolid excretion in Birds and Reptiles (*phys.*).
- uriniparous** (ūr'rīnīp'ārūs) *a.* [*Gk. ouron*, urine ; *parere*, to beget.] Urine-producing ; *appl.* to the kidney tubules in the cortical portion of the kidney (*anat.*).

urinogenital (ū'rīnōjēn'ītāl) *a.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Connected with urinary and genital systems (*anat.*).

urinogenital ridge,—one of a pair of ridges from which the urinary and genital systems are developed (*emb.*).

urinogenital sinus,—a bladder or pouch in connection with the urinary and genital systems in many animals (*zool.*).

urite (ū'rit) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail.] An abdominal segment in Arthropods (*zool.*).

urn (ūrñ) *n.* [L. *urna*, a pitcher.] The theca of Mosses (*bot.*).

urns (ūrñz) *n. plu.* [L. *urna*, a pitcher.] Ciliate bodies floating in coelomic fluid of Annulates (*zool.*).

urobilin (ū'rōbr'lin) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; L. *bilis*, bile.] A yellow pigment in urine (*phys.*).

urocardiac ossicle,—a short stout bar forming part of the gastric mill in Crayfish (*zool.*).

urochord (ū'rōkōrd) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *chorde*, cord.] The notochord when confined to the caudal region, as in certain Tunicates (*zool.*).

urochrome (ū'rōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *chroma*, colour.] A yellowish pigment to which the ordinary colour of urine is due (*phys.*).

urocoel (ū'rōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *koilos*, hollow.] An excretory organ in the Mollusca, of doubtful morphological nature (*zool.*).

urocyst (ū'rōsist) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *kystis*, hollow.] The urinary bladder (*zool.*).

urodaeum (ū'rōdē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *odaios*, way.] The part or chamber of the cloaca into which the ureters and genital ducts open (*zool.*).

urodelous (ū'rōdē'lus) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *delos*, visible.] With persistent tails; *appl.* a certain division of the Amphibians (*zool.*).

urogastric (ū'rōgās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *gaster*, stomach.] The tail or posterior portion of the gastric region in certain Crustaceans (*zool.*).

urogenital (ū'rōjēn'ītāl),—see **urino-genital**.

urohyal (ū'rōhiāl) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *hyoides*, Y-shaped.] A median bony element in the hyoid arch below the hypohyals (*zool.*).

uromere (ū'rōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *meros*, part.] An abdominal segment in Arthropods (*zool.*).

uroneme (ū'rōnēm) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *nema*, thread.] One of tail-like structures seen in some ciliate Protozoa (*zool.*).

uropatagium (ū'rōpātā'jium) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; L. *patagium*, border.] The membrane stretching from one femur to the other in Bats; one of the plates at the side of the anus in Insects (*zool.*).

uropod (ū'rōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *pous*, foot.] Any of the abdominal appendages in the Grayfish and similar Crustaceans (*zool.*).

uropygial (ū'rōpij'īāl) *a.* [Gk. *orros*, end of os sacrum; *pyge*, rump.] *Pert.* the uropygium; *appl.* oil gland (*zool.*).

uropygium (ū'rōpij'ium) *n.* [Gk. *orros*, end of os sacrum; *pyge*, rump.] The hump at the end of a bird's trunk, containing the caudal vertebrae, and supporting the tail feathers (*zool.*).

uropyloric (ū'rōpilōr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *pyle*, gate.] *Pert.* posterior portion of crustacean stomach (*zool.*).

urorectal (ū'rōrēk'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *rectus*, straight.] *Appl.* embryonic septum, which ultimately divides the intestine into anal and urogenital parts (*emb.*).

urorubin (ū'rōroob'in) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; L. *ruber*, red.] The red pigment of urine (*phys.*).

urosacral (ū'rōsā'krāl) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *sacrum*, sacred.] *Pert.* caudal and sacral regions of the vertebral column (*zool.*).

urosoma (ū'rōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *soma*, body.] Tail region of Fish; the abdomen of an Arthropod (*zool.*).

urostege (ū'rōstēj) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *stēge*, roof.] A ventral tail-plate of a Serpent (*zool.*); also **urostegite**.

urosteon (ūrōs'těōn) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *osteon*, bone.] A median ossification on the back portion of the keel-bearing part of the sternum in Birds (*zool.*).

urosternite (ūrōstěr'nīt) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *sternon*, breast.] A ventral plate of an arthropodan abdominal segment (*zool.*).

urosthenic (ūrōsthě'n'ik) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *sthenos*, strength.] Having the tail strongly developed for propulsion (*zool.*).

urostyle (ūrōstīl) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *stylos*, pillar.] An unsegmented bone, the posterior part of the vertebral column of anurous Amphibians; the hypural bone in Fishes (*zool.*).

Urthiere (oor'tērē) *n. plu.* [Ger. *Urthiere*, protozoa.] A name given by Oken to the Infusoria (*biol.*).

urticant (ūr'tikānt) *a.* [L. *urtica*, nettle.] *Appl.* thread-cells with power of stinging.

use inheritance,—the transmission of acquired characteristics (*biol.*).

uterine (ūt'ērīn) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb.] *Pert.* uterus; *appl.* artery, vein, plexus of Mammals (*anat.*, *zool.*).

uterine bell,—a muscular bell-like structure in the female of certain thread-worms, communicating with coelom and uterus (*zool.*).

uteroabdominal (ūt'ērōābdōm'īnāl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *abdomen*, stomach.] *Pert.* uterus and abdominal region (*anat.*).

uterosacral (ūt'ērōsā'krāl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *sacrum*, sacred.] *Appl.* two ligaments of the sacrogenital folds attached to the sacrum (*anat.*).

uterovaginal (ūt'ērōvāj'īnāl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *vagina*, vagina.] *Pert.* uterus and vagina (*anat.*).

uterovesical (ūt'ērōvēs'ikāl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *vesicula*, vesicle.] *Pert.* uterus and bladder (*anat.*).

uterus (ūt'ērūs) *n.* [L. *uterus*, womb.] The organ in female Mammals in which the embryo develops and is nourished before birth; any enlarged portion of the oviduct modified to serve as a place for development of young or of eggs in lower vertebrates (*anat.*).

uterus masculinus,—a large median sac attached to the dorsal surface of the urino-genital canal of the male (*zool.*); the utriculus prostaticus (*anat.*).

utricle (ūt'rikl) *n.* [L. *utriculus*, a small bag or bottle.] An air-bladder; a membranous indehiscent one-celled fruit (*bot.*); a membranous sac of the ear-labyrinth; the uterus masculinus (*zool.*).

utricular (ūt'rik'ulār) *a.* [L. *utriculus*, small bag.] Containing vessels like small bags; *appl.* modification of laticiferous tissue (*bot.*).

utriculus (ūt'rik'ulūs) *n.* [L. *utriculus*, small bag.] The utricle of the ear (*anat.*); the air-bladder of aquatic plants (*bot.*).

uva (ū'vā) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape.] A pulpy indehiscent fruit with central placenta, like the grape (*bot.*).

uvea (ū'vēā) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape.] The pigmented epithelium covering the posterior surface of the iris (*anat.*).

uvula (ū'vulā) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape.] A lobe of the cerebellum; a conical pendulous process from the soft palate (*anat.*).

V

vacuolar (vāk'ūlār) *a.* [L. *vacuus*, empty.] *Pert.* or like a vacuole.

vacuolated (vāk'ūolā'těd) *a.* [L. *vacuus*, empty.] Containing vacuoles.

vacuole (vāk'ūol) *n.* [L. *vacuus*, empty.] One of the spaces found in cell protoplasm containing air, sap, or partially digested food material (*cyt.*).

vagal (vā'gāl) *a.* [L. *vagus*, wandering.] *Pert.* the vagus (*anat.*).

vagina (vāj'īnā) *n.* [L. *vagina*, a sheath.] A sheath or sheath-like tube; a canal leading from the uterus to the external opening of the genital canal (*anat.*); the expanded sheath-like portion of a leaf base (*bot.*).

vaginal (vāj'īnāl, vāj'īnāl) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath.] *Pert.* or supplying the vagina; *appl.* arteries, nerves, etc. (*anat.*).

- vaginal process**,—a projecting lamina on the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal; either of a pair of laminae on the sphenoid (*anat.*).
- vaginate** (vāj'īnāt) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath.] Invested as with a sheath (*anat.*).
- vaginervose** (vāj'īnēr'vōs) *a.* [L. *vagus*, wandering; *nervus*, sinew.] With irregularly-arranged veins (*bot.*).
- vaginiculous** (vāj'īnīk'ölūs) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath; *colere*, to inhabit.] *Appl.* certain Infusorians which build and inhabit sheaths or cases (*zool.*).
- vaginiferous** (vāj'īnīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath; *ferre*, to carry.] Vaginate.
- vaginipennate** (vāj'īnīp'ēn'āt) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath; *penna*, feather.] Having wings protected by a sheath (*zool.*).
- vaginula** (vāj'īn'ulā) *n.* [L. *vaginula*, *dim.* of *vagina*, sheath.] A small sheath (*zool.*); a sheath surrounding the basal portion of the sporophyte in Mosses (*bot.*).
- vagus** (vā'gūs) *n.* [L. *vagus*, wandering.] The pneumogastric or tenth cranial nerve (*anat.*).
- vallecula** (vāl'ēk'ulā) *n.* [L. *vallis*, valley.] A depression (*anat.*); a groove or depression (*bot.*).
- vallecular** (vāl'ēk'ulār) *a.* [L. *vallis*, valley.] *Pert.* groove or depression.
- vallecular canal**,—one of the canals in the cortical tissue of the stem of the Horse-tails (*bot.*).
- valleculate** (vāl'ēk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *vallis*, valley.] Grooved.
- valval** (vāl'vāl) *a.* [L. *valva*, leaf, fold.] *Appl.* view of a Diatom when one whole valve is next the observer (*bot.*).
- valvar** (vāl'vār),—see **valval**.
- valvate** (vāl'vāt) *a.* [L. *valva*, fold.] Hinged at the margin only; meeting at the edges; opening by so-called valves (*bot.*); furnished with valves (*zool.*).
- valve** (vāl'v) *n.* [L. *valva*, fold.] Any of the various structures which permit flow in one direction, but are capable of closing the tube or vessel and preventing the backward flow (*anat.*); any of the pieces formed by a capsule on dehiscence; the lid-like structure of certain anthers; one of the pieces forming the shell of a Diatom (*bot.*); any of the pieces which form the shell in certain Molluscs, Barnacles, etc.; one of the pieces forming the sheath of the ovipositor in certain Insects (*zool.*).
- valve of Vieussens** (vyū'sōng),—a thin layer of white matter extending between the superior peduncles of the cerebellum (*anat.*).
- valvelet** (vāl'v'lēt) *n.* [L. *valva*, fold.] A valvula.
- valvula** (vāl'vulā) *n.* [L. *valvula*, *dim.* of *valva*, fold.] A small fold or valve (*anat.*).
- valvulae conniventes**,—folds of membrane found in the alimentary canal from duodenum to ileum, affording an increased area for secretion and absorption (*anat.*).
- vane** (vān) *n.* [A.S. *fana*, a small flag.] The vexillum or web of a feather, consisting of barbs, etc. (*zool.*).
- variant** (vā'rīānt) *n.* [L. *varians*, changing.] An individual or species deviating in some character or characters from the type (*biol.*).
- variation** (vā'rīāshūn) *n.* [L. *variare*, to change.] Divergence from type in certain characteristics (*biol.*).
- varicellate** (vār'isēl'āt) *a.* [L. *varix*, ridge.] *Appl.* shells with small or indistinct ridges (*zool.*).
- variole** (vār'iōl) *n.* [L. *varius*, various.] A small pit-like marking found on various parts in Insects (*zool.*).
- varix** (vār'iks) *n.*, **varices** (vār'isēz) *plu.* [L. *varix*, dilatation.] One of the prominent ridges across the whorls of various univalve shells showing the previous position of the outer lip (*zool.*).
- vas** (vās) *n.*, **vassa** (vā'zā) *plu.* [L. *vas*, vessel.] A small vessel, duct, blind tube, or canal (*anat.*).
- vassa deferentia**,—the ducts leading from the testes to the penis (*anat.*), or to the exterior, the urogenital canal, or cloaca (*zool.*).

vasa efferentia,—the tubes which lead from the testis to the vas deferens (*anat.*).

vasal (väs'säl) *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel.] *Pert.* or connected with a vessel.

vascular (väs'külär) *a.* [*L. vasculum*, small vessel.] *Pert.*, consisting of, or containing, vessels adapted for the transmission or circulation of fluid (*anat.*).

vascular areas,—several scattered areas developed between endoderm and mesoderm of yolk-sac, the beginnings of primitive blood-vessels (*emb.*).

vascular bundle,—a group of special cells consisting of two parts, the xylem or wood portion and the phloem or bast portion; many of the vascular bundles have in addition a thin strip of cambium separating the two parts (*bot.*).

vascular tissue,—specially modified plant-cells, usually consisting of either tracheal or sieve cells, for the circulation of sap (*bot.*).

vasculum (väs'külüm) *n.* [*L. vasculum*, small vessel.] A pitcher-shaped leaf or ascidium (*bot.*).

vasifactive (väs'ifäk'tiv) *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel; *facere*, to make.] Producing new blood-vessels (*emb.*).

vasiform (väs'iförm) *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel; *forma*, shape.] Functioning as or resembling a duct; vascular (*biol.*).

vasoconstrictor (väs'ökönstrik'tör) *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel; *constringere*, to draw tight.] Causing constriction (*phys.*).

vasodentine (väs'ödén'tin) *n.* [*L. vas*, vessel; *dens*, tooth.] A variety of dentine permeated by blood-vessels (*anat.*).

vasodilator (väs'ödlä'tör) *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel; *dilatus*, separated.] Relaxing or enlarging the vessels (*phys.*).

vasoformative (väs'öförmätiv),—see **vasifactive**.

vasohypertonic (väs'öhīpörtönik),—see **vasoconstrictor**.

vasohypotonic (väs'öhīpörtönik),—see **vasodilator**.

vasoinhibitory (väs'öinhīb'itöri),—see **vasodilator**.

vasomotion (väs'ömö'shün) *n.* [*L. vas*, vessel; *movere*, to move.]

Any change in the calibre of a blood-vessel (*phys.*).

vasomotor (väs'ömö'tör) *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel; *movere*, to move.] *Appl.* nerves supplying the muscles in the wall of blood-vessels and regulating the calibre of the blood-vessels, through containing both vasoconstrictor and vasodilator fibres (*phys.*).

vastus (väs'tüs) *n.* [*L. vastus*, immense.] Name given to various divisions or parts of the quadriceps muscle of the thigh (*anat.*).

vegetal pole,—that side of a blastula at which the megameres collect; *opp.* animal pole (*emb.*).

vegetation (vēj'ētā'shün) *n.* [*L. vegetare*, to enliven.] Plants considered collectively.

vegetative (vēj'ētā'tiv) *a.* [*L. vegetare*, to enliven.] *Appl.* to stage of pure growth in plants as *opp.* reproductive; *appl.* foliage shoots as *opp.* flower or reproductive shoots (*bot.*).

vegetative cone,—the apical point (*bot.*).

vegetative pole,—see **vegetal pole** (*emb.*).

vegetative reproduction,—among animals, a kind of asexual reproduction which consists in the formation of buds (*zool.*).

veil (vāi) *n.* [*L. velum*, a sail.] The velum; the calyptra (*bot.*); the velum (*zool.*).

veins (vānz) *n. plu.* [*L. vena*, vein.] The branched vessels which convey blood to the heart (*anat.*); the ribs or nervures of an insect wing (*zool.*); the branching ribs or nerves of a leaf (*bot.*).

velamen (vēlām'en) *n.* [*L. velum*, a sail.] A membrane (*anat.*); a sheath of tracheides at the apex of the aerial roots of Orchids (*bot.*).

velar (vē'lār) *a.* [*L. velum*, a sail.] *Pert.* situated near, or belonging to the velum.

velarium (vēlā'riüm) *n.* [*L. velum*, covering.] The velum of certain of the Cubomedusae, which differs from a true velum in containing endodermic canals (*zool.*).

velate (vē'lāt) *a.* [*L. velum*, covering.] Veiled; covered by a velum.

- veliger** (vēl'ijēr) *n.* [*L. velum, velum; gerere, to carry.*] The second stage in the larval life of certain Molluscs when the head bears the velum (*zool.*).
- vellus** (vē'lūs) *n.* [*L. vellus, fleece.*] The stipe of a Fungus (*bot.*).
- velum** (vē'lūm) *n.* [*L. velum, covering.*] Any membrane or structure likened to a veil (*anat.*); in Hydro-medusae and certain Jelly-fish the annular membrane projecting inwards from the margin of the bell; a membrane in connection with the buccal cavity in the Lancelet; a membrane-like structure bordering the oral cavity of certain Ciliates; the larval swimming organ of the veliger larva (*zool.*); a mass of tissue stretching from the stipe to the pileus in certain Thallophytes (*bot.*).
- velutinous** (vēlū'tīnūs) *a.* [*It. velluto, velvet.*] Covered with very fine, dense, short upright hairs (*zool.*).
- velvet** (vēl'vēt) *n.* [*M.E. veluet, velvet.*] The soft and vascular skin which covers the antlers of Deer during growth, but is later rubbed off by the animal (*zool.*).
- vena** (vē'nā) *n.*, **venae** (vē'nē) *plu.* [*L. vena, vein.*] Any of the vessels by which the blood is carried from the body to the heart (*anat.*).
- venation** (vēnā'shūn) *n.* [*L. vena, vein.*] Nervation; the system or disposition of veins or nervures (*bot., zool.*).
- venin** (vēn'in) *n.* [*L. venenum, poison.*] Any of the toxic substances in snake poison (*phys.*).
- venomosalivary** (vēn'ōmōsāl'ivārī) *a.* [*L. venenum, poison; salivare, to salivate.*] *Pert.* or designating salivary glands of which the secretion is poisonous (*zool.*).
- venomous** (vēn'ōmūs) *a.* [*L. venenum, poison.*] Having poison-glands; able to inflict a poisonous wound (*zool.*).
- venose** (vē'nōs) *a.* [*L. vena, vein.*] With many and prominent veins (*bot.*).
- venous** (vē'nūs) *a.* [*L. vena, vein.*] *Pert.* vein; applied to blood returning to the heart after circulation in the body (*phys.*).
- vent** (vēnt) *n.* [*L. findere, to cleave.*] The anus; the cloacal or anal aperture in the lower vertebrates (*zool.*).
- vent feather**,—an under tail covert feather (*zool.*).
- venter** (vēn'tēr) *n.* [*L. venter, belly.*] The abdomen; lower abdominal surface; a protuberance, as of a muscle; a smooth concave surface (*anat.*); the swollen basal portion of an archegonium (*bot.*).
- ventral** (vēn'trāl) *a.* [*L. venter, belly.*] *Pert.* or situated on the lower or abdominal surface (*zool.*); *pert.* or designating that surface of a petal, etc., that faces the centre or axis of the flower; *appl.* lower surface of flattened ribbon-like thalli (*bot.*).
- ventricle** (vēn'trīkl) *n.* [*L. ventriculus, dim. of venter, belly.*] A cavity or chamber, as in heart or brain; *appl.* fusiform fossa of larynx (*anat.*); the gizzard of Birds; the mid-gut or chylic ventricle of Insects (*zool.*).
- ventriclose** (vēn'trīkōs) *a.* [*L. venter, belly.*] Swelling out in the middle, or unequally; *appl.* shells (*zool.*).
- ventricular** (vēn'trīk'ulār) *a.* [*L. ventriculus, belly.*] *Pert.* a ventricle; *appl.* ligaments and folds of the larynx; *appl.* septum or valves in heart (*anat.*).
- ventriculus** (vēn'trīk'ulūs), — see **ventricle**.
- ventrodorsal** (vēn'trōdōr'sāl) *a.* [*L. venter, belly; dorsum, back.*] Extending from ventral to dorsal surface (*zool.*).
- ventrolateral** (vēn'trōlāt'ērāl) *a.* [*L. venter, belly; latus, side.*] At the side of the ventral region; *appl.* different structures in various groups (*zool.*).
- venule** (vēn'ūl) *n.* [*L. venula, dim. of vena, vein.*] A small vein of an insect's wing (*zool.*).
- vermian** (vērm'ian) *a.* [*L. vermis, worm.*] Worm-like.
- vermicular** (vērmīk'ulār) *a.* [*L. vermis, worm.*] Resembling a worm in appearance or movement (*zool.*).
- vermiculate** (vērmīk'ulāt) *a.* [*L. vermis, worm.*] Marked with

- numerous fine lines or bands of colour (*zool.*); marked by numerous irregular depressed lines (*bot.*).
- vermiform** (věrmifŏrm) *a.* [*L. vermis*, worm; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a worm; *appl.* numerous structures, but especially to the appendix.
- vermis** (věrm'is) *n.* [*L. vermis*, worm.] The annulated median portion of the cerebellum (*anat.*); the central portion of the cerebellum in Birds and Reptiles (*zool.*).
- vernation** (věrnā'shŭn) *n.* [*L. vernation*, sloughing.] The arrangement of leaves within a bud (*bot.*).
- verruca** (věrook'ă) *n.* [*L. verruca*, wart.] Any wart-like projection; one of the small wart-like projections surrounding the base of the polyps in many of the Alcyonaria (*zool.*).
- verruciform** (věroos'ifŏrm) *a.* [*L. verruca*, wart; *forma*, shape.] Wart-shaped.
- verrucose** (věrook'ŏs) *a.* [*L. verruca*, wart.] Covered with wart-like projections (*zool.*, *bot.*).
- versatile** (vě'săt'il) *a.* [*L. versare*, to turn around.] Swinging freely; *appl.* anthers (*bot.*); capable of turning backwards and forwards; *appl.* bird's toe (*zool.*).
- versicoloured** (vě'sikŭl'êrd) *a.* [*L. versare*, to change; *color*, colour.] Variegated in colour (*bot.*); capable of changing colour (*zool.*).
- vertebra** (vě'těbră) *n.* [*L. vertebra*, joint.] Any of the bony or cartilaginous segments that make up the backbone (*anat.*, *zool.*); one of the ossicles in an ophiuroid arm (*zool.*).
- vertebra prominens** (prŏm'inēnz),—the seventh cervical vertebra (*anat.*).
- vertebral** (vě'těbră'l) *a.* [*L. vertebra*, joint.] *Pert.* spinal column (*anat.*); *appl.* various structures situated near or connected with the spinal column, or with any structure likened to the spinal column (*zool.*).
- vertebrarterial canal**,—term applied to the canal formed by the foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae or between cervical rib and vertebra (*zool.*).
- vertebrate** (vě'těbrăt) *a.* [*L. vertebra*, joint.] Having a backbone or spinal column (*zool.*).
- vertebration** (vě'těbră'shŭn) *n.* [*L. vertebra*, joint.] Dividing up into segments or divisions resembling vertebrae (*emb.*).
- vertex** (vě'těks) *n.* [*L. vertex*, top.] The top of the head; the highest point of the skull (*anat.*).
- vertical** (vě'tikăl) *a.* [*L. vertex*, top.] Standing upright; lengthwise, in direction of axis (*bot.*); *pert.* vertex of head (*zool.*).
- vertical margin**,—the limit between the frons and the occiput in Diptera (*zool.*).
- verticil** (vě'tis'il) *n.* [*L. verticillus*, *dim.* of *vertex*, whirl.] An arrangement of flowers, structures or inflorescences about the same point on the axis (*bot.*).
- verticillaster** (vě'tis'ilăs'têr) *n.* [*L. verticillus*, small whorl; *aster*, star.] A much condensed cyme with the appearance of a whorl, but in reality arising in the axils of opposite leaves (*bot.*).
- verticillate** (vě'tis'ilăt) *a.* [*L. verticillus*, small whorl.] *Appl.* antennae the joints of which are surrounded, at equal distances, with stiff hairs (*zool.*); disposed in verticils (*bot.*).
- verumontanum** (vě'oomŏntă'nŭm) *n.* [*L. veru*, spit; *montanum*, mountainous.] A small elevation on the floor of the urethra where the seminal ducts enter (*anat.*).
- vesica** (vě's'ikă) *n.* [*L. vesica*, bladder.] The bladder.
- vesical** (vě's'ikăl) *a.* [*L. vesica*, bladder.] *Pert.* or in relation with the bladder; *appl.* arteries, etc. (*anat.*).
- vesicle** (vě's'ikl) *n.* [*L. vesicula*, *dim.* of *vesica*, bladder.] A small globular or bladder-like air space in the tissues (*bot.*); a small cavity or sac usually containing fluid (*zool.*); a hollow prominence on a shell or coral (*zool.*); one of the three primary cavities of the brain (*anat.*).
- vesicula** (vě's'ikŭlă) *n.* [*L. vesicula*, small bladder.] A small bladder-like cyst or sac (*anat.*).
- vesicula seminalis**,—a sac in which spermatozoa complete their development and are stored (*zool.*).

- vesicular** (věšik'ulār) *a.* [*L. vesicula*, small bladder.] Composed of or marked by the presence of vesicle-like cavities (*bot.*, *zool.*).
- vesicular gland**,—a gland in the tissue underlying the epidermis in plants and containing essential oils (*bot.*).
- vesiculase** (věšik'ulās) *n.* [*L. vesicula*, small bladder.] An enzyme from the secretion of the prostate gland, which is capable of coagulating the contents of the seminal vesicles (*phys.*).
- vespertine** (věš'pěrtín) *a.* [*L. vesper*, evening star.] Blossoming in the evening (*bot.*); crepuscular (*zool.*).
- vespoid** (věš'poid) *a.* [*L. vespa*, wasp; *Gk. eidos*, like.] Wasp-like (*zool.*).
- vessel** (věš'ěl) *n.* [*L. vascellum*, *dim.* of *vasculum*, vessel.] Any tube or canal with properly defined walls in which fluids, such as blood, lymph, etc., circulate (*anat.*); a continuous tube formed by the superposition of numerous cells (*bot.*).
- vestibular** (věštīb'ulār) *a.* [*L. vestibulum*, a passage.] *Pert.* a vestibule; *appl.* artery, bulb, fissure, gland, etc. (*anat.*).
- vestibulate** (věštīb'ulāt) *a.* [*L. vestibulum*, a passage.] In the form of a passage between two channels (*biol.*); resembling a vestibule.
- vestibule** (věš'tībūl) *n.* [*L. vestibulum*, passage.] A cavity leading into another cavity or passage, as the cavity of the ear-labyrinth; the space between the labia minora containing the opening of the urethra; the portion of the ventricle directly below the opening of the aortic arch; the cavity leading to the larynx; the nasal cavity (*anat.*); the posterior chamber of a bird's cloaca; a small tubular or grooved depression leading to the mouth in most Infusorians; the space within the circle of tentacles in endoproctan Polyzoans (*zool.*).
- vestibulum**,—see **vestibule**.
- vestige** (věš'tij) *n.* [*L. vestigium*, a trace.] A small degenerate or imperfectly developed organ or part which may have been complete and functional in some ancestor (*biol.*).
- vestigial** (věštij'ial) *a.* [*L. vestigium*, trace.] Small and imperfectly developed (*biol.*).
- vestiture** (věš'titūr) *n.* [*L. vestis*, garment.] A body covering, as of scales, feathers, etc. (*zool.*).
- veterinary** (vět'ěrināri) *a.* [*L. veterinarius*, *pert.* beast of burden.] *Pert.* art of treating the diseases of animals (*zool.*).
- vexillary** (věk'silāri, věksil'āri) *a.* [*L. vexillum*, standard.] *Pert.* a vexillum; *appl.* a type of aestivation in which the upper petal is folded over the others (*bot.*).
- vexillate** (věk'silāt) *a.* [*L. vexillum*, standard.] Bearing a vexillum.
- vexillum** (věk'silūm, věksil'ūm) *n.* [*L. vexillum*, standard.] The upper petal in a papilionaceous flower (*bot.*); the vane of a feather (*zool.*).
- via** (vī'ā, vē'ā) *n.* [*L. via*, way.] A way or passage (*anat.*).
- vibracula** (vibrāk'ulā) *n. plu.* [*L. vibraculum*, whip.] The movable whip-like organs, supposed to be modified zooids for defensive purposes, found on the Polyzoa (*zool.*).
- vibraculum** (vibrāk'ulā'rūm),—the vibracula.
- vibratile** (vīb'rātil) *a.* [*L. vibrare*, to quiver.] Oscillating; *appl.* antennae of Insects (*zool.*).
- vibratile corpuscles**,—corpuscles closely resembling sperms found in the coelomic fluid of Star-fish (*zool.*).
- vibrioid** (vīb'rīoid) *a.* [*L. vibrare*, to quiver; *eidos*, like.] Like a vibrio, a bacterium with thread-like appendages and a vibratory motion (*bot.*).
- vibrioid body**,—a slender cylindrical body found in the superficial layer of many Algae and Fungi (*bot.*).
- vibrissa** (vīb'rīs'ā) *n.*, **vibrissae** (vīb'rīs'ē) *plu.* [*L. vibrissa*, a nostril hair.] A hair growing on the nostril or face of animals, the whiskers of the cat, etc., acting often as organs of touch (*zool.*).
- vicinism** (vīs'inizm) *n.* [*L. vicinus*, neighbour.] The tendency to variation due to the proximity of related forms (*biol.*).

villiform (vil'ifôrm) *a.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair; *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of velvet; *appl.* dentition (*zool.*).

villous (vil'üs) *a.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair.] Pubescent (*bot.*); having villi or covered with villi (*zool.*).

villus (vil'üs) *n.*, **villi** (vil'i) *plu.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair.] Trophonemata or minute vascular processes on the intestine lining; processes on the chorion through which nourishment passes to the embryo (*anat.*); fine straight processes on the epidermis of plants (*bot.*).

vimen (víměň) *n.*, **vimina** (vím'ínä) *plu.* [L. *vimen*, twig.] A long slender shoot or branch (*bot.*).

vinculum (vín'gkúlüm) *n.*, **vincula** (vín'gkúlä) *plu.* [L. *vinculum*, chain.] Slender tendinous bands; accessory connecting bands of fibres, as *vincula brevia* (*anat.*); a band uniting the two main tendons of the foot in Birds (*zool.*).

virescence (vîrěs'ěns) *n.* [L. *virescere*, to grow green.] The production of green colouring matter in petals instead of the usual colouring matter (*bot.*).

virgate (vêrgät) *a.* [L. *virga*, twig.] Rod-shaped.

virginal (vêr'jinäl) *a.* [L. *virgo*, virgin.] *Appl.* female which reproduces parthenogenetically (*zool.*).

virgula (vêr'gülä) *n.* [L. *virga*, rod.] A small rod, the axis of a Graptolite.

viscera (vis'ěrä) *n. plu.* [L. *viscera*, bowels.] The internal organs contained in the various cavities of the body (*anat.*).

visceral (vis'ěräł) *a.* [L. *viscera*, bowels.] *Pert.* the viscera; *appl.* to numerous structures and organs (*anat.*).

visceral arches,—a series of arches developed in connection with the mouth and pharynx (*zool.*).

visceral clefts,—a series of furrows or clefts on the neck region between successive visceral arches, which may or may not place the pharynx in direct communication with the exterior (*anat.*).

visceromotor (vis'ěromô'tör) *a.* [L. *viscera*, bowels; *movere*, to move.]

Carrying motor impulses to the viscera (*phys.*).

viscosity (viskös'ití) *n.* [L. *viscosus*, viscous.] The internal friction in liquids due to the adherence of particles to one another (*phys.*).

visitant (viz'itánt) *n.* [L. *visere*, to go to see.] Term *appl.* a bird which is not an inhabitant of a certain region, but appears at stated periods in that region (*zool.*).

visual purple,—*seerhodopsin* (*phys.*).

vital force,—the peculiar form of energy manifested in living phenomena when considered distinct from chemical, physical, and mechanical forces (*biol.*).

vital functions,—the functions of the body on which life depends (*phys.*).

vitalism (vitälizm) *n.* [L. *vita*, life.] The belief that the various phenomena exhibited in living organisms are due to a special force quite distinct from physical forces (*biol.*).

vitamines (vitämínz) *n. plu.* [L. *vita*, life; *ammoniacum*, resinous gum.] Active substances whose absence in diet causes disease,—as in beri-beri; basic nitrogenous substances occurring in varying amounts in different foods (*phys.*).

vitellarium (vit'ělär'rium) *a.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] A special organ in Flatworms and many Rotifers which produces yolk-laden cells (*zool.*).

vitelligenous (vit'ělîj'ěñüs) *a.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk; *gignere*, to beget.] Producing yolk; *appl.* cells in the ovary of many Insects (*zool.*).

vitellin (vitěl'in) *n.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] The phospho-protein of egg-yolk (*phys.*); a similar or related substance in seeds (*bot.*).

vitelline (vitěl'in) *a.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] *Pert.* the yolk, or yolk-producing organ; *appl.* artery, vein, duct (*zool.*, *emb.*).

vitellophags (vitěl'öfägz) *n. plu.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk; Gk. *phagein*, to eat.] Isolated cells forming the hypoblast of Crustacean egg (*zool.*).

vitellose (vitěl'ös) *n.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] A substance formed in the digestion of yolk (*phys.*).

vitellus (vitěl'üs) *n.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] The yolk of an egg (*emb.*).

- vitrella** (vitrĕl'ă) *n.* [*L. vitrum*, glass.] A crystalline cone cell of an invertebrate eye (*zool.*).
- vitreodentine** (vit'rĕöðĕn'tĭn) *n.* [*L. vitreus*, glassy; *dens*, tooth.] A very hard variety of dentine (*zool.*).
- vitreous** (vit'rĕŭs) *a.* [*L. vitreus*, glassy.] Transparent; *appl.* a clear jelly-like substance in the inner chamber of the eye (*anat.*).
- vitta** (vit'ă) *n.*, **vittae** (vit'ĕ) *plu.* [*L. vitta*, band or fillet.] One of the oil receptacles in an umbellifer fruit (*bot.*); a band of colour (*zool.*).
- vivification** (viv'ifikă'shŭn) *n.* [*L. vivus*, living; *facere*, to make.] One of the series of changes in assimilation by which the proteid material which has been taken up by the cell is able to exhibit the phenomena of living protoplasm (*phys.*).
- viviparity** (viv'ipăr'itĭ) *n.* [*L. vivus*, alive; *parere*, to beget.] The condition of bringing the young forth alive (*zool.*); or of multiplying by means of shoots or bulbils (*bot.*).
- viviparous** (vivipăr'ŭs) *a.* [*L. vivus*, living; *parere*, to beget.] Bringing forth the young alive; *cf.* **oviparous** (*zool.*); germinating while still attached to the parent (*bot.*).
- vocal** (vŏ'kăl) *a.* [*L. vox*, voice.] *Perf.* voice or utterance of sounds.
- vocal cords**,—folds of mucous membrane projecting into the larynx.
- volar** (vŏ'lăr) *a.* [*L. vola*, the palm of the hand.] *Perf.* palm of the hand or to the sole of the foot (*anat.*).
- Volkmann's canals** (fŏlk'mănz),—simple canals piercing the circumferential or periosteal lamellae of bone for the passage of blood-vessels (*phys.*).
- voluble** (vŏl'ubl) *a.* [*L. volvere*, to twist.] Twining spirally (*bot.*).
- voluntary** (vŏl'üntărĭ) *a.* [*L. voluntas*, will.] Subject to or regulated by the will; *appl.* action of muscles (*phys.*).
- volute** (vŏlüt') *a.* [*L. volvere*, to twist.] Spirally twisted (*zool.*).
- volutin grains**,—grains formed in cytoplasm and representing a food-material which is absorbed by the nucleus in growth and formation of chromatin (*cyt.*).
- volution** (vŏlŭ'shŭn) *n.* [*L. volvere* to twist.] The spiral twists of a shell (*zool.*).
- volva** (vŏl'vă) *n.* [*L. volva*, wrapper.] The sac-like structure enveloping the stipes of an Agaric (*bot.*).
- volvate** (vŏl'văt) *a.* [*L. volva*, wrapper.] Provided with a volva (*bot.*).
- vomer** (vŏ'mĕr) *n.* [*L. vomer*, ploughshare.] A bone in the nasal region of the skull (*anat.*).
- vomerine** (vŏ'mĕrĭn) *a.* [*L. vomer*, ploughshare.] *Perf.* the vomer; *appl.* teeth (*zool.*).
- vomeronasal** (vŏ'mĕrŏnă'zăl) *a.* [*L. vomer*, ploughshare; *nasus*, nose.] *Appl.* cartilage and organ in region of vomer and nasal cavity (*anat.*).
- von Baer's law**,—see **recapitulation theory**.
- vortex** (vŏr'tĕks) *n.* [*L. vortex*, vortex.] The spiral arrangement of the muscle fibres at the apex of the heart (*anat.*).
- vulva** (vŭl'vă) *n.* [*L. vulva*, vulva.] The external parts of the female genital organs (*anat.*).
- vulviform** (vŭl'vifŏrm) *a.* [*L. vulva*, vulva; *forma*, shape.] Like a cleft with projecting lips (*bot.*); shaped like a vulva (*zool.*).
- vulvouterine** (vŭl'vŏŭ'tĕrĭn) *a.* [*L. vulva*, vulva; *uterus*, womb.] *Perf.* vulva and the uterus (*anat.*).
- vulvovaginal** (vŭl'vŏvă'jĭnăl) *a.* [*L. vulva*, vulva; *vagina*, sheath.] *Perf.* the vulva and the vagina (*anat.*).

W

- Wallace's Line**,—an imaginary line separating the Australian and Oriental regions: it ran between Bali and Lombok, between Celebes and Borneo, and then to the eastward of the Philippines (*zool.*).
- Wallerian degeneration**,—the degeneration of nerve fibres following section,—this proceeds from the seat of the injury along the axon away from the neuron (*phys.*).
- wandering cells**,—amoeboid cells of mesogloea; migratory leucocytes of areolar tissue (*zool.*).

warm-blooded,—a term *appl.* animals which have a fairly high and constant temperature which is above that of the surrounding medium.

warning colours,—conspicuous colours assumed by many animals to warn off enemies (*biol.*).

wart (wôrt) *n.* [A.S. *wearte*, wart.] A dry excrescence formed on the skin (*zool.*); a firm glandular protuberance (*bot.*).

water-cells,—specialized cells in the stomach of the camel for storage of fluid (*zool.*).

water culture,—the experimental growing of plants in water to see the effect of different salts on them (*bot.*).

water-gland,—a structure in the mesophyll of leaves regulating water excretion through stomata (*bot.*).

water-pore,—the minute ciliated opening through the actinal wall of the disc of Antedon (*zool.*); an opening at the apex of a leaf-vein for the excretion of water (*bot.*).

water stomata,—pores on the surfaces of leaves for the excretion of water (*bot.*).

water-tube,—a ciliated branched tube connected with the ring-vessel and coelom (*zool.*).

water vascular system,—a system of canals circulating a watery fluid throughout the body of Echinoderms; also applied to the excretory system of Platyhelminths (*zool.*).

wattle (wôt'l) *n.* [A.S. *watel*, bag.] The fleshy process, usually red, under the throat of a cock or turkey (*zool.*).

wax (wäks) *n.* [A.S. *wear*, wax.] A substance produced by bees and used in forming the honeycomb (*zool.*).

wax pocket,—a wax-secreting cavity on the abdomen of the bee (*zool.*).

web (wëb) *n.* [A.S. *webbe*, web.] The membrane stretching from toe to toe in swimming Birds; vexillum; the fine network of threads spun by Spiders (*zool.*).

webbed (wëbd) *a.* [A.S. *webbe*, web.] *Appl.* feet of swimming Birds owing

to the toes being connected by a membrane (*zool.*).

Weberian apparatus,—an apparatus found in Cypriniformes connecting the ear with the air-bladder, first described by Weber (*zool.*).

Weberian ossicles,—a chain of four small bones stretching on each side from a membranous fenestra of the atrium to the air-bladder in Cypriniformes (*zool.*).

wedge bones,—small infravertebral ossifications at the junction of two vertebrae, often present in Lizards (*zool.*).

Weismannism (wîs'mänîzm) *n.* [Weismann, German biologist.] The teaching of Weismann in connection with evolution and heredity, chiefly dealing with the continuity of the germ-plasm, and the non-transmissibility of acquired characteristics.

wheel (hwël) *n.* [A.S. *hwelian*, to inflame.] A long-continued shortening and thickening of a muscle fibre on stimulation (*phys.*).

wheel organ,—the locomotory ciliated ring of Rotifers; the specialized ciliated epithelial structure in the buccal cavity of the Cephalochorda (*zool.*).

white body,—the so-called optic gland of Molluscs, a large soft body of unknown function (*zool.*).

white corpuscle,—a leucocyte.

white matter,—tracts of medullated fibres in brain and spinal cord (*anat.*).

white yolk spheres,—minute vesicles forming a flask-shaped plug in the centre of the egg-yolk, and a layer investing it (*cyt.*).

whorl (hwôrl) *n.* [A.S. *hweorfa*, a wheel.] The spiral turn of a univalve shell (*zool.*); a circle of flowers or parts of a flower arising from one point (*bot.*).

wind-fertilization,—the fertilization of plants by pollen carried by the wind (*bot.*).

wing (wing) *n.* [M.E. *winge*, wing.] One of two lateral petals in a papilionaceous flower; the lateral expansion on many seeds (*bot.*); any broad membranous expansion; the fore-limb of Birds; the flight organ of Insects (*zool.*).

wing coverts,—see *tectrices*.

wing pad,—the undeveloped wing of insect pupae (*zool.*).

wing petal,—the lateral petal in papilionaceous plants (*bot.*).

winter egg,—the egg of many fresh-water forms provided with a thick shell which preserves it as it lies quiescent during the winter; *cf.* **summer eggs** (*zool.*).

wisdom teeth,—the four molar teeth which complete the permanent set in man, erupting much later than the others (*anat.*).

wolf tooth,—a small premolar tooth at the front of the premolar series, occasionally present in Horses (*zool.*).

Wolfian (*wool'fiän*) *a.* [*Wolff*, embryologist.] *Appl.* certain structures first discovered by Wolff.

Wolfian body,—the embryonic mesonephros which arises by the development of a series of mesonephric tubules (*anat.*).

Wolfian duct,—the duct of the mesonephros: this may arise either by a splitting of the pronephric duct, or it may be the whole of the pronephric duct (*anat.*).

Wolfian ridges,—ridges which appear on either side of the middle line of the early embryo, and upon which the limb-buds are formed (*emb.*).

wood (*wood*) *n.* [*A.S. wudu*, wood.] The hard substance of a tree stem, the xylem of the vascular bundles (*bot.*).

wood cell,—one of the special cells in the xylem of a vascular bundle (*bot.*).

wood fibres,—sclerenchymatous fibres (*bot.*).

wood parenchyma,—lignified parenchymatous cells (*bot.*).

wood vessel,—an element of tracheal tissue, a long tubular structure formed by cell-fusion (*bot.*).

Woolner's tubercle,—see *Darwinian tubercle* (*zool.*).

worker,—a non-fertile female in a colony of social Insects (*zool.*).

worm (*würm*) *n.* [*A.S. wyrm*, worm.] A general name of no scientific value, used to designate any of the Flatworms, Roundworms, Polychaetes or Oligochaetes (*zool.*).

Wormian bones (*wör'miän*),—see *sutural bones*.

wrist bones,—the name applied to the bones that go to make up the carpus (*zool.*).

X

xanthin (*zän'thîn*) *n.* [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow colouring matter in flowers (*bot.*).

xanthine (*zän'thîn*, *zän'thên*) *n.* [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow.] Dioxy-purine, found in muscle, liver, pancreas, and in urine; also in certain plants (*phys.*).

xanthocarpous (*zän'thökär'püs*) *a.* [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow; *karpós*, fruit.] Having yellow fruits (*bot.*).

xanthodont (*zän'thödönt*) *a.* [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow; *odous*, tooth.] Having yellow-coloured incisors; *appl.* certain Rodents (*zool.*).

xanthophane (*zän'thöfän*) *n.* [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow; *phainein*, to appear.] Chromophane.

xanthophyll (*zän'thöfil*) *n.* [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow; *phyllon*, leaf.] A yellow colouring matter found in autumn leaves, probably a constituent of chlorophyll (*bot.*).

xanthopous (*zän'thöpüs*) *a.* [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow; *pous*, foot.] Having a yellow stem (*bot.*).

xanthospermous (*zän'thöspër'müs*) *a.* [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow; *sperma*, seed.] Having yellow seeds (*bot.*).

xenarthral (*zënär'thräl*) *a.* [*Gk. xenos*, strange; *arthron*, joint.] Having additional articular facets on the dorso-lumbar vertebrae (*zool.*).

xenia (*zë'nä*) *n.* [*Gk. xenios*, hospitable.] Appearances in the seed of characters, after cross-fertilization, belonging to foreign pollen parent (*bot.*).

xenogamy (*zënög'amî*) *n.* [*Gk. xenos*, strange; *gamos*, marriage.] Cross-fertilization (*bot.*).

xenogenesis (*zën'öjën'ësis*) *n.* [*Gk. xenos*, strange; *gignesthai*, to produce.] Heterogenesis (*biol.*).

xenomorphosis (*zën'ömôr'fösis*) *n.* [*Gk. xenos*, strange; *morphe*, shape.] Heteromorphosis.

xenophya (zěn'ōf'fā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange; *phyein*, to grow.] Foreign bodies deposited in interspaces of certain Sarcodina, or used in formation of shells of certain Protozoa (*zool.*).

xerophilous (zērōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *xeros*, dry; *philein*, to love.] Able to withstand drought; *appl.* plants adapted for a limited water supply (*bot.*).

xerophyte (zērōfit) *n.* [Gk. *xeros*, dry; *phyton*, plant.] A xerophilous plant; a plant growing in desert or alkaline soil (*bot.*).

xiphihumeralis (zif'ihūmērā'lis) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; L. *humerus*, shoulder.] A muscle extending from xiphoid cartilage to humerus (*anat.*).

xiphiplastron (zif'iplās'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; F. *plastron*, shield.] The fourth lateral plate in the plastron of Chelonia (*zool.*).

xiphisternum (zif'istēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; L. *sternum*, breast-bone.] The posterior segment or ensiform process of the sternum (*anat.*).

xiphoid (zif'oid) *a.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; *eidos*, shape.] Sword-shaped; ensiform (*anat.*).

xiphoid process,—the last segment of the sternum (*anat.*); the tail or telson of Limulus (*zool.*).

xiphophyllous (zif'ōfil'ūs, zifōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having sword-shaped leaves (*bot.*).

xylem (zī'lēm) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood.] The lignified portion of a vascular bundle (*bot.*).

xylocarp (zī'lōkārp) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *karpōs*, fruit.] A hard woody fruit (*bot.*).

xylogen (zī'lōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *gignesthai*, to produce.] The forming wood in a bundle (*bot.*).

xyloid (zī'lōid) *a.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *eidos*, shape.] Woody, or resembling wood in structure (*bot.*).

xyloma (zīlō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood.] A hardened mass of mycelium which gives rise to spore-bearing structures in certain Fungi (*bot.*).

xylophagous (zīlōf'āgūs) *a.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *phagein*, to eat.]

Wood-eating; *appl.* certain Molluscs and Insects (*zool.*).

xylostroma (zī'lōstrō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *stroma*, couch.] The felt-like mycelium of certain wood-destroying Fungi (*bot.*).

xylotomous (zīlōt'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *temnein*, to cut.] Able to bore or cut wood (*zool.*).

Y

yellow cartilage,—a cartilage in which the matrix is everywhere pervaded by yellow connective tissue fibres (*anat.*).

yellow cells,—cells surrounding the gut of an earthworm, probably excretory in function; cells occurring in the intestine of Turbellarians; in Radiolarians, symbiotic algae or zoochlorellae (*zool.*).

yellow fibres,—see elastic fibres.

yellow spot,—the macula lutea of the retina (*anat.*).

yolk (yōk) *n.* [A.S. *geoloca*, the yellow part.] The inert, or non-formative, nutrient material in the ovum (*emb.*).

yolk-duct,—the vitelline duct (*zool.*).

yolk-epithelium,—the epithelium surrounding the yolk-sac (*emb.*).

yolk-gland,—a gland in connection with the reproductive system in certain worms by which the egg is furnished with a supply of food-material; the oviducal gland in certain vertebrates (*zool.*).

yolk-nucleus,—a cytoplasmic body appearing in the ovarian egg (*cyt.*).

yolk-plates,—parallel lamellae into which the deutoplasm may be split up in egg-yolk of Amphibia and many Fishes.

yolk-plug,—the mass of yolk-cells filling up the blastopore, as in the Frog (*cyt.*).

yolk-pyramids,—certain of the cells formed in the segmenting egg of the Crayfish (*zool.*).

yolk-sac,—a membranous sac attached to the embryo and containing yolk, which passes to the intestine through the vitelline duct, and acts as food for the developing embryo (*emb.*).

yolk - spherules, — the remains of neighbouring cells or of pseudo-cells found in the ovum (*emb.*).

yolk-stalk, — a short stalk or strand containing ducts and connecting the yolk-sac and the embryo (*emb.*).

ypsiform (ipsil'fôrm) *a.* [Gk. Υ , upsilon; *L. forma*, shape.] Υ -shaped; *appl.* the germinal spot at a certain stage in its development (*emb.*).

ypsiloid (ip'siloid) *a.* [Gk. Υ , upsilon; *eidos*, resemblance.] Ypsiform.

ypsiloid cartilage, — attached to the pubes in Salamanders with functional lungs (*zool.*).

Z

zalambdodont (zälám'dödönt) *a.* [Gk. *za*, very; *lambda*, Λ ; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* insectivores with narrow molar teeth with V-shaped transverse ridges (*zool.*).

zero (zē'rō) *n.* [Ar. *çifrun*, cipher.] The origin of graduation.

zero, physiological, — the point of adaptation to temperature.

Zinn, **zonule of**, — see *zonula ciliaris* (*anat.*).

zoaea (zōē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *zoe*, life.] A zoëa.

zoarium (zōā'rīum) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal.] The whole of the individuals of a polyzoan colony; a polypary (*zool.*).

zodiophilous (zō'diōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *philein*, to love.] Zoophilous.

zoëa (zōē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *zoe*, life.] An early larval form of certain decapod Crustaceans (*zool.*).

zoëaform (zōē'ăfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *zoe*, life; *L. forma*, shape.] Shaped like a zoëa (*zool.*).

zoecial (zōē'shīăl) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *oikos*, house.] *Pert.* or resembling a zoecium (*zool.*).

zoecium (zōē'shīum) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *oikos*, house.] See *zoecium*.

zoetic (zōēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zoe*, life.] Of or *pert.* life (*biol.*).

zole (zō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zoikos*, *pert.* life.] *Pert.* animals or animal life (*zool.*).

zoid (zō'id) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] A sporozoite formed by division of sporoblasts of Haemosporidia (*zool.*).

zoidophore (zō'idōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, shape; *pherein*, to bear.] A spore mother cell or sporoblast formed by the segmentation of the oocyte in Haemosporidia (*zool.*).

zona (zō'nă) *n.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle.] A zone, band, or area.

zona arcuata, — the inner part of the basilar membrane supporting the organ of Corti (*anat.*).

zona fasciculata, — radially arranged columnar cells in the suprarenal gland below the outer layer (*anat.*).

zona pectinata, — the outer division of the basilar membrane (*anat.*).

zona pellucida, — the thick transparent membrane surrounding the mammalian ovum (*emb.*).

zona reticularis, — the inner cortical layer of the suprarenal gland (*anat.*).

zonal (zō'năl) *a.* [*L. zonalis*, *pert.* zone.] Of or *pert.* a zone.

zonal symmetry, — see *metamerism* (*zool.*).

zonal view, — the view of a Diatom in which the girdle is seen (*bot.*).

zonary (zō'nări) *a.* [Gk. *zonarion*, *dim.* of *zone*, girdle.] *Pert.* the Zonaria, a division of deciduate Mammals in Huxley's classification (*zool.*).

zonary placenta, — see *placenta*.

zonate (zō'năt) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle.] Zoned or marked with rings; arranged in a single row, as various tetraspores (*bot.*).

zone (zōn) *n.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle.] An area characterized by a similar fauna or flora (*biol.*); a stratum or set of beds characterized by a typical fossil or set of fossils (*pal.*).

zonocillate (zō'nösil'iăt) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle; *L. cilium*, eyelash.] Banded with cilia, as certain annelid larvae (*zool.*).

zonoid (zō'noid) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle; *eidos*, resemblance.] Like a zone.

zonolimnetic (zō'nōlimnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle; *limne*, pool.] Of or *pert.* a certain zone in depth; *appl.* plankton (*biol.*).

zonoplacental (zō'nöpläsén'täl) *a.* [L. *zona*, girdle; *placenta*, cake.] Having a zonary placenta (*zool.*).

zonula ciliaris (zō'nülä siliä'ris) *n.* [L. *zonula*, *dim.* of *zona*, girdle; *cilium*, eyelash.] The hyaloid membrane forming the suspensory ligament of the lens of the eye (*anat.*).

zonule (zō'nül) *n.* [L. *zonula*, *dim.* of *zona*, girdle.] A little zone, belt, or girdle; a zonula (*anat.*).

zooblast (zō'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *blastos*, bud.] An animal cell.

zoocaulon (zō'ököl'ön) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *kaulos*, stalk.] See **zoodendrium**.

zoochlorellae (zō'öklörē'lē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *chloros*, green.] Symbiotic green Algae (Proto-coccaceae) living in various groups of the Protozoa, *e.g.* Sarcodina, Radiolaria (*biol.*).

zoocoenocyte (zō'ösē'nösīt) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *koinos*, common; *kytos*, hollow vessel.] A coenocyte bearing cilia in certain Algae such as Vaucheria (*bot.*).

zoocyst (zō'ösist) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *kystis*, hollow sac.] A sporocyst (*zool.*).

zoocyttium (zō'ösit'üüm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *kytos*, hollow sac.] In certain Infusoria, the common gelatinous and often branched matrix (*zool.*).

zoodendrium (zō'ödēn'drūm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *dendron*, tree.] The tree-like branched stalk of certain colonial Infusorians (*zool.*).

zodynamics (zō'ödinäm'iks) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *dynamis*, power.] The physiology of animals (*phys.*).

zoocidium (zōē'siüm, zōē'shiüm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *oikos*, house.] A chamber or cell enclosing a polyzoan nutritive zooid (*zool.*).

zoocerythrin (zō'öerith'rīn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *erythros*, red.] A red pigment found in the plumage of various Birds (*zool.*).

zoofulvin (zō'öfül'vin) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; L. *fulvus*, yellow.] A yellow pigment found in the plumage of various Birds (*zool.*).

zoogamete (zō'ögämēt') *n.* [Gk. *zoon*,

animal; *gamos*, marriage.] A motile gamete or planogamete (*bot.*).

zoogamy (zōög'ämī) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gamos*, marriage.] Sexual reproduction in animals (*zool.*).

zoogenesis (zō'öjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gignesthai*, to produce.] The origin of animals (*biol.*).

zoogeography (zō'öjēög'räfi) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *ge*, earth; *graphein*, to write.] The science of the distribution of animals on earth (*biol.*).

zoogloea (zō'öglē'ä) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *glöia*, glue.] A mass of bacteria embedded in a mucilaginous matrix, frequently forming an iridescent film (*zool.*).

zoogonidium (zō'ögönid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gonos*, offspring.] One of the motile spores formed in the gonidangium of Algae (*bot.*).

zoogonous (zōög'önüs) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gonos*, offspring.] Viviparous (*zool.*).

zooid (zō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, like.] A member of a compound animal organism; an individual or person in a coelenterate or polyzoan colony; the posterior genital and non-sexual region formed in many Polychaetes (*zool.*).

zoolith (zō'ölith) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil animal.

zoology (zōöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of science dealing with the structure, functions, history, and distribution of animals.

zoon (zō'ön) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal.] An individual developed from an egg (*zool.*).

zoonerythrin (zō'önērith'rīn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *erythros*, red.] A red colouring matter found in various animals (*zool.*).

zoonite (zō'önit) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal.] A body segment of an articulated animal (*zool.*).

zoonomy (zōön'ömi) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *nomos*, law.] The laws dealing with animal life (*biol.*).

zoophilous (zōöf'ilüs) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *philein*, to love.] *Appl.* plants which are adapted for pollination by animals other than Insects (*bot.*).

zoophyte (zō'ōfit) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *phyton*, plant.] Any animal resembling a plant in appearance or growth.

zooplankton (zō'ōplāng'ktōn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *planktos*, wandering.] That part of the plankton consisting of animals (*biol.*).

zooplasm (zō'ōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *plasma*, something moulded.] Living substance which depends on the products of other living organisms for nutritive material.

zoosperm (zō'ōspērm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *sperma*, seed.] A spermatozoon (*zool.*); a zoospore (*bot.*).

zoosporangium (zō'ōspōrānjūm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium in which zoospores develop (*bot.*).

zoospore (zō'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed.] A swarm-cell, flagellate or amoeboid, in many Protozoa (*zool.*); a motile protoplast in certain Algae (*bot.*).

zoothecium (zō'ōthē'siūm, zō'ōthē'shiūm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *thekion*, *dim.* of *theke*, case.] A zoocytium.

zoothome (zō'ōthōm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *thomos*, heap.] Any group of individuals in a living Coral (*zool.*).

zootomy (zōōt'ōmī) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *temnein*, to cut.] The anatomy of animals other than man (*zool.*).

zooxanthellae (zō'ōzānthēl'ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow cells or symbiotic unicellular Algae living in various Protozoa (*biol.*).

zooxanthin (zō'ōzān'thīn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *xanthos*, yellow.] A yellow pigment found in the plumage of certain Birds (*zool.*).

zwischenkörper (tsvīsh'ēnkērpēr) *n.* [Ger. *zwischen*, between; *körper*, body.] A body or group of granules, probably comparable with the cell-plate in plants, formed in the equatorial region of the spindle during the anaphases of mitosis (*cyt.*).

zygantrum (zīgān'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *antron*, cave.] A fossa on the posterior surface of

the neural arch of the vertebrae of Snakes and certain Lizards (*zool.*).

zygapophysis (zīgāpōf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *apophysis*, process of a bone.] One of the processes of a vertebra by which it articulates with adjacent vertebrae (*anat.*).

zygobranchiate (zīgōbrāng'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *branchia*, gills.] Having the gills symmetrically placed and renal organs paired; *appl.* a group of Gastropods (*zool.*).

zygocardiac (zīgōkār'diāk) *ossicles*,—paired lateral ossicles in the gastric mill of the Crayfish (*zool.*).

zygodactyl (zīgōdāk'til) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *daktylos*, digit.] Having two toes pointing forward, two backward, as in parrots (*zool.*).

zygodont (zīgōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *odous*, tooth.] Having molar teeth in which the four tubercles are united in pairs (*zool.*).

zygoma (zīgō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke.] The bony arch of the cheek.

zygomatic (zīgōmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke.] Of or *pert.* the zygoma (*anat.*).

zygomaticofacial (zīgōmāt'ikōfā'siāl) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke; L. *facies*, face.] *Appl.* foramen on the malar surface of zygomatic for passage of nerve and vessels (*anat.*).

zygomaticotemporal (zīgōmāt'ikōtēm'pōrāl) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke; L. *temporalis*, temporary.] *Appl.* suture, foramen, nerve, etc., at temporal surface of zygomatic (*anat.*).

zygomorphic (zīgōmōr'fik), **zygomorphous** (zīgōmōr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *morphe*, shape.] Bilaterally symmetrical; *appl.* irregular petal arrangement (*biol.*).

zygoneury (zīgōnūr'i) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *neuron*, nerve.] In certain Gastropods, having a connective between the pleural ganglion and the ganglion on the visceral branch of the opposite side (*zool.*).

zygophore (zīgōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *pherein*, to bear.] A conjugating hypha in certain Fungi (*bot.*).

zygophyte (zīgōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *phyton*, plant.] A plant with two similar reproductive cells which unite in fertilization (*bot.*).

zygopleural (zīgōploor'äl) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *pleuron*, side.] Bilaterally symmetrical.

zygosis (zīgō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *zygosis*, balancing.] Conjugation.

zygospERM (zīgōspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *sperma*, seed.] A zygospore.

zygosphene (zīgōsfĕn) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *sphen*, wedge.] An articular process on the anterior surface of the neural arch of vertebrae of Snakes and certain Lizards, which fits into the zygantrum (*anat.*).

zygosporangium (zīgōspörän'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium in which zygospores are formed (*bot.*).

zygospore (zīgōspör) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *sporos*, seed.] A zygote; a cell formed by the conjugation of similar cells (*bot.*).

zygosporophore (zīgōspör'röför) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *sporos*, seed; *pherein*, to carry.] Zygophore.

zygotaxis (zīgötäk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *taxis*, arrangement.] The tendency towards conjugation between two specialized hyphae in certain Fungi (*bot.*).

zygote (zīgöt) *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked.]

Any cell formed by the union of two gametes or reproductive cells (*biol.*).

zygotoblast (zīgötöbläst') *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked; *blastos*, bud.] A sporozoite produced by segmentation of the zygotomere in Haemamoebae (*zool.*).

zygotomere (zīgötömĕr') *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked; *meros*, part.] A cell formed by segmentation of the zygote in Haemamoebae (*zool.*).

zygotonucleus (zīgötönū'klĕūs) *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] A nucleus formed by the fusion of two gametonuclei (*zool.*).

zygozoospore (zīgözö'öspör) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed.] A motile cell formed by the union of two similar cells (*zool.*).

zymase (zīmās) *n.* [Gk. *zyme*, leaven.] An enzyme found in yeast cells (*bot.*).

zymogen (zīmöjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *zyme*, leaven.] A substance capable of being transformed into a ferment (*phys.*).

zymosis (zīmō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *zyme*, leaven.] Fermentation.

zymotic (zīmöt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zymotikos*, causing fermentation.] *Part.* or caused by fermentation.

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